"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; slight temperature changes; strong west winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,787. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PROHIBITION IS BEATEN IN HOUSE

Hobson Resolution Fails of Two-thirds, but Gets a Majority.

VOTE WAS 197 TO 189

Galleries, and Even Corridors, Jammed with Crowds to Listen to Debate.

PARTY LINES WIPED OUT

Both Leaders Oppose the Amendment—Fight to be Carried to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The proposal to permit the States of the Union to determine whether absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic should be established forever throughout the United States failed of adoption in the House of Representatives tonight after a memorable day of debate and balloting. The "drys" in the House, however, found encouragement in the fact that while they were unable to muster the two-thirds vote necessary to have the resolution submitted to the States for ratification, there were actually a majority of votes cast in favor of national prohibition. The final vote, taken at 11:35 o'clock, was 197 for the resolution to 189 against. One member voted present.

The number of Representatives who voted on the resolution was 387. For the adoption of the resolution 258 votes would have been necessary. The number of those who voted for the resolution fell sixty-one short of the necessary two-thirds.

The action of the House kills, for the time being at least, the effort to bring the prohibition issue squarely before the nation. Had two-thirds of the House membership present voted for the resolution containing the proposed constitutional amendment, the resolution would have gone before the Senate for action, and had that body adopted it by a two-thirds vote, the forty-eight States, through their Legislatures, would have been called upon to determine whether the amendment should be added to the Constitution. To make the amendment part of the Constitution would have required the ratification of three-fourths of the forty-eight States. Thirteen States voting against it would cause the rejection of the proposed amendment.

That the advocates of nation-wide prohibition will make the most of the fact that the proposal to do away with the liquor traffic was indorsed by a majority of the people's Representatives tonight is evident. How soon they will renew their effort is problematical, but it is not doubted here that the development of prohibition sentiment, as shown by the vote in the House, will cause a determined renewal of anti-liquor agitation, and it is probable that a strong movement will be begun to have the Senate, before which a resolution similar to that which failed in the House tonight is pending, vote on the question before the end of the present Congress.

There was practically no political partisanship shown in the contest leading up to the final vote this evening. Representative Underwood, the floor leader of the Democrats in the House, and Representative Mann, the floor leader of the Republicans, were opposed to the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution. But it was a Democrat who led the fight for the amendment, and he was ably supported by many of his own party and among the Republican forces.

Details of the Vote.

Great interest was manifested by members of the House and the throng of spectators in the taking of the final vote. In detail the vote was as follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION.

DEMOCRATS — Abercrombie, Adamson, Aiken, Alexander, Baker, Barkley, Bell of Georgia; Borchers, Borland, Brodbeck, Burnett, Byrnes, South Carolina; Byrns, Tennessee; Candler, Mississippi; Caraway, Carr Carter, Clark, Florida; Collier, Connolly, Kansas; Crisp, Decker, Dietrick, Dershman, Deckinson, Difenderfer Doolittle, Evans, Faison, Ferguson, Ferris, Fields, Finley, Flood, Floyd, Foster, Fowler, Francis, Garrett, Texas; Glass, Goodwin, Gudger, Hamlin, Harrison, Hay, Hayden, Helm, Helvering, Hensley, Hobson, Holland, Houston, Howard, Hoxworth, Hughes, Georgia; Hull, Humphreys, Mississippi; Jacoway, Johnson, Kentucky; Johnson, South Carolina; Jones, Keating, Kindall, Kirkpatrick, Kitchen, Lever, Lewis, Maryland; Lloyd, McKellar, Moon, Murray, Neely, West Virginia; O'Hara, Oldfield, Padgett, Page, North Carolina; Park, Post, Quin Bagsdale, Rainey, Baker, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Saunders, Seldomridge, Shackleford, Sims, Slayden, Smith, Maryland; Smith, Texas; Snarkman, Stedman, Stephens, Mississippi; Stephens, Texas; Stout, Taggart, Tavenner, Taylor, Alabama; Taylor, Arkansas; Taylor, Colorado; Thomas, Thompson, Oklahoma; Tribble, Walker, Watkins, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whaley, White, Wingo, Young of Texas. Total—191.

REPUBLICANS—Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Avis, Barton, Burke, South Dakota; Butler, Campbell, Cramton, Dillon, Dunn, Farr, Fess, Fordney, French, Good, Green, Iowa; Gricst, Hamilton, Michigan; Hamilton, New York; Haughen, Hawley, Helgesen, Hinds, Humphrey, Washington; Johnson, Washington; Keister, Kelly, Michigan; Kennedy, Iowa; Kiess, Pennsylvania; Kinkaid, Nebraska; Kreider, La Follette, Langham, Langley, Lindbergh, Lindquist, McKenzie, McLaughlin, Madden, Mondell, Morgan, Oklahoma; Moss, West Virginia; Nelson, Norton, Patton, Pennsylvania; Peters, Plumley, Powers, Prouty, Sells, Shreve, Sinnott, Slemp, Sloan, Smith, Idaho; J. M. C. Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Stevenson, Sutherland, Switzer, Towner, Volstead, Walling, Willis, Woods, Young, North Dakota. Total 68.

PROGRESSIVES—Bryan, Falconer, Hinebaugh, Hullings, Kelly, Pennsylvania; Lewis, Pennsylvania; McDonald, Michigan; Rupley, Thomson, Illinois, Walters, and Woodruff. Total, 11.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS—Bell, California; Copley, Illinois; Lafferty, Oregon, and Stephens of California. Total, 4.

Grand total for the resolution, 197.

Voting against the resolution were:

Democrats—Adair, Allen, Aswell, Baury, Barnhart, Bartlett, Bathrick, Beakes, Blackmon, Booher, Bowdle, Brookson, Broussard, Brown, New York; Brucker, Buchanan, Ill.; Buchanan, Texas; Bulkley, Burke, Wis.; Callaway, Canter, Cantrill, Cary, Carlin, Casey, Church, Clancy, Cline, Coady Conry, Cox, Crosser, Cullop, Dale, Dent, Dies, Dixon, Donohoe, Donovan, Dooling, Doremus, Dupre, Driscoll, Eagan, Eagle, Estopinal, Fitzgerald, Fitzhenry, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gard, Garner, George, Gerry, Gill, Gilmore, Goeke, Goldfogle, Gordon, Goulden, Gray, Graham, Ill. Griffin, Hamill,

Continued on Page 7.

NEW FILIPINO PLOT REPORTED UNCOVERED

Officials Said to Be Holding Soldiers Ready — Washington Sees No Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—I learn from reliable sources of the discovery of a widespread revolutionary plot emanating from Ricarte. Confiscated documents mention the names of prominent Filipinos, though it is unknown whether the use of the names is authorized.

Employes from Cavite and Corregidor declare that white military prisoners have been paroled and armed. Also that hospital convalescents are armed and soldiers are sleeping on their weapons. The regular Manila military guards are carrying primed weapons, which is unusual.

The authorities consistently deny any threatened outbreak, but in view of the preparations a secret uprising is impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Officials of the War Department do not believe the reports from Manila of a widespread revolutionary plot in the Philippines. Secretary Garrison cabled yesterday to Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison stating that reports of threatened revolt were published in New York newspapers. Gov. Harrison today replied that there was no foundation known at Manila for these reports.

Regarding tonight's special dispatch to THE TIMES, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, through which the War Department has its dealings with the Philippines, said he did not believe the latest report any more than he believed the previous reports which were today denied by Gov. Harrison. He explained that the allusion to a plot emanating from Ricarte convinced him that such a movement, if it existed, could amount to little.

Gen. McIntyre explained that this was undoubtedly an allusion to Artemio Ricarte, a Filipino, formerly of Manila, now living in Hongkong, where he has for some years been conducting a Filipino propaganda. Gen. McIntyre said that the American Government was thoroughly familiar with all of Ricarte's operations, and was not worried over his actions. Ricarte had no following, Gen. McIntyre added, was not an educated Filipino, and the most that his activities had amounted to had been to afford him a living.

"DIAMOND JIM" TURNS POET.

Man Who Made the Gem Famous May Do as Much for Art.

Some friends of James Buchanan Brady, who made diamonds famous, say Mr. Brady is wooing the Muse of Poetry. They point for evidence to the handsome calendars that Mr. Brady is sending to his friends as a New Year's greeting. The calendars show a beautiful picture in watercolor of a spot on the California coast, and the verse that appears at the top is signed, in bold type, "James Buchanan Brady, New York."

The verse runs:

What better wish can heart suggest
Or greeting card convey,
Than may the happiness that's best
Be yours this New Year's Day?

CLEAR, COLD CHRISTMAS

And a Green One Except Where Snow Has Already Fallen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Snappy Christmas temperatures and clear skies will prevail Christmas Day throughout the United States, with the possible exception of the Gulf States, according to indications tonight at the Weather Bureau.

The huge chart map in the forecaster's room showed fine weather everywhere except in the Gulf States, which had been darkened to indicate approaching clouds. The forecasters said nothing extreme in temperatures was expected. The mercury might run a few degrees below the seasonal averages in some sections, they said, but nowhere was it likely to be unusually cold.

Everywhere north of the Ohio River line, from the New England States to the Rocky Mountains, sufficient snow has already fallen to last over Christmas.

THREE V. C.'S AWARDED.

One to Commander of Submarine That Torpedoed the Messudieh.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieut. Commander Norman B. Holbrook, commander of the submarine B-11, for torpedoing the Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles on Dec. 13.

Victoria Crosses have also been awarded to Second Lieut. James Leach and Sergt. John Hogan of the Second Battalion of the Manchester Regiment for "conspicuous bravery near Festubert on the 29th of October, when, after their trench had been taken by Germans, and after two attempts to recapture it had failed, they voluntarily decided on the afternoon of the same day to recover the trench themselves, and, working from traverse to traverse at close quarters, with great bravery, gradually succeeded in regaining possession of the trench. They killed eight of the enemy, wounded two, and made sixteen prisoners."

RUNAWAYS BEAT EXPRESS.

Skinner's Team May Not Survive Thrilling Dash Down a Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

MARKSBORO, N. J., Dec. 22.—Abraham Skinner started for the creamery today with a load of milk drawn by two fast horses. They started to run away at the top of a long hill which parallels the Susquehanna Railroad tracks for several hundred feet. The road crosses the tracks at the foot of the hill.

An express train was traveling in the same direction as the runaways, and, recalling the crossing, Skinner did his best to stop the horses. They were beyond control, however, and raced on at full speed. It was nip and tuck between horses and train down the long hill, and near the bottom, to Skinner's amazement, the animals began to gain.

Skinner gained courage, too, and tried to lash them to greater speed. But they couldn't have crossed the tracks had not the engineer seen them just in time and jammed on his brakes. As it was, the wagon cleared the train with only inches to spare, but across the tracks the horses crashed into a fence and the wagon overturned.

Skinner was bruised but not much hurt, though the horses were injured so badly they probably will have to be shot. Skinner will save them if he can, however, as it is the only team in the neighborhood that ever beat an express train.

Vafiadis, the cigarettes smoked in exclusive sets abroad, can now be had here. Established in CAIRO, EGYPT, 1870.—Advt.

$100,000,000 FOR DEFENSE IS URGED

Security League Debates Resolution Providing for Bonds and Appeal to Congress.

WAITS TO GATHER EVIDENCE

Prominent Men Named on Committees to Prepare Plea for Increased Armament.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD

Kitchener's Idea Favored by Member, Who Suggests Target Practice in Schools and Colleges.

Two hundred members of the National Security League, who met at the Hotel Belmont yesterday afternoon, debated whether they should begin by going to Congress with demands for increasing the military and naval strength of the country or by waging a campaign to arouse the people to the need of preparedness for war.

The issue was raised by a resolution introduced by William T. Hornaday, providing that Congress should be asked to give the league's representatives a hearing, and at the hearing should demand that the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy and the General Staff of the Army be carried out; that Congress should pass a bill to enlist at once 3,000 educated men to be trained as army officers to have charge of the reserves in peace; that the personnel of the navy and army should be recruited at once to full strength, and that to put the army and navy on the proper footing without delay $100,000,000 bonds at 3½ per cent. should be issued at once.

The resolution was advocated warmly by speakers who wanted action, but opposed by others who favored measures to insure first powerful public support. The measure finally went to the Executive Committee for amendment and action. Meanwhile, various other committees are to prepare the arguments in support of the league's demands.

George Wood Wingate urged that to the resolution should be added a recommendation that rifle practice be taught in the schools and colleges. He said:

"Lord Kitchener's general order to the officers training recruits was, 'Teach them to shoot. That is the main thing.' During the Boer war rifle clubs were organized all over England and before the present war these clubs had increased in number to 10,000, and they are responsible for the showing which England has made and will make in this war. Lord Roberts said that marksmanship was seven-tenths of a soldier.

Target Practice for Students.

"Five years of experience has taught me that it is impossible to combine complete military training with high school or college education, but it is possible to teach our students to shoot and that is one of the most important things that can be provided for at Washington."

Another speaker wished to amend the resolution by adding that the standing army should be increased to 200,000 and the militia to 300,000.

George Haven Putnam said the league should wait until its committees had mustered the proof of the needs of different branches of the national defense before making specific recommendations, but he favored acting as quickly as possible to place the country in a position to take care of itself.

J. Mayhew Wainwright spoke for the resolution as it stood, saying that the country had been well informed of the inadequacy of the army and navy, and that the time called for action. Major Loveland also was for action.

"We know the disgraceful proceedings that attended our efforts to prepare for war with Spain," he said. "The situation is nearly the same now. The Spanish war came very quickly. Who knows but what we may face another war within three months?"

Frederic R. Coudert said that the league would risk making itself ridiculous if it sent representatives to Washington with the programme of demands in the Hornaday resolution, unless the delegation was prepared thoroughly on every point that might arise. Richard H. Gatling took the same view. He suggested a meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House or Madison Square Garden, with Col. Roosevelt, Congressman Gardner, and others as speakers. S. Stanwood Menken said it had been planned to hold a mass meeting soon to arouse public support. Theodore Roosevelt and Representative Gardner may be asked to speak at the meeting.

Mr. Menken announced that he had asked the "best-equipped man" in the United States for the place to serve as head of the Army Committee, and that he expected a favorable answer. He mentioned that on the Navy Committee were three former Assistant Secretaries of the Navy—William McAdoo, Beekman Winthrop, and Herbert L. Satterlee, and that on the other committees were military experts of high standing.

Appointed on Committees.

The committees announced were as follows:

Navy—J. Bernard Walker, R. W. Neeser, Herbert L. Satterlee, William McAdoo, William S. Lloyd W. Butler Duncan, Beekman Winthrop, Robert R. Riggs.

Army—William C. Church, Frederick W. Huidekoper, Gen Francis V. Greene, Gen. George R. Dyer, T. S. Hubbard, W. H. Childs, George Haven Putnam, George H. Gaston, Jr., Frederic R. Coudert.

Militia—Col. George Creighton Webb, Charles E. Lydecker, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., J. Mayhew Wainwright, Reginald H. Sayre, George Gordon Battle, Frank Sullivan Smith.

Legislation—William T. Hornaday, Frederic R. Coudert, F. Q. Brown, C. E. Masters, Richard Harding Davis, W. Morgan Shuster, Horace E. Deming, Cambridge Livingston, Elihu Root, Jr., C. C. Nadal, Talcott Williams, R. Lloyd Clarke.

Membership—H. H. Allen, Richard Peters, Courtlandt Nicoll, Joseph P. Day, W. Redmond Cross, William R. Willcox, Charles E. Knoblauch, R. C. Morris, R. A. C. Smith, W. L. Harding, James W. Rosenberg, Lindsay Russell, Henry Peck Fry, Capt. Duke.

Finance—F. Q. Brown, Nicholas F. Brady, John B. Lunger, Samuel W. Fairchild, John D. Crimmins, Sidney C. Borg, F. H. Allen, Courtlandt Nicoll.

Extension of Branches—Lawrence F. Abbott, A. B. Humphreys, John H. Iselin, William R. Corwin, Rodman Gilder, Elmer Thompson, Frederick A. Stokes, J. Beaumont Spencer, Albert R. Ledoux. Major John W. Loveland.

The league was voted to incorporate under the laws of New York State.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—SAVANNAH—FLORIDA
12:08 noon, daily, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Av.—Advt.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart on Belgium's Neutrality

The distinguished Professor of Government at Harvard writes of this important phase of the war for

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

12 FIGHT FOR LIFE IN RING OF FLAME

Fire Company Trapped in Bronx House, with Blaze Roaring on All Sides.

SOME BRAVE 35-FOOT DROP

One Man in Hospital May Die—Row of Frame Buildings Defies Department.

Capt. John O'Connor of Engine 50 led his crew of eleven men into the third floor of the three-story frame house at 686 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, where a fire got under such headway last night that it spread to nine other similar houses, destroying them all before the firemen stopped it.

O'Connor had a single line of hose with which he and his men were holding the flames in check, and they seemed to be making a little headway despite the poor water pressure which handicapped them, when the flames broke out beneath them, ate through the hose, and left them with fire above and below and almost surrounding them.

At O'Connor's order the men broke for the outside and all except himself and Frank McNally reached the rear windows, swung over into the house next door and got to the yard. Below was still a drop of thirty-five feet, for the row of buildings was on a hill, one of the highest points in the lower Bronx, and the rear yards were sustained by a deep retaining wall. Some hung by their hands and dropped the thirty-five feet into a vacant lot, others chanced a dash through the blazing lower floor and reached Eagle Avenue safely.

O'Connor and McNally got to a balcony running along the third floor windows in front, but both were nearly overcome, and McNally toppled to the street when he tried to walk along a coping to a ladder. O'Connor reached it, but collapsed when he had descended as far as the second floor and fell into the street also just as other firemen raced up the ladder to aid him.

Both men were knocked out, but O'Connor revived quickly. McNally, however, had his collar bone broken and was hurt internally, and Dr. Davidson took him to Lebanon Hospital, a block away, where it was said he might die.

There was a stiff west wind, which blew embers to the roofs of other frame dwellings of the neighborhood, but their occupants mounted the roofs and kept them drenched with water from pails. Smoke was carried into Lebanon Hospital, but Supt. William Daub went through the wards explaining just where the fire was, and there was no panic.

Battalion Chief Gray turned in a second and third alarm, and Chief Kenlon sent a fourth, chiefly because of the poor water pressure. Deputy Commissioner John McKeoan of the Water Department went to the fire and directed the engines to other mains, explaining that a single main supplied the entire hill in Eagle Avenue. After that the pressure was satisfactory, but the firemen had to stretch long lines of hose. Chief Kenlon said that it was forty minutes after the firemen got to work before they could get sufficient pressure.

Supt. Robert Mocrehead of the Bronx Building Department visited the fire and declared that he had predicted just such a spread of fire in the Bronx. "Only today I recommended to the Board of Aldermen," said he, "that an ordinance be passed requiring a fire partition wall at least once every twenty-five feet between these frame buildings."

How the fire started is not known. It burned from 689 to 673 Eagle Avenue, and was checked only because 691 and 671 are six-story brick apartment buildings which the fire failed to catch. The damage was estimated at about $100,000.

$4,000,000 TRUST FUND FOR CAMERON HEIRS

Ex-Senator Provides That Income Shall be Divided Among Children and Grandchildren.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—J. Donald Cameron, former Secretary of War and former Senator from Pennsylvania, has created a trust for his children and grandchildren. The income of property estimated at nearly $4,000,000 is to be distributed equally among his children and grandchildren. The last surviving grandchild is to receive the residue of the estate.

The children of Mr. Cameron are Eliza C. Bradley, Mary Cameron, and James M. Cameron of Harrisburg; Virginia C. Rodgers and Rachael C. Hale of Washington, Martha C. Lindsey and Margaretta C. Clark of Passaic, N. J.

The living descendants include J. Gardner Bradley, J. D. Cameron Bradley, C. R. P. Rodgers, J. D. C. Rodgers, Alexander Rodgers, William Clark, James C. Clark, John B. Clark, Chandler Hale, Jr., Donald Cameron Hale, Mary Hale, Eugene Hale, Cameron Hale, 3d, Mabel R. Bradley, Cameron Bradley, Alicia Rodgers, and Anna B. Clark.

Mr. Cameron has large coal, iron, and manufacturing interests. He is now 81 years old. He was trained as a banker under his father, and at an early age he succeeded to the management of the Middletown and other banks in Harrisburg. Later he managed the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and was its President from 1863 to 1874.

Mr. Cameron made his entry into politics when his father was elected United States Senator, and he was elected to fill the unexpired term of his father in 1877. He was re-elected and served until 1897. He was President Grant's Secretary of War from May, 1876, to March, 1877.

Continued on Page 3.

Gilbey's Invalid Port—the pure Wine Tonic and Restorative. No drugs—no extracts—only pure light Portwine from Portugal. $1.25 per bottle at Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall, and other leading stores.—Advt.

PLOT TO SINK SHIPS WITH WAR SUPPLIES

Infernal Machines Possibly Concealed on Vessels for Allies Now at Sea.

ARRESTS IN NEW ORLEANS

Halle, a German, Alleged to Have Confessed, but Story Conflicting—One Machine Found in His Room.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 22.—An alleged wholesale plot to destroy ships carrying horses and mules or munitions of war for the allied armies in Europe was unearthed tonight by the police following a series of arrests. The plan, it is said, was to place infernal machines, operated by clockwork, among the cargoes of the vessels. These machines were to go off after the vessels were well at sea.

It was supposed for a time that infernal machines had been placed aboard ships now at sea, but later developments made that unlikely, although late tonight it was still regarded as a possibility.

One of the infernal machines was recovered from a hotel room in which an alleged member of the gang was stopping. The police tonight were working on the theory that the affair was the result of a well-organized plot, with accomplices in New York City, according to reports gathered by The Times-Picayune.

One man confessed and gave full details of his part in the affair, it is said. He told a story of how he hoped to achieve fame and glory, not to speak of large monetary rewards, through his work. Two others arrested at the same time were held by the authorities on scant evidence, and it is said to be the intention to release them.

The man said to have confessed is Hans Halle, alias Frank Holn, alias Holmes. On at least one occasion he was masquerading in women's clothing, although this is said to have been during Mardi Gras, when such costumes are not uncommon among male maskers.

Explains Infernal Machine.

Under police questioning, Halle is said to have explained the mechanism of his engine of destruction, and told how it could be placed aboard a ship without much danger of discovery. The usual time for the clockwork to act was six and a half days out at sea.

The infernal machine taken from his hotel was a big affair—several feet square. It contained enough explosive easily to wreck a dreadnought. The arrangement of the wires, caps, &c., and the precautions taken to protect the mechanism indicated that it was the work of an expert.

Halle several times contradicted himself, and more than once he backtracked along an entirely different line. Once he stated, according to the police, that he shipped an infernal machine to New York City and that it was placed aboard the French liner Rochambeau two days ago. The Rochambeau was reported off the Lizard Monday afternoon, which would bring her in Havre early tomorrow. When Halle was confronted with this statement, which was telegraphed from New York, he admitted that there was nothing to that affair, and said the infernal machine which the police had in their possession was the first he had made.

Halle is not the only man who is said to have confessed. George Sommers, well known in New Orleans, where he has been employed as a bartender, made a statement, on which he is being held as a suspected accomplice. Sommers, the detectives say, admits knowledge of the manufacture of the infernal machine, which, according to both Sommers and Halle, was made in the Faust Hotel. Sommers also is said to have confessed that he knew what its purpose was. He denied knowing anything of any previous infernal machines, and he said he believed none actually had been shipped.

Conrad Brinckman, another German, is held as a material witness. The police declined tonight to give details in regard to the arrest of other persons supposed to be connected with the affair.

Inspired by McNamara Plot.

Halle says it was the success of the McNamara plot in the destruction of The Los Angeles Times building that inspired him.

In its final form, although at many points utterly at variance with previous stories he had told, the narrative of Halle was entered on the police records substantially as follows:

Halle is 35 years old and a native of Hamburg, Germany. He has been in the United States fourteen years, during which time he has worked as a railroad machinist and mineworker all over the United States and in Mexico. In both callings he acquired a thorough knowledge of explosives and machinery. He came to New Orleans a year ago, since which time he also has worked in the Harriman Line shops at Vicksburg and McComb City, Miss.

Halle says he employed confederates and adopted elaborate schemes to get his machines placed, but through the accidental taking of a room with a detective as a fellow-roomer his plot was foiled just when it was ready for execution. He related in detail how his studies of the McNamara affair convinced him he could accomplish wonders with such a machine as destroyed the Los Angeles newspaper building.

"I thought," he continued, "that when the war was over that I would return to Germany, show the proofs of what I had done, become a great man, perhaps a Baron, and be rich."

Ever since the war started the idea had been evolving in his brain. It first took definite shape in St. Louis. He planned to go to New York, but what he had read about filibustering operations out of New Orleans to Latin-American countries decided him to come here. Actual work on the machine was begun twelve days ago.

Two Boxes of Dynamite.

There were two boxes of fifty pounds of dynamite each. In one box were placed also, the clock, an expensive eight-day affair, and the fuses, &c. The other box of dynamite was not connected with the wires at all, the

Continued on Page 3.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

THORN MENACED BY RUSSIAN ARMY

German Column Pursued Across Frontier Reforming to Protect East Prussian Fortress.

MAIN RAILROAD IN PERIL

New Invasion of Germany Also Threatens von Hindenburg's Left Flank in Poland.

GERMANS NEARER WARSAW

Cross Branches of Bzura and Rawka Rivers, but One Report Says They Are Beaten Back.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The Russian Army which pursued across the frontier the German column defeated north of the Vistula River, is marching rapidly toward the Thorn-Allenstein-Insterburg Railroad, the main strategic line in East Prussia paralleling the border, while the retreating Germans are endeavoring to reform for the protection of the fortress of Thorn. The Russian advance is a menace to the left flank of Marshal von Hindenburg's army in Poland, and to the right flank of the German Army in East Prussia defending the Masurian Lake region.

South of the Vistula, between the Bzura and the Pilica, however, the Germans continue their advance, and announce that in a fierce battle they have succeeded in crossing branches of the Bzura and Rawka Rivers at many places. This should bring the main armies very close together, and a few days will tell whether the German advance is to be definitely checked, or whether the Germans are again to threaten Warsaw.

Fighting also continues in Galicia, but here, as along the East Prussian frontier, the Russians seem to have been successful in holding back the Austro-German forces. The Germans, who are extremely strong along the whole eastern frontier, already are reported to be moving troops back to the west to meet the Allies' offensive, but it is not considered likely that this movement will reach large proportions until some decisive result has been attained in the contest against the Russians.

RUSSIANS MOVING ON THORN.

Allenstein-Insterburg Railroad Menaced by Invading Force.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22.—The heavy German column which has been driven across the East Prussian frontier from Mlawa, Russian Poland, by the Russians, is spreading out to the east and west, according to reports received here from the front. The purpose of the German movement is to debouch to the right of the intrenched Masur Lake position, and to reinforce the troops in the vicinity of Thorn for protection against the continued Russian advance on the Thorn-Allenstein-Insterburg Railroad, which is the main strategic line paralleling the North Poland frontier.

The Russian successes here not only threaten the right of the German Masur Lake position, but also threaten the left wing of the army operating before Warsaw.

The Boerse Gazette calls attention to the shifting of the weight of German troops from Belgium to the Polish front, but the newspaper is of the opinion that this action means no lightening of the task of the Allies since the withdrawals of Germans from the western battle front are from parts of the line where elaborate intrenchments proved sufficient to withhold the French and British forces.

It is stated that the heavy draft on the seasoned German troops of the first line is being filled out with the pick of the reservists, and that new levies are being sent to the Polish fronts.

A second attempt made by the Austrians to pierce the Russian lines facing the Carpathian Mountains at Sanok and Lisko failed yesterday in spite of a fierce night attack on the Russian trenches near Lisko.

The garrison of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl, seemingly informed of the movements of the Austrian Carpathian army, made a sortie coincident with the Austrian attacks, though separated by thirty-five miles from Lisko. It is assumed that an Austrian officer, an aviator, shot down at Bircha, fourteen miles southwest of Przemysl, was carrying messages between the two Austrian forces.

The Austrian operations are rendered difficult by the fact that valleys north and south of this region cut the troops into separate columns, and make a massed front impossible.

The chief scene of the recent operations is about the mouth of Mesolaborets Pass, which is traversed by a double track railroad from Hemano, with the nearest railroad to the west fifty miles away. The nearest pass to the east is about the same distance, and is held by the Russians.

CHARGE TRENCHES 11 TIMES.

Furious Assaults by Germans in Poland Repulsed by Russians.

By PERCIVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just come from Warsaw and from territory which the Germans are now occupying across the country which will see the next battles. My route from Skiernniewice was by way of Rawa, Novo Miasto, and Grojec, where the retiring Germans in October broke up the roads. The Russian engineers, however, have done wonders.

I must naturally avoid too specific a description, but I cannot emphasize too strongly my admiration of the magnificent foresight, energy, and military genius which are directing the operations on this front. No one who has seen the Russians at work can be doubtful of the

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS TAX GHENT FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER

A Million Cigars, a Million Cigarettes, All the Wine and Music Commandeered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In order to celebrate Christmas the Germans have ordered Ghent to supply 1,000,000 cigars, 1,000,000 cigarettes, and 90,000 pounds of tobacco, while they have taken complete control of every wine cellar in the town.

One proprietor was ordered to supply 800 bottles of brandy, but the order taking his breath away, he asked the soldier if a mistake had not been made. The soldier answered "Yes," and increased the demand to 1,600 bottles.

The Germans have even requisitioned musical instruments.

RUMANIA TO RETURN A BULGAR PROVINCE

But Servia and Greece Make No Move Toward Restoring the Balkan Alliance.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22.—The Bulgarian Minister announced today that an agreement had been reached between Rumania and Bulgaria under which Rumania would restore to Bulgaria the Province of Dobrudja and most of the other territory which she acquired from Bulgaria as a result of the second Balkan war.

"This agreement has been reached without pressure from either Germany or the Allies," said an official connected with the Bulgarian Ministry. "We shall continue to be neutral, and believe that Rumania, although she has no cause to fear us, also will remain neutral."

It had been asserted here that the fear of Bulgaria alone prevented Rumania from invading Austria and entering the war on the side of the Allies.

"If Servia would return Kavala and the Macedonian territory which she annexed during the second Balkan war, and Servia would restore to us the Macedonian provinces she occupied, despite her agreement of 1912, the Balkan Union could be reconstructed," said the Bulgarian official. "Under those circumstances a lasting peace would be established in the Balkans. But, unfortunately, neither Greece nor Servia has shown an intention to revise the Treaty of Bucharest.

"The heir to the Servian Throne, Prince Alexander, on receiving Prince Troubetskoy when the Prince delivered his credentials from Emperor Nicholas at Nish yesterday, said: 'Servia guides her own national interests,' meaning that Servia was not ready to return the Macedonian provinces.

"A reconstructed Balkan Union would favor neither the Allies nor Germany, nor would it have any aggressive intentions. Rumania's Transylvania aspirations, Greece's claims to the Turkish islands, and Servia's differences with Austria bring about such a conflict of interests that it would be impossible to throw the Union as a whole one way or the other.

"Our relations with Turkey will remain friendly. We do not desire Adrianople."

SUBMARINES MAY RAID BRITISH COMMERCE

Von Tirpitz Thinks This Would Have More Effect Than Attacks By Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A remarkable interview with Admiral von Tirpitz has just arrived here. It is said to have been given to an American journalist, and in it the head of the German Navy is reported as saying that the length of the war depended entirely upon England—surely not a very patriotic remark.

Von Tirpitz also confessed the weakness of the German fleet, for when asked if it would come out and attack the British fleet he is said to have replied:

"You cannot expect that our fleet, which numbers only one-third of the English fleet, will come out and allow the English fleet to deliver its blow."

The interviewer suggested that an attack by Zeppelins might be preparing, and the Admiral is represented as answering:

"I believe that a war of submarines against English merchant ships will have more effect than that."

As a counter-blast to Mr. Churchill's letter on the east coast raid, there has arrived here this afternoon a semi-official German statement pointing out that the English have been bombarding undefended Belgian watering places.

KILLED BY HIS OWN BOMB.

Aeroplane Landed Too Heavily and Concussion Caused Explosion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

IN BELGIUM, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Deschamps, one of the most famous of the Belgian military aviators, met a tragic fate yesterday.

While returning from a flight to an aerodrome near the coast his aeroplane landed too heavily. The concussion exploded a bomb he was carrying and he was blown to pieces and about a dozen spectators were wounded.

GERMAN PAPER SURPRISED.

Comments on Number of Trades Unionists in English Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Vorwärts, the organ of the German Socialist Party, publishes statistics in regard to English trades Unions received since the war began.

Many persons, it says, will be surprised to learn on comparing the statistics available in both countries that the percentage of organized workers in the army at the front is far greater in the case of England than in that of Germany. It adds:

"If Germans should in future be tempted to speak with contempt about English mercenaries, it would be advisable that they remember this fact."

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

JOFFRE RETIRES 24 GENERALS

Headquarters List Gives First News of Summary Action of French Commander.

"HEALTH" REASON FOR NINE

Six Are Retired for "Personal Convenience"—No Reasons Given for the Other Nine.

JOFFRE SEVERE IN DISCIPLINE

Was Reported to Have Dropped Five Generals Early in the War for Their Mistakes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The rumors which have been prevalent here of late regarding the summary way in which Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, has been using the axe against incompetents, irrespective of their rank, were substantiated today when the headquarters list was made public.

This showed that ten Generals of division had been placed on the reserve list. Five were retired "for reasons of health" and four "for reasons of personal convenience." For the retirement of the tenth General no reason was given. In addition eleven brigade Generals dere retired, four for "reasons of health" and two for personal convenience." For the other five no reasons were mentioned.

An appendix dealing with the colonial troops mentions the retirement of one division and two brigade Generals, but states no reasons.

Many other corps commanders had seen more active service than Gen. Joffre, then Chief of the General Staff, when the war began, but the Ministry of War made him Generalissimo of the French land forces almost without a word of dissent. They knew he was a master of mobilization; as for the rest, they would wait and see. When M. Millerand became Minister of War on Aug. 27 he at once wrote to Joffre, saying that the Government and people placed implicit confidence in him. The battle of Mons had then been fought and the Allies were in full retreat on Paris.

Between that date and Sept. 7, when the Germans reached the extreme point of their advance, Joffre had dismissed five general officers, for "weakness in manoeuvres." One was reported to be Gen. Percin, who had failed to aid the English at Charleroi on Aug. 21-25. Some dispatches even said Percin had been shot. The latter fate, however, was disproved by a letter published by Percin himself in La Liberté, on Dec. 18.

French official reports rarely mention the name of a General promoted or decorated, much less the name of one disgraced. It was only recently learned that Pau was still in command of the army in Alsace, that the Marquis de Castelnau had been decorated at the time of the battle of the Marne, and that Gens. Sarrail and Maunoury had won compliments from Joffre for holding the French centre against repeated assaults. De Castelnau and Gallieni, the lat

in the destruction, or partial destruction, of the submarine base which the Germans were creating at Zeebrugge. The destruction of German batteries for a radius of several miles inland, enabled the allied troops to make appreciable advances in the last few days. Some of these batteries which were engaged at the week end were mounted two or more miles inland and consisted of heavy guns.

The gratifying feature of these operations has been the fact that remarkably few casualties have been sustained on the warships. The German submarines, on several occasions, endeavored to make their presence felt during these bombardments, but destroyers very effectively protected the heavier vessels driving off the attacking submarines. It is a feature well worth noting that the Germans have never attempted to attack the bombarding fleet from the sea except by submarines.

The German Army has not been able to obtain the least assistance from their powerful navy, while this destruction of their positions on their right wing and the disastrous loss of life accompanying it, has been proceeding.

SHELL HOSPITAL AT YPRES.

Germans Kill 24 Women and Children in Civil Asylum.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

IN BELGIUM, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Early yesterday morning a German aeroplane passed over Ypres and dropped a smoke bomb over the civil hospital to give the German artillery the range.

Soon afterward shells began to fall on the hospital, wounding twenty-four women and children who were patients or inmates of the almshouse there. This new bombardment also wrecked many buildings around the hospital which hitherto had escaped.

The people of Ypres fled, some to Dunkirk and others to Furnes and La Panne.

SAYS ALLIES' 'ADVANCE' FAILS.

Berlin Reports Attempts on Lines Have Not Succeeded.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Official Press Bureau was the following:

"The order of Gen. Joffre for an offensive movement has confirmed the belief held here for some days that the Allies in the west were about to attempt an advance. Thus far, however, their attempts everywhere have failed, and the situation seems little changed.

"The newspapers here today publish an unofficial statement from headquarters in answer to the official French war bulletin of Dec. 18. The French report asserted that several trenches had been taken at Auchy, La Bassée, St. Laurent, and Blangy. The statement from headquarters says all these places lie in the rear of the German positions.

"A French report said the French position near Albert had reached the entanglements of the second line of German trenches. The headquarters statement admits that eighty Frenchmen came this far, but that they were all captured.

"The French claim that the German attacks near St. Hubert all failed is answered with the statement that the Germans took 800 prisoners in these attacks, exterminating the Ninth Battalion of French Chausseurs."

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless Telegraphy to London.)—The following was contained in the German official report today:

"Unfortunately, it was discovered yesterday, after the publication of the army order of Gen. Joffre addressed to his troops, that this communication contained the following appendix:

"'This order must be made known to all our troops this evening; its publication in the press must be prevented.'"

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Commenting on Gen. Joffre's order to advance, as cabled from Berlin, the newspapers here say that, while they are unable to vouch for the authenticity of this document, it seems to coincide with the pressure the Allies are asserting all along the line.

GERMANS ADMIT PRESSURE.

Hard Fighting Ends Christmas Celebration Plans, Says Correspondent.

BERLIN, (via London,) Wednesday, Dec. 23.—A special correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, who has just arrived at the headquarters of the Duke of Württemberg, telegraphs that the comparative quiet hitherto prevailing on the west front has given place within the last three days to such unusual activity that the soldiers have dropped all thoughts of preparing for a Christmas celebration.

The French and British, the correspondent adds, have been trying for several days to break through the German positions, especially at Nieuport and on the Yser Canal, supported by very strong reserves. They have maintained a stubborn fire upon the German positions with their heaviest artillery.

Nowhere, says the correspondent, have they achieved the desired success. The spirit of the German troops everywhere is excellent, he states.

POLAND TROOPS TO BELGIUM

Report That Germans Are Rushing Back to Meet Allies' Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Another great movement of German troops in the direction of western Flanders is now in progress, apparently in order to check the advance of the Allies, which grows increasingly menacing.

With this object in view a portion of the Kaiser's army in Poland has been released and a long line of troop trains has been passing through Liége, Namur, and Brussels since Saturday.

A neutral traveler, who arrived today from Maastricht from Germany, stated that Aix la Chapelle was full of soldiers, who had been temporarily halted for a rest on their way to the western theatre of war and were awaiting their turn to proceed along the congested Belgian railways.

The first of these new reinforcements has already arrived in Bruges and Ghent, where they had an enthusiastic reception by the garrison because they were participants in the latest supposed victory in Poland.

Russia's First "Dry" Holiday.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Wednesday Dec. 23.—For the first time in the history of Petrograd four consecutive days passed without an arrest for drunkenness, notwithstanding that these days included two Russian holidays and Sunday. This is one of the results of the recent Governmental orders forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors.

IF YOU ARE DEAF THE HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will prove invaluable to you.
204 Washington St., Boston. 205 5th Av., New York.

A FREED EUROPE IS ALLIES' DEMAND

No Peace Till Militarism Is Crushed and Belgium Restored, Says French Premier.

ALSACE MUST BE RETURNED

Only on Such Terms, He Tells Cheering Deputies, Can the Continent Be Regenerated.

WAR HOLDS FATE OF WORLD

And He Summons a United France to the Conflict, from Which He Predicts Victory.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—War upon Germany will not cease until France, with her allies, has taken vengeance for outraged right, until Alsace-Lorraine has been restored to the republic, until Belgium has been re-established as an independent nation, and until Prussian militarism has been crushed to the end that Europe may be set free and live, regenerated on a basis of justice and peace.

Such was the declaration made by Premier Viviani in the Chamber of Deputies today at the opening of Parliament for the first session held here since the sudden departure of the Government for Bordeaux on Sept. 3.

His eloquent address, read to a crowded House, was greeted by almost continuous cheering. References to the allies of France and to the commanding Generals were applauded with particular enthusiasm.

There was a remarkable demonstration when the Premier asserted that France and her allies were determined to carry on the war to the finish, whatever its length and severity.

A War to Liberate Europe.

Premier Viviani's statement in full was as follows:

"Gentlemen: There is at this time but one single policy; a combat without mercy until such time as we accomplish the definite liberation of Europe, won by a victory insuring peace.

"This is the cry which was wrung from all lips when, during the session of the Chamber of Deputies of Aug. 4, there became evident, as has been so well described by the President of the republic, that sacred unity which in the pages of future history will be the honor of France.

"This is the cry that is being repeated by all Frenchmen, but only after they have put an end to the discords, which too often take possession of our minds and which a blind enemy mistook for differences that could not be composed. It is the cry that is being heard from the glorious trenches, where France has thrown all her youth and all her virility. In front of this rousing evidence of national sentiment unexpected by Germany, she was troubled in the intoxication of her dream of victory.

"On the first day of the conflict Germany denied right; she had recourse to force; she disdained honor, and to violate the neutrality of Belgium and invade France she invoked the remarkable law of self-interest.

"Since this time the German Government has realized that it was necessary for it to consider the opinion of the world, and it recently attempted a rehabilitation of its attitude by endeavoring to throw back on the Allies the responsibility for the war.

Puts Onus on Germany.

"But in spite of this the truth has appeared. It has shown itself rising above the falsehoods which amiable credulity no longer accepts. All the documents published by the nations interested, and even yesterday at Rome the sensational speech of one of the most illustrious representatives of noble Italy, are proof of the determination of our enemies, frustrated for a long time, to endeavor to bring about an unexpected act of aggression.

"If circumstances required it, a single one of these documents would suffice to enlighten the world on this subject. When, at the suggestion of the British Government, all the nations concerned were requested to suspend their military preparations and take part in a series of negotiations with London on July 31, 1914, France and Russia adhered to this proposal.

"Peace could have been maintained even at this very critical hour, if Germany had been willing to accept this idea. But Germany disrupted the situation. On the 1st of August she declared war on Russia, and made recourse to arms unavoidable. And it is a fact that German diplomacy crushed this possibility of peace in its inception the reason is that for more than forty years Germany has been indefatigably pursuing her object, which has been the crushing of France in order to effect the enslavement of the world.

"All these revelations are made before the Court of History, where there is no place for corruption, and insomuch as France and her Allies, in spite of their love of peace, have been constrained to submit to war, they will make war to the end.

The Terms of Peace.

"Faithful to the signature that she attached to the treaty of Sept. 4, 1914, and to which she pledged her honor, that is to say her life, France, acting in accord with her allies, will not sheath her sword until she has taken vengeance for outraged right; until she has united for all time to the French fatherland the provinces ravished from her by force; until she has restored heroic Belgium to the fullness of her material life and her political independence, and until Prussian militarism has been crushed, to the end that it be possible to reconstruct, on a basis of justice, a Europe finally regenerated.

"This plan of war and this plan of peace do not come to us, gentlemen, inspired by any presumptuous hope. The certainty of success is ours.

"We owe this certainty to our entire army, to our navy, which, acting jointly with the British navy, has procured for us the mastery of the seas; and to the troops, who in Morocco successfully repulsed aggressive action. We owe it also to the soldiers who are defending our distant flag in those French colonies which, from the very first day, turned toward France as a daughter would turn to a mother in distress.

"We owe this conviction to our army, whose heroism was guided by incomparable leaders -to the victory of the Marne and to the victory in Flanders, and we owe it to the nation which knew how to meet this heroism with unity, with silence, and with serenity in the hours of crisis. Thus there have been brought out by this impious war all the virtues of our race. We have shown initiative, spirit, bravery, and temerity, and we have been enduring, patient, and stoical.

"Gentlemen, let us salute these heroes. Glory to those who have fallen on the threshold of victory, and also to those who, by this same victory, will tomorrow avenge the fallen. A nation that incites such enthusiasm can never perish.

The Sound Financial Condition.

"By the organ of the Ministry of Finance, which has conveyed to you a masterful explanation of the financial situation, there has been revealed to you the resources, which have accrued from the emission of Treasury bonds and the advances made by the Bank of France. These have made it possible for us to meet the expenses, brought about by the war, and we have not found it necessary to have recourse to a loan.

"The Bank of France is in condition, thanks to its excellent standing, to furnish the Treasury with resources and to aid in the re-establishment of the economic life of the country. All this is evidence of the vitality of France, of the soundness of her credit, and of the confidence which she inspires everywhere.

"In spite of a war, which is shaking and impoverishing the world, the French banknote is accepted as a premium; the discounting of commercial paper grows daily, and the totals, obtained from indirect taxation, increase. All this is a manifestation of the economic strength of a country which has adapted itself with facility to the difficulties arising from a deep-seated trouble and which declares before the entire world that the condition of its finances will permit it to continue the war until that day when the necessary compensations shall be obtained.

"Gentlemen, the day of final victory has not yet come, and until it does our task will be one of great difficulty. The way may be long, and for this let us prepare our spirits and be ever courageous. We have inherited the greatest burden of glory that any people can carry. Already the country has agreed to make every sacrifice that this duty entails.

World's Fate at Stake.

"If this contest is the most gigantic ever recorded in history, it is not because the people are hurling themselves into warfare to conquer territory, to win enlargement of material life and economic and political advantages, but because they are struggling to determine the fate of the world. Nothing greater has ever appeared before the vision of man.

"Against barbarity and destruction, against the system of provocations and methodical menaces which Germany called peace, against the system of murder and pillage which Germany called war, against the insolent hegemony of a military caste which loosed the scourge, France the emancipator, France the vengeful, by the side of her allies, arose and advanced to the fray.

"That is the stake. It is greater than our lives. Let us continue, then, to have but one united spirit, and tomorrow, in the peace of victory, we shall recall with pride these days of tragedy, for they will have made of us more valorous and better men."

All Parties Back Government.

Representatives of all political groups, from the Socialists to the Extreme Conservatives, had assembled in the lobbies of the Chamber before M. Paul Deschanel, the Speaker, rang his bell for order. The discussions among them were conducted with great animation, but it was easy to discern the new national spirit which had been evident since the beginning of hostilities. It pervaded the entire assemblage.

Many deputies have pledged themselves not to stir up debate, but to observe a patriotic attitude while listening to the Government's declarations, and to vote the necessary credits.

Several Deputies were absent besides those who had fallen in battle, on whose seats had been placed wreaths of evergreens tied with the dead man's tricolor sash.

Nearly 200 Deputies have joined the colors, and some of these refused to leave their posts at the front. Still others are being detained as hostages in the north by the Germans.

None of members was in uniform. Gen. Joffre having issued instructions permitting the wearing of civilian attire under certain circumstances, and to appear in the Chamber of Deputies in civilian clothes was regarded as more in accord with republican ideas.

When the Abbé Lemire entered the Chamber he was the centre of hearty congratulations for his patriotic conduct as Mayor of Hazebrouck, a town which was devastated by the Germans.

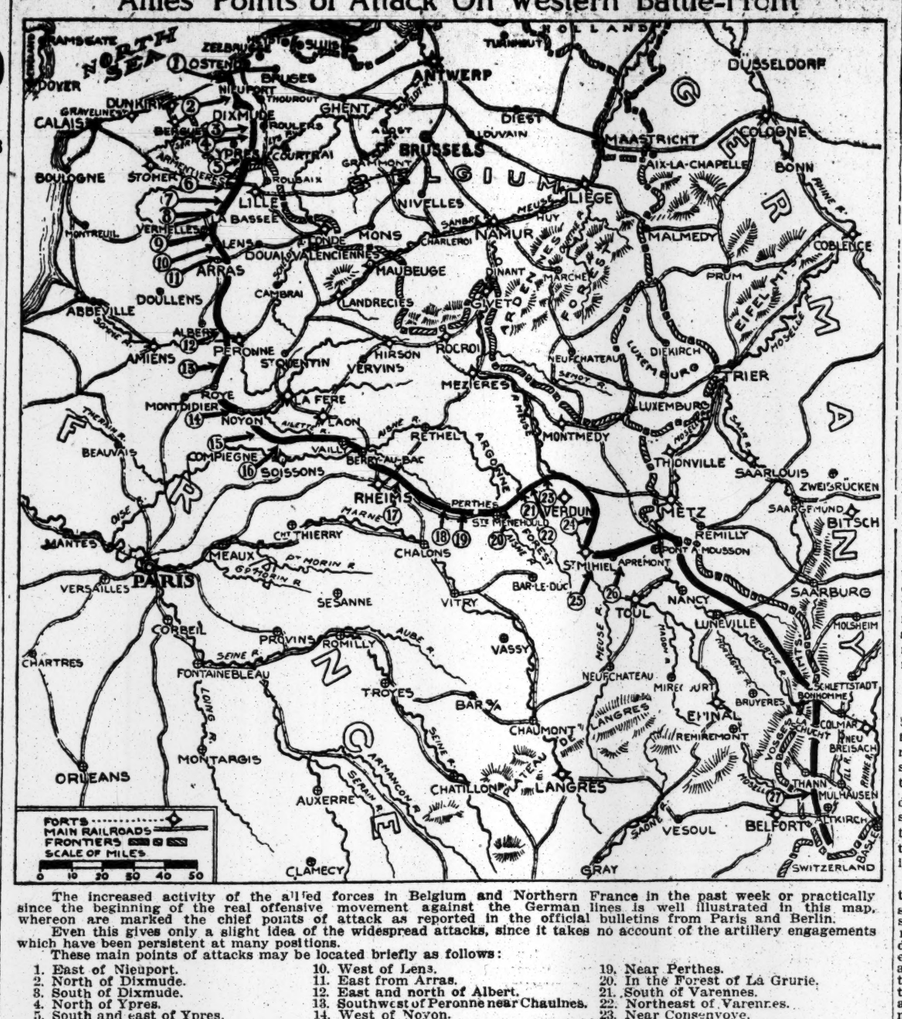
Stirring Address by Deschanel.

M. Deschanel took the chair at 2 o'clock. Facing him in the diplomatic gallery were William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, together with diplomatic representatives from Japan and Italy.

A stirring address by M. Deschanel roused the Deputies to enthusiasm, after which Premier Viviani read his declaration.

After the declaration was concluded, bills were introduced by various Ministers. Then the sitting was concluded, having lasted scarcely more than an hour.

Allies' Points of Attack On Western Battle-Front



The increased activity of the allied forces in Belgium and Northern France in the past week or practically since the beginning of the real offensive movement against the German lines is well illustrated in this map, whereon are marked the chief points of attack as reported in the official bulletins from Paris and Berlin.

Even this gives only a slight idea of the widespread attacks, since it takes no account of the artillery engagements which have been persistent at many positions.

These main points of attacks may be located briefly as follows:

1. East of Nieuport.
2. North of Dixmude.
3. South of Dixmude.
4. North of Ypres.
5. South and east of Ypres.
6. East of Armentières.
7. North of La Bassée.
8. Attacking La Bassée.
9. East of Vermelles.
10. West of Lens.
11. East from Arras.
12. East and north of Albert.
13. Southwest of Peronne near Chaulnes.
14. West of Noyon.
15. South of Noyon near Tracy-le-Val.
16. Near Soissons.
17. Close to Prosnes.
18. Near Souain.
19. Near Perthes.
20. In the Forest of La Grurie.
21. South of Varennes.
22. Northeast of Varennes.
23. Near Consenvoye.
24. On the height of the Meuse.
25. Close to Apremont.
26. Near Ci ey.
27. East of Thann toward Sennheim.

GRAPPLER FOR WIRE FENCES.

French Have Devised a Way to Pull Down German Entanglements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I was talking last night with a group of soldiers from the front, and in the course of their stories of life in the trenches one of them told me of an ingenious device with which they have been tearing down the German barbed-wire entanglements.

There are hundreds of miles of these barriers in front of the German trenches in France and Belgium, and they bring the most impetuous bayonet charge to a standstill until a way is cut through them.

Now, I am told, the French are experimenting with an appliance similar to a rocket apparatus, which throws a grappling iron attached to a rope over the entanglements, which are then dragged down and hauled into the Allies' trenches.

I was not able to ascertain whether this appliance was in general use or was only the inspiration of the local commander at the point from which these men come.

By posting a few good marksmen under cover to command the spot where it is intended to hurl the grappler the French obtain a number of victims, besides destroying the barriers. Instinctively several Germans will dash out of their trenches to try to seize the grappler before it is hauled taut and catches in the wires, and these are almost invariably shot down.

GERMANS REBUILD RAILWAYS.

Lines of Communication, Destroyed by French, Are Restored.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Dec. 22.—The Telegraaf learns from Berlin that the Germans have restored the railways from Charleville, in the Department of the Ardennes, opposite Mezières, to Rbeims, and from Hirson, in Aisne, to Montmedy, in the Department of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun.

The railways to Givet, in the Department of Ardennes, on the Belgian border, according to the same dispatch, will be opened soon, while the bridges over the Meuse near Lumes, Flize and Donchery, all southeast of Mezières, are again open.

Blocked tunnels near Montmedy and Mohon, the last-named point just south of Mazières, have also been put into condition to be used.

This dispatch indicates that, despite the war operations, the Germans have been restoring lines of communication in the territory of northern France occupied by them. These lines were destroyed by the French when they retreated from the Belgian frontier early in the war.

RHEIMS LOSS $100,000,000.

Two-thirds of Population Has Fled from German Shells.

Georges Robinet, of the firm of G. H. Mumm & Co., has sent the following acount of affairs at Rheims to his American associates:

"Our once beautiful city presents a sad sight, many buildings having been destroyed, and over 75,000 of our population have left the city. There is naturally a great deal of distress, especially among the poorer people.

"Since the end of July no firm in Rheims has been able to ship a single bottle of wine, and it is impossible to tell when we will be able to resume shipments. As regards this year's vintage, there were a great many difficulties in gathering the grapes and pressing them; the grapes were in perfect condition, and as the weather was very warm and very dry from the beginning of August until after the vintage was gathered, there is no doubt but that the 1914s will be a very good vintage. As a matter of fact we have been able to taste new wine which has already finished fermenting, and which came from our own vineyards in Ay, Cramant, Avize, and we found it of exceedingly good quality.

"The life here is simply awful, as one is afraid all the time of being bombarded. Mr. Mazzuchi, who besides being a member of the firm, has the distinction of being Italian Consul in Rheims, stuck to his post throughout these trying times, and with his wife, who is an English lady, and their little girl, took refuge in the cellars underneath the Mumm offices; he has done most effective work in looking after the wounded French soldiers as well as the families of our employes and the many poor people who lost their homes and belongings through the incessant bombardment. You have no idea of the number of houses burned down or damaged in this city. About two-thirds of the population has left. The most important merchants, wool combers, or cloth manufacturers, have had their premises destroyed, and from a reliable source I heard the other day that the damage done is actually more than one-half milliard of francs ($100,000,000.) The regulations are also very strict, nobody being allowed to go out between 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.; there must be no light whatever after 9 P. M., and if one wants to go away from town it is very difficult to get a 'laissez passer' and to come back here."

489,000 FRENCH WOUNDED.

Fewer Than 2 1-2 Per Cent. of These Died of Injuries.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Almost half a million wounded soldiers were treated in French hospitals between Sept. 15 and Nov. 20.

The figures were submitted to the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by the Chairman of the committee, M. Troussaint, who gave the precise number as 489,733. Of this total 2.48 per cent died.

THORN MENACED BY RUSSIAN ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

issue of this war. I have seen retreats before, but never a retreat so deliberate and unhurried as this.

To understand conditions, one must realize that the retreat now taking place is a retreat from the southern and central portions of the line, where Russians are not pressed by the Germans. In the north from Sochaczew to the Vistula, where the fighting is the hottest and the German attacks the heaviest, retreat has not commenced, and at the time of writing, so far from yielding or falling back, the Russian commander of that line has caused the Germans to fall back.

On Sunday the German attack culminated in a desperate attempt to carry the trenches. Eleven separate times they tried to rush the positions and each time they were driven back with fearful losses. Human lives are the only things in which the Germans do not economize. Who can comprehend the minds of leaders who order that the men when charging shall leave their tunics behind them in the trench, so that though the man may be lost, his uniform shall remain to clothe another victim? The men who charge the Russian trenches did so in their shirts, and all the wounded remaining on our hands tell the same story. Before charging a drink of spirits mixed with ether was served to every man. This fact is amply confirmed.

German Right Forced Back.

By morning the battle had drifted to the north, and the Germans were transferring their guns toward the Vistula in reply to the heavy fire from the Russian artillery. After the slaughter of the night the intensity of the attack diminished, and slowly under the Russian pressure the German right, with the Russian infantry driving them and their great guns across the river smashing their flank, swung back.

The movement of the left and centre of the Russian line toward their new positions was accomplished as calmly and systematically as if the army were manoeuvring in time of peace. The distinguished General in command took exhaustive measure to make his retreat as effective as an advance. He leaves to the Germans nothing but the earth they walk upon. The country is as bare as a beggar's hand of the means of making war. There is not a horse or a mouthful of food which can help the enemy forward a single mile.

The Germans, who were fully informed of the contemplated Russian retirement by means of continual aeroplane reconnoissances, made an attempt to take the positions and pressed forward after the Russians. This was precisely what the Russians had expected and prepared for, and they met the German attack with a counter movement which was successful at every point. The rear guard actually carried several of the enemy's trenches, causing him to fall back, and also captured four field guns.

A fact which leaps to the eye is that the Russian army which is now settling into its new positions is an army which takes kindly to the hardships and stress of war. The men are in magnificent condition and heart. Field kitchens which cook on the march and serve food hot immediately a battalion halts have worked well, and there have been practically no cases of illness among the troops.

Russians Care Nothing for Lods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In connection with the contraction of the Russian front in Poland, involving the voluntary evacuation of Lodz, the insinuation has been made from German and Austrian sources that the Russians are concealing reverses under the guise of strategic moves. Even the press of England strongly reflects while overtly denying this impression. Indeed, a good deal of the exposition of the Russian situation which has lately appeared in the London press shows the influence of the Germanic versions, which, of course, endeavor to concentrate entire attention upon the narrow point where Germany has attempted and failed to turn the Grand Duke from the execution of his strategical scheme.

Poland has been of supreme importance from the German point of view all through, and that view is held by many writers on the military situation in the press of Russia's ally, England. I have many times stated plainly that from the Russian point of view Poland has no supreme importance in this or any other war. Now as always, in spite of all that Germany has been able to do, the decisive fight must take place where the Grand Duke and not Germany has chosen.

The Russian troops south of the Vistula are keeping very large German forces actively busy far away from the vital centre of the war and are making them pay an appalling toll in valuable lives of their best troops. I think it should be tolerably plain that Lodz means nothing to Russia just now. The town is perfectly safe, as the Germans will carefully preserve this mushroom, Lodz. It was not built with Russian money and a very large and supremely important part of Russia from Moscow to the Volga would be deeply grateful to the Germans if they would reduce the whole town to a heap of ruins. But the German spares his own, and Lodz will be quite safe even in German hands.

Germans Broke Through Line.

GENERAL MACKENSEN'S HEADQUARTERS, Russian Poland, Saturday, Dec. 19, via Berlin, The Hague, and London, Dec. (Delayed in Transmission.)—The Russians in retreat before the army of Gen. Mackensen are making an effort to effect a stand on a strong natural line between the Bzura and Rawka Rivers. This line had previously been fortified and the Russians are now trying to hold it. The Germans, however, have already broken through and it is thought that the Russians will be obliged to fall back still further, although they are attempting to check the German advance by a counter-offensive.

The Associated Press correspondent met 4,000 prisoners this afternoon east of Lowicz under a small escort and was informed by the commanding General that he regarded the situation for the Germans as excellent. He expressed the opinion, however, that heavy fighting would be necessary before the Russians would be obliged to retire behind the Vistula.

Lods has suffered little through the bombardment, but the unemployed workmen are destitute.

REPORTS HINDENBURG CHECK.

Russians Said to Have Lured Germans Over Bzura and Beaten Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—News has been received from the Russian headquarters today that the Germans have been hurled into the Bzura with great slaughter, after being permitted to cross the river by the Russians, who hold immensely strong positions on the right bank.

An obstinately contested engagement, which resulted successfully for the Russians, occurred between Rawa and Opoczno, in the valley of the Pilicz.

Similar success has attended the operations in Galicia. The Germans sustained a severe reverse at Iodlow, near Tarnow, in the rejion of the Donajec River.

The garrison of Przemysl mustered in sufficient strength to make an attempt to break through investing lines, but were driven back, suffering great losses. That the surrender of the fortress is near is confidently believed in military circles here.

GERMANY NOW SCORNS TRUCE.

Newspapers Say She Couldn't Trust Enemies to Keep It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"German newspapers deeply deplore the carrying on of hostilities during the festival which they regard as a purely Germanic institution, but they all profess satisfaction that the efforts made by the Pope and American pacificists to call a truce of God for Christmas Day have come to naught. The Berlin Journal would willingly enough see the men at the front enjoying a day's rest, but what guarantee is there that the enemies of Germany, while promising faithfully to observe the conditions of a Christmas truce, would not be guilty of some base treachery.

"The Magdeburgische Zeitung scornfully exclaims: 'Imagine a Russian's word of honor! Imagine British faithfulness to treaties!' Credit is given to the Pope and pacificists for their admirable intentions, but Germany, says the journal, 'has only one duty—not to take her hand from the plow—it is God's will—until the certainty of victory is assured. Germany,' continues the writer, 'now recognizes amidst all the terrible sufferings which her sons are enduring that God is with her, that God desires her to wage this war to the end.'

"'It is not a war to be concluded by negotiations of Cabinets. Germany is called on to bring to the world a better condition of things—something better than the selfish huckstering policy of England, better than the civilization of Russia. Germany, we are told, is conscious that God has given her this task; that she has a mission of kultur to humanity and this ease of conscience it is which gives her her irresistible force in this war. Her faithfulness to God, the confidence in her world mission, will not permit her to lay down her arms—no, not for an hour, until both in the east and in the west she has brought about conditions which are favorable.'"

POTATO PRICES REGULATED.

Austria Forbids Hoarding—German Government Corn Monopoly Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Tomorrow the maximum prices for potatoes come into force throughout Austria. Two hundred and twenty pounds wholesale will cost from 9 to 12 kronen, ($1.80 to $2.40.) People found to be hoarding more potatoes than are necessary for their requirements can be compelled to sell them, and any one contravening the new regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding 5,000 kronen or arrest and imprisonment.

In Germany it is proposed to introduce a Government monopoly in corn, and the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce already has requested the immediate introduction of this measure.

A possible shortage of petroleum may be inferred from the fact that the German public has agreed to use it as little as possible, substituting methylated spirit.

These measures do not mean that there is an actual scarcity of corn or petroleum yet, but merely that it is desired to take every measure to avoid or postpone a scarcity.

TROOPS DIE IN TRAIN CRASH.

Nearly 1,000 Austrians Said to Have Been Killed or Hurt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—Nearly 1,000 Austrian soldiers are reported to have been killed or injured in a collision of two troop trains near Kalisz, Russian Poland, according to The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

The trains are reported to have met while going at full speed, owing to the accidental opening of a switch. Many of the cars were reduced to matchwood by the impact.

DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENTS

Allied Fleets Shell Kilid Bahr—French Destroyer Attacks Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Turks are being attacked on two sides.

The Russians assert that they have inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks in the district of Van, while the allied fleets have been bombarding Kilid Bahr, near the southern end of the Dardanelles, and a French destroyer has shelled the Ottoman troops on the mainland opposite the Island of Tenedos, near the southwestern entrance of the Dardanelles.

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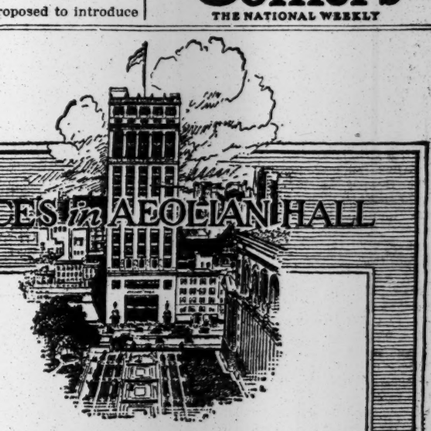

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PLIGHT OF SERBS IS WORST OF ALL

Losses in Proportion to the Population Are Greater Than the Belgians'.

THEIR VILLAGES SACKED

Even Boys and Old Men Carried Off to Bondage by the Austrians—Lady Paget's Appeal from Uskub.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—An appeal on behalf of the Servian Relief Fund, signed, among others, by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, and Sir Valentine Chirol, contains a strong indictment of the Austrian policy in the recent disastrous invasion of Servia. It says:

"The losses suffered by this little people of hardly more than four million souls in the course of this prolonged struggle, have been terrible, indeed. In proportion to the number of the population the ratio is far beyond that suffered by the other Allies, even including the Belgians."

"The need has far outrun the resources of Servia itself. In the case of the wounded it must be remembered, moreover, that the very success of the Servian arms has thrown upon the mercy of the inhabitants tens of thousands of wounded soldiers belonging to the enemy's forces.

"To cope with anything like the amount of cases there is neither staff nor appliances. The accommodation is so deficient, indeed, that a French nurse who was recently working at Valjevo writes that she saw wounded who had been crowded out of any sort of shelter 'lying in the streets in the rain on some straw and sacking.' There were no surgeons to attend to them, she states.

"But this is not all. The Austro-Hungarian commanders have adopted the new German barbarism in their conduct of the operations. Villages have been methodically sacked and many inhabitants shot, and others, even boys of twelve and old people over seventy have been carried off to a bondage recalling the methods of ancient Babylon.

"The Servian Relief Fund has made itself the medium of assistance in every form, whether for Red Cross purposes or for starving refugees. Thanks to the timely assistance of the Admiralty, a complete hospital unit under Lady Paget, with the co-operation of the St. John's Ambulance Association, has been sent out. It is already in full activity at Uskub, and the following telegram just received from Lady Paget will give some idea of the greatness of the distress:

"'Conditions defy description. Everything given out. Wounded Servians and Austrians pouring in day and night. Impossible to cope with the situation unless we receive immediate help.'"

DON'T WANT TO FIGHT SERBS.

Rev. Mr. Cummins Says Slavs in Austrian Army Feign Sickness.

The Rev. Ralph Cummins, an Immigration Fellow of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, reached New York this week from Agram, Croatia. Mr. Cummins, who had been in Croatia for about a year and a half, found a notable lack of enthusiasm for the Austro-German cause in the southwest of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

"The wounded show signs of the terrible work of the Servians," he said. "Some report that it is not uncommon for an Austro-Hungarian Slavic soldier to shoot himself in the leg or in the hand in order to be brought from the battlefield without more serious wounds. Nor are these Slavs anxious to fight their brother Servians. One First Lieutenant of artillery whom I happened to know—a Servian of Hungary—who operated for three weeks before Belgrade, returned home complaining of sickness. He was no more sick than I was, but having a friend, an army physician, he got a signed statement to the effect that he was unfit for service for two months. He quietly passed away the time 300 miles from the front, and there were many like him.

"Practically no one in Southwestern Austria-Hungary would go to the war if he was not forced to."

TO STRIKE AT SERVIA AGAIN.

Austrians Said to be Preparing to Deliver Final Blow.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was given out for publication today by the Official News Bureau:

"An army headquarters report concerning the operations in the east makes mention of the continuation of an attack, but whether this is being made against the Russian rear guard or the Russian main army cannot be stated.

"The situation in West Galicia is clearer. The Russians there are holding the east bank of the Donajec River to Tuchow, and another line extends southeastward past Krosno. Heavy fighting is proceeding on both these lines, and also in the Lupkow Pass.

"A dispatch from Budapest says the Austrians are preparing a final blow against the Servians, but gives no intimation of what form it will take."

MUST AID ALL PRISONERS.

Priests Not to Discriminate Owing to Religion or Nationality.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, is forwarding to the Catholic Bishops in the belligerent countries the Pope's instructions regarding prisoners of war.

Included in these instructions is an admonition that assistance must be given to prisoners irrespective of their religion, nationality, or language.

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Official Reports of War Operations.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On Dec. 21, on the left bank of the Vistula River, between its lower course and the Pilica River, a number of fierce encounters took place. Among these the fighting on the left bank of the Pilica developed particularly.

In general we repulsed all these attacks, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy.

We only evacuated some small positions and fell back toward the east in order to occupy more advantageous positions.

Our counter-attacks resulted in the throwing into the river of the German troops who had crossed the Bzura near Sachaczew. These troops suffered heavy losses in killed. We also captured nine quick-firing guns.

The situation between the Pilica River and the upper Vistula River is without important change, except in the region of Skrzynno, where the Austrians, after having crossed the Nida River, were pushed back upon that stream by the bayonet attacks of our troops. Eighteen of their officers and about 1,000 soldiers surrendered.

It has been established that in the region of Przedborz, on the 19th inst., we took seventeen officers and about 1,000 men.

In Galicia our operations continue to develop successfully. Near Ryglice an Austrian division made a sudden attack upon our troops, but eventually was thrown back in disorder, leaving behind 1,500 dead. Another Austrian division which attacked us with the bayonet at Godlowo also fled, leaving on the battlefield the bodies of 500 of their men. In this same region the Austrians, under pressure of our offensive, lost many prisoners, three guns, and some mitrailleuses.

The sorties attempted by the garrison of Przemysl were all repulsed. The Austrians were thrown back toward their fortifications and suffered heavy losses.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The situation in East and West Prussia is unchanged. In Poland our troops engaged in a fierce battle for possession of branches of the Bzura and Rawa Rivers. In many instances they crossed over tributaries already in their possession.

On the right bank of the River Pilica the fighting by the Germanic allies continues.

At Nieuport and in the region around Ypres the situation yesterday was generally quiet.

In order to recapture the positions lost by them Dec. 20 at St. Hubert and Givenchy the English forces, reinforced by French territorials, made desperate attacks during the day of yesterday and last night, all of which were repulsed. In the region around Richebourg the enemy succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in his old positions.

French attacks yesterday in the neighborhood of Albert, to the northeast of Compiègne, at Souain and at Perthes were repulsed with heavy losses to the French.

In the western part of the Argonne district we captured a few trenches. In the Eastern Argonne, to the north and northwest of Verdun, French attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—To the northwest of Puisalenne, south of Noyon, the enemy executed last night violent counter-attacks which were all repulsed.

To the south of Varennes we gained a foothold last night in Boureuilles. Our attacks continued today, and we appear to have made progress in the vicinity of Boureuilles and to the west of Vauquois.

There is nothing yet to report concerning the rest of the front.

(*Day Report*)—Between the sea and the Lys, during the day of Dec. 21, there was nothing other than artillery engagements. Between the Lys and the Aisne we repulsed a German attacking column which was endeavoring to come out from Carency, and we took several houses at Blangy.

An attack of the enemy on Mametz and the near-by trenches made it impossible for our troops to make material progress in this direction. In the region of Lihons three attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

We made slight gains to the east and to the west of Tracy-le-Val, and our artillery delivered an efficacious fire on the plateau of Nouvron

In the region of the Aisne and near Rheims there were artillery engagements.

In Champagne and in the Argonne, in the vicinity of Souain, there have been violent bayonet engagements. We have not made perceptible progress in this region. We have occupied, in the suburbs of Perthes-les-Hurlus, three German positions representing a front of intrenchments 1,500 yards long. To the northeast of Beausejour we have consolidated the positions occupied by us Dec. 20, and have occupied all the trenches in the immediate vicinity of Mount Calvaire.

In the forest of La Grurie our progress continues. At St. Hubert we repulsed an attack in the forest of Bolants. Here certain ground had been lost, but we recaptured two-thirds of it.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse there has been slight progress. In the suburbs of Vauquois, to the forest of Malancourt, our troops were successful in making their way through a barbed wire entanglement and took possession of certain trenches of the enemy.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the forest of Consenvoye, we first lost and then reconquered, after a lively fight, the territory gained by us Dec. 20.

From the heights of the Meuse to the Vosges there is nothing to report.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the Carpathians we are fighting south of the mountain ridge in the district embraced by the Rivers Nagyag, Latorza, and Ung.

In Galicia yesterday the Russians renewed the offensive without succeeding in breaking through. On the lower Donajic particularly they suffered severe losses.

Along the Nida River and the district south of Tomaszow there has been slight fighting. The engagements in front of Przemysl continue.

GERMAN BOMBS ON DOVER.

Berlin Announces That Aviator Flew Over and Observed Fleet.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the information given out by the Press Bureau today was the following:

"The German Navy aviator, Lieut. Stephan von Prondzynski, flew over Dover, threw bombs, and reconnoitered the position of the British fleet.

"Russian court-martials in Poland have hanged numerous Jews.

"At Sunderland (England) the populace destroyed German shops. The police made no arrests.

"Lisbon reports that twenty-five members of the Portuguese Unionist Party have given up their seats as a protest against the war."

AGAINST HAVING JAPAN AID.

Hanotaux Voices French Opinion in Opposing Her Sending of Troops.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Gabriel Hanotaux, former Minister, expresses in The Figaro today what appears to be the prevailing view in France concerning the proposal that Japanese send an army to the battlefields of Europe.

M. Hanotaux takes the view that, even if Japan should send no more than 250,000 men, a force which would hardly be large enough to exert a decisive influence, she would always think, in the event of a victory for the Allies, that she had played an important part in settling the war.

Although M. Hanotaux makes no reference to the United States, it may be stated that the American viewpoint has been taken into consideration by the Government.

AMERICAN CARGOES HELD.

Three Neutral Ships Detained by British Authorities.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the official list issued tonight of ships "whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained," are the Danish steamer Alexandra, from New York Nov. 23 for Copenhagen, whose cargo is detained at Leith, and the Italian steamer San Giorgio and the Norwegian steamer Tellus, both sailing from New York on Nov. 18 for Naples, whose cargoes are held up at Gibraltar.

SEES ANTI-GERMAN REVOLT IN TURKEY

Sir Edwin Pears, Who Was Made a Prisoner, Predicts Early Outbreak.

DISLIKE GERMAN OFFICERS

The Turks Object to Their Dictatorial Methods—People Distrust German War News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—Sir Edwin Pears, leader of the British Bar in Constantinople, who has just reached London after imprisonment in Turkey, says in an interview in The Daily News:

"The Turkish situation is changing from week to week, but the principal fact is that those of us who know Turkey best are anticipating a revolution. There has been a struggle going on for the last three months between the War Party, of which Enver Pasha is the head, and the party in favor of peace.

"According to general rumor, which I believe to be well founded, the Turkish soldiers and sailors do not get on well with German officers, and comparisons are constantly made, in the fleet in particular, between the present officers and their English predecessors under Admiral Limpus. The rough, dictatorial manner of the German officer is one to which the Turk has never willingly submitted.

"When you ask me as to the army, I am unable to give a definite answer, but I have a strong conviction that it is much more efficient than it was when the Bulgarians gained their great victories at Lule-Burgas and elsewhere. What I can testify of my own knowledge is that all about Constantinople and in the interior drilling has been going on incessantly, and I should infer that the troops are likely to be more efficient than they were. At the same time, it is beyond doubt that, of the large army, which is usually said to consist of about 750,000 men, a considerable portion is of very little value."

Discussing the flooding of Turkey with reports from the Wolff Agency, Sir Edwin remarked:

"At the present time the Germans have opened a Bureau de Renseignement, (Information Bureau,) the walls of which are covered with telegrams in French, Turkish, and German. It is amusing to hear the comments which even Turkish ladies pass upon these telegrams. Coming out of church on the last Sunday I was in Constantinople I heard one lady asking another what was the news. She was told that the telegrams said so and so. 'But I don't want to hear German lies,' was her reply. 'I want news.' It is no exaggeration to say that the news furnished is discredited by all sections of the Turkish population.

"Dissatisfaction with the interference of the Germans in every department of the Government is growing. Without venturing to predict what is likely to happen, I should not be going too far in saying that upon any serious defeat by the Russians in Asia Minor there would be a revolt in the Turkish Army which would be directed against the Germans themselves."

RESTRICT LONDON 'CHANGE.

Authorities Insist on Rules Preventing Aid to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns on usually reliable authority that the London Stock Exchange will reopen under severe restrictions on Jan. 4.

For some weeks negotiations have been going on between the Stock Exchange Committee, the Government, and certain bankers. The Stock Exchange Committee rather favored an early opening, with loose restrictions. The Government, on the other hand, stood out for such regulations as would render it difficult or impossible for Germany to finance herself in London.

London's attitude toward the present state of the American market is rather that of "I told you so." It is pretty well established that there was no general selling from London, but considerable clearing up of ends of speculative accounts.

Certain of the elements of the London Exchange, who realize under what heavy restrictions it will open, are said to prefer the present conditions to the almost entirely non-speculative period which will follow.

BRITONS GRATEFUL TO MR. MORGENTHAU

Ambassador and His Wife Were Indefatigable in Aiding Refugees at Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—"As the latest arrival from Constantinople, I ask to be allowed, for myself and on behalf of the two or three thousand British subjects still remaining in Turkey, to express my thanks to the American Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, and his wife for their watchful and kindly attention to the members of the British community since the departure of Sir Louis Mallet (British Ambassador)."

These are the opening words of a long letter addressed to The Daily News by Sir Edwin Pears, who goes on to recount the invaluable services of Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau and the embassy staff to British residents during the trying time following Turkey's intervention in the war.

Sir Edwin makes special mention of Mr. Morgenthau's activities in overcoming the efforts of the Turkish authorities to delay the departure of Britishers, often necessitating the Ambassador's attendance at the railway station at 7 o'clock in the morning. He also pays a tribute to the protection afforded by the Ambassador and his wife to the nuns, who were treated with especial harshness by the Turks.

On one occasion, when a party of nuns from Kadiköi, on the Asiatic outskirts of Constantinople, after crossing the Bosphorus to Galata, were ordered to return, Mrs. Morgenthau at once borrowed the embassy steam launch, took a Secretary and dragoman, and crossed to Kadiköi to put matters right.

On another occasion Mr. Morgenthau and his wife started at 8 o'clock in the morning for Chichly, where a community of nuns had been imprisoned and insisted on their release.

"I must not close," says Sir Edwin Pears, "without expressing my admiration for the great powers of organization which the American Embassy has shown in dealing with an unprecedentedly new situation. Instead of having to deal with a few hundreds of American citizens, it became necessary to attend to the pressing needs of probably five thousand French, Belgian, and English men and women.

"What we onlookers were most struck with was the clock-work regularity with which both the embassy and consulate worked. The Ambassador must have had some hundreds of personal interviews. His Secretary, Mr. Tarler, was engaged from early morning to late at night, and everybody spoke of their courtesy and desire to render every possible service, in many cases to poor women, and even men, who were too alarmed to know precisely what they wanted.

"Mr. Ravndal, the Consul General, was occupied in a like manner, and I claim to have had exceptional experience in hearing what was said of their conduct."

TURKS SLAY AND ROB JEWS AT JAFFA

Many Acts of Barbarism Accompany Their Expulsion—Children Carried Off.

MEN THROWN OVERBOARD

Several Who Resented Brutality to Their Wives Murdered—Fate of Thousands in Doubt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Information comes from Alexandria of great brutality on the part of the Turks toward the Jews of Jaffa, Palestine. Last Tuesday a Russian cruiser appearing off the port, non-Moslems were ordered to stay in their dwellings under pain of death.

When the cruiser departed on Thursday the Jewish quarter was invaded. Bedouin police entered the houses and forced the inmates to accompany them immediately, allowing them small handbags only. They were sent on board the Italian steamer Vincenzo Florio, bound for Alexandria.

The embarkation was relatively orderly till night fell, when there were lamentable scenes. Police and boatmen joined in the fray, seized the Jews, took their bags and belongings and money, and tore off the jewels and trinkets of the women. They separated the children and their parents, and carried off the former from the quayside.

There were desperate appeals on every side in the darkness, with heartrending screams. Every one arrived in Alexandria resourceless.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—In describing the expulsion of Jews from Jaffa, the Cairo correspondent of The Chicago Daily News says that 600 refugee Jews from Jaffa have just arrived at Alexandria on the steamer Vincenzo Florio, and adds:

"Thursday afternoon Bedouin police raided the Ghetto at Jaffa, arrested 1,600 persons, and drove them at the point of the bayonet to the quay. Here the Florio was forced to receive as many of them as could be crowded aboard.

"Several of the men, resenting the brutalities to their wives, were thrown overboard by boatmen and drowned before the eyes of the women.

"The old Hotel Metropole at Alexandria and other hotels have been hired for the refugees by several wealthy Jews of all nationalities. Many of the refugees are nearly mad with apprehension for the fate of thousands of relatives and friends for whom there was no room aboard the Florio.

"It is feared that this is only the beginning of Turkish atrocities. There are 25,000 or more peaceful Russian Jews in Palestine."

PLOT TO SINK SHIPS WITH WAR SUPPLIES

Continued from Page 1.

force of the explosion being relied upon to set it off. Whenever possible, two of these outfits were to be shipped on each vessel, although it was the plan to start with only one. The materials Halle purchased from local firms.

When the idea first took form Halle wrote to the British Embassy in Washington, stating that he was an ardent sympathizer with the cause of the Allies, and that he had a new composition to be used in bombmaking which he desired to submit to the British ordnance experts. The British Embassy evidently turned a cold shoulder to the proposition, and Halle was compelled to cast about for other means of furthering his plans.

After various endeavors to get the infernal machine before the attention of the British authorities—under several different disguises—so as to permit of placing it in British vessels, he turned his attention to the French. He wanted more to destroy English ships, but decided his reward might be almost as great if he could destroy French steamers, particularly if bound for English ports. He began haunting Royal Street, where the leading French periodicals appear on sale, and became a steady purchaser of the illustrated weeklies. Out of one of these he got the address of Jean Hellier, Rue St. Germain, Paris. Just who and what Hellier is the police either did not make clear or refused to divulge, but the device was to be sent addressed to him

Then began a round of visits to offices of ship companies. All the horse and mule boats refused to accept any shipments from persons unknown to their agents. The infernal machine at this time was labeled "Books and Photographic Plates," and elaborate inscriptions cautioned against breaking the glass said to be therein. The express companies were importuned without avail to take the machine to New York, where Halle's alleged confederates are. The express companies had been warned by the detective in the room with the German, and had an inkling of the real nature of the proposed shipment.

At last an agreement is said to have been effected whereby the Texas Transport and Terminal Company, W. H. Henderson, manager, was to send the package of "books and plates" to England, whence it was supposed to be reshipped to Paris. This arrangement effected, Halle immediately conceived the plan of making the second infernal machine, and is said to have been engaged about it when the police dragnet closed in.

Halle and Sommers are accused under Section 846, Revised Statutes of the United States, of preparing combustibles or explosives for the purpose of destroying a ship.

At the ELEVENTH HOUR

It is still possible to select a most acceptable gift for names unchecked on your Christmas list Any first-class tobacconist will take pleasure in showing you the attractive Holiday packing of 100

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce that

The Largest Sale of Neckwear Ever Held in This Country

Consisting of

Their Entire Stock of Fancy Silk Four-in-Hands is Still in Progress

At These Reductions:

55 Cent Neckwear Reduced to 35 Cents or 3 for $1
$1 and $1.50 Neckwear Reduced to 65 Cents
$1.50, $2 and $2.50 Neckwear Reduced to 95 Cents
$2.50, $3 and $3.50 Neckwear Reduced to $1.65
$4 and $5 Neckwear Reduced to $2.35

A suitable Holiday box will be given with each purchase of 95 cents or over

NOTE: Our Stores at Broadway and 28th, Broadway and 37th, Broadway and 44th and 42nd and Fifth Avenue will remain open evenings until the Holidays.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Today and tomorrow—an important sale of

Gold Jewelry Gifts

at extremely liberal savings on regular prices

These are the bargains of the year—and first-comers will get the bargains of a lifetime.

¶ A remarkable purchase only yesterday forenoon, of $7,500 worth of jewelry, which is now offered in this sale for exactly $2,708.85—it involves a maker's remaining stock of these particular items, and in addition to really remarkable values, you are assured of a selection which will make choosing easy.

289 Pendants & Chains, regular prices $7.50 to $18.50 } $5.00

¶ Set with pearls, amethyst, pink or shell cameos, topaz, sapphires, reconstructed rubies, diamonds, and pearl combinations, and some are diamond set with black enamel.

85 Solid Gold Bar Pins, regular prices $6.50 to $12.50 } $3.50

¶ Pretty lattice and open work designs, jeweled with cameos, amethyst, sapphires, reconstructed rubies, coral rosebud, and pearl combinations, and diamond and pearls.

173 Solid Gold Brooches, regular prices $5.00 to $15.00 } $2.95

¶ Numerous dainty designs, such as wreaths, circles, clusters, knots, etc., set with pearls, sapphires, pink cameos, amethyst, and baroque pearls. A wonderful variety.

304 Solid Gold Scarf Pins, regular prices $3.50 to $5.00 } $1.50

¶ Scores of most attractive pins, set with amethyst, cameos, sapphires, reconstructed rubies, pearls, and black and white enamel combinations in various patterns.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Saks Evening Clothes for Men

are Saks-made from beginning to buttons

¶ There is nothing obscure about the origin of Saks evening clothes, they are not using the name of Saks as an alias, it belongs to them.

¶ We create them, we christen them, and we are sole sponsor for their character and their conduct.

¶ They are clothes of an uncommon cut, and as such they are a cut above the common.

¶ They are tailored with a bred-in-the-bone individuality which you can never get away from.

¶ They fit with the ease of a glove, and lend a long, lean, lithe, leisurely look to the figure.

¶ And the indelible stamp of originality sticks to them in every stitch and seam of the making.

Full Dress Coat and Trousers..... $28.00 to $50.00
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers..... $25.00 to $38.00
Waistcoats, white and fancy..... $3.50 to $12.00

Specials in Silk-lined Evening Clothes.
Dress Coat and Trousers, silk-lined... $28
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, silk-lined.. $25

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

The Gift of All Gifts

A Sohmer Piano—the ideal home piano. A Sohmer Player Piano, the one player piano so simply constructed as to permit the user to express his or her own interpretation of the great masters free from mechanical restrictions. The prices of Sohmer instruments are most reasonable. No premium is charged for reputation. Convenient terms if desired. Deliveries made before Christmas.

Sohmer
Fifth Avenue, at 32d Street
Piano and Player Piano Makers
Music Roll Exchange Service
"The Pith of the Piano Problem" on request

5th Avenue Restaurant
Entrance 24th St
BIG CHRISTMAS EVE CELEBRATION
December 24th, from 6:30 P.M. to as late as you like.
Large Christmas Tree. Really good MUSIC BY LARGE ORCHESTRA
IMPORTED SOUVENIRS
Dinner $1.50 (including wine.)
Open all day Christmas
Dinner $1.50 (including wine.)

HERRICK ALL PRAISE FOR PARIS HOSPITAL

Tells Diplomatic Value of Strictly Neutral Aid from Americans to All Wounded.

BELGIANS HONOR GERARD

Columbia Alumni Give Ambulance—French Fund Gets $5,601 from Benefit.

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, attended a meeting yesterday of the committee that is raising funds for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris held at the offices of Whitney Warren, the architect, 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Among those present were Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. William Greenough, and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill.

Mr. Herrick told of the organization of the hospital after the war began, the object being to give practical expression of American sympathy to all who suffer. The hospital, he pointed out, is neutral and all wounded soldiers are treated alike. The hospital has gained a reputation for high excellence and efficiency.

"We did not begin the work," Mr. Herrick said, "as a diplomatic measure, but I cannot emphasize too strongly the great diplomatic value it has proved to be. The work is of the highest internat.onal importance and it depends almost entirely for support upon contributions from Americans in the United States to keep it going. Without the efforts of the American Committee the hospital could not have been kept in operation."

Among the contributions received by the committee yesterday was one of $1,100 from the alumni of Columbia University, for an automobile ambulance. Total subscriptions yesterday were $2,798.95, which brings the fund were $2,798.95, which brings the fund to $2,6.5.97 Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. E. D. Brandegee	$300
James McLean	1,000
Mother & Parent Teachers Association, R. I.	102
New Haven Com.	$25
Potter & Johnston Machine Co.	25
Ethel T. Cosckey	25
D. A. Beaton	10
Mrs. R. D. B. Grosvenor	10

Subscriptions to the American Ambulance Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Gerard's Belgian Relief Aid.

James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, has accepted an honorary Chairmanship of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The announcement was made at the offices of the commission, 71 Broadway, yesterday, in connection with international arrangements for safe conduct for cargoes of Belgian relief supplies. Both Great Britain and Germany have given official approval to the relief plans of the commission.

"Ambassador Gerard," it was said, "has shown himself so obliging in so many different complications that came up in regard to the commission's cargoes that he was named an honorary Chairman of the commission and has now accepted."

One of the most recent of Ambassador Gerard's efforts was to obtain safe conduct from the German Government for Americans with automobiles supervising the distribution of food in Belgium.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $716,222.98. Of this amount, $5,314.55 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more follow:

Anonymous	$1,000	F. N. Kenyon	$50
A. V. Barnes	1,000	Mrs. C. F. Brooker	50
S. V. Mann, Jr.	100	R. A White (col.)	50
W. L. Benedict	100	A. D. Dickinson	25
F. W. Lord	100	F. H. Wilkins	25
Gt. Neck Fund	100	J. F. Gaughan	22
Elmira Com.	800	Anonymous	10
J. and D. Clark	250	H. L. Clark	10
Miss Ridgeley's tea	145	H. L. Rogers	25
Charles J. Eder	100	H. S. Durkee	10
P. Meichers, (col.)	65	Anna A. Marvel	10
Schenectady H. S.	48	S. F. M., and F.	
S. D. Petrich	10	Preston	20
Billings	21	Anonymous	26
Harriet E. Wilkins	15	Miss I. G. Mudge	10
Cong. S. S., East Orange	37	Florence M. Thomas	25
Mich Normal Sch.	14	Blaine Robinson	25
E. J. Gibling	25	Mrs. L. R. Wilron	10
Frank E. White	10	Mrs. F. A. Munro	10
Charles Lemp	10	Edwin Norton	20
Mrs Leo Levy	15	Mrs. S. G. Akin	10
M. A. S. & E. L. W.	10	E. K. Norton	10
John Thomas	25	L. Seller	10
Arthur West	20	Mrs. O. C. Conway	20
A. I. Esberg	50	A. C. Parker	10
S. A. Swenson	25	Mrs. C. A. Roberts	20
Hobart Students	18	S. Ferris	25
Fair by Three Girls	12	J. F. Blanchard	15
Mrs. A. H. Wallace	10	Julia O. Bell	15
L. Havemeyer	100	John H Derby	10
E. E. Gillbard	10	Anonymous	20
Ethel R. Richards	10	Brooklyn Eagle	25
Mrs. C F. Brown	20	Anonymous	18
C. R. Corning	10	Mme. Vandervelde, at Cooper Union	385
E. L. Fierce	25	Unitarian Ch., Flatbush	25
Forbes Hawkes	25		
Miss G. Meadock	10		
F. H. Starks	10		

Red Cross Fund Now $411,948.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $411,948.99, of which amount $716.38 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Herald (collected)	$131
Anonymous	125
M. E. S. S. West Pittston Penn.	110
Twentieth Century Club Richmond Hill.	100
Second Pres. Ch., Elizabeth	63
John Wanamaker. (collected)	45
Women of Columbian Club, E. Orange	25
Lawyers Title Ins. and Tr. Co. employes.	25
M. D. Stevenson	15
Mrs. G. A Fleury	15
Caroline Chase pupils	12
"E. R. B." and "S. T. B."	10
E. O. Stanley, Jr.	10

$5,148 for Relief of Poles.

The American Polish Relief Committee, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is President, has opened headquarters in the Depew Building, at 480 Fifth Avenue, opposite the Public Library, and has begun an extensive campaign for funds. The proceeds of the recital to be given by Mme. Sembrich at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 2 will go to the fund. The total of the subscriptions so far received is $5,148.15. Those who have given $10 or more of this sum are:

	$10	Latowski	100
Mrs. E. Mankowski		etticia Parker	100
		Kostecki	15
Mrs. Kosot & Sons.		A. Kmicis	10
Mme. Sembrich	10	onymous	30
Dr. B. Onuf	25	Mrs. Hoard, (col.)	15

MELLOW AS MOONLIGHT
CASCADE
PURE WHISKY
GEO. A. DICKEL & CO.
CASCADE DISTILLERY
OLD
DISTILLED UNDER OUR ORIGINAL PROCESS AND PRIVATE FORMULA
WHISKY
AGED IN WOOD
GEO. A. DICKEL & CO. NASHVILLE TENN.
Many stars—but just one moon. Many whiskies—but just one Cascade; mellow as moonlight.
Original Bottling Has Old Gold Label
Geo. A. Dickel & Co., Distillers
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Sold by All Dealers

THE LEADING BRAND
Sales 1907 Approximately $3000.00
Sales 1914 Approximately $1000.000.00
POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

Alex von Nuber	10	Richard Wiener	10
Mrs. J. Rade	10	Anna C. Wiener	10
Dr. W. G. Woolley	10	W. Barnum	50
J. W. Frothingham	250	Mrs. W. W. Phelps	50
Mrs. F. L. Carter	10	Dr. Leo Jones	10
J. B. Moscozenski	10	L. F. Paszek, (col.)	27
Dr. G. H. Kirby	10	Cardinal Farley	2,000
B. F. Gimbel	10	Elizabeth Remsen	100
B Stern	50	W. D. Sloane	100
C. Mendoza	10	H. E. Krehbill	20
Gaylord C. Hall	10	Mrs. R. Aldrich	25
W. R. Knox	10	Count de Wierzbicki	10
J. L. Hill	10	B. B. Moore	10
C. D. du Bois	10	Mrs. J. E. de Coppet	100
T. F. K.	90	J. H. Manbee	100
M. Stengel-Sembrich	200	David Paine	10
A. C. Zabriskie	50	Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier	50
Mrs. S. H. March	10	Mrs. R. W. Gilder	10
Anonymous	10	Misses Schuyler	10
Paul Schmitz	10	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	500
F. B. Rudzinski	10	Mrs. M. H. D. Polk	50
Leo Schulz	10		
Kasimir Kocot	150		

Vacation Committee's Work.

The Vacation War Relief Work Committee last night announced that its receipts to date aggregated $22,132.46. The money goes toward paying the wages of girls out of employment who find jobs in their workrooms, where garments are made for European hospitals and refugees. Miss Robinson Smith, Chairman of the committee, announced yesterday that a Spug Christmas party would be held at the committee's headquarters 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Christmas Day, and that the annual dues paid by the Spugs would also go to pay the girls' wages. Any lonely person would be welcomed at the Christmas party, she said.

A list of contributions of $10 or more received yesterday follows:

E. P. Hough	$10	Miss R. Hoyt	$22
Miss Dyer	60	Countess de Bocolvitz	25
Mary C. Phelps	10	Mrs. Whitridge	100
Mrs W. E. Howe	10	Mrs. M. Cassard	15
Mercy Com.	1,000	Miss R. Hoyt	16
Julia Havemeyer	25	Miss E. G. Hewitt	50
Mrs. Lauuers	10	Mrs. S. Phelps	33
Mrs. Clews	146	Servian R. Cross	1,835
Mrs. P. Rollins	1,200		
Mrs. S Phelps	17		

$13,759 More for Jewish Relief.

Additional contributions have been received by the American Jewish Relief Committee for sufferers from the war, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is Treasurer, amounting to $15,759.87, making a total of $222,122.06. Those of $10 or more were:

Furriers' Union	$10	R. L. Shaniwald	10
Meyer Solomon	25	Dr P. Abelson	$10
J. H. Goldstein	100	Dworetzky & Shlefstein	10
Samuel Light	50	Jews of Syracuse	3,125
M. L. Oberdorfer	100	Cong. Bnai Jacob, Detroit	36
J. Oberdorfer	25	W Hoffman	10
First Piatror. S. B. Association	15	G. B. Levi, Chicago	60
Young Friends' Association	100	H. Gabe, Santa Cruz, Cal.	55
Albert A. Levi	25	Ladies' Relief, Monongahela	65
Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman	25	S. Falk, Pittsb'g.	10
Hartford Bread Peddlers' Ass'n.	31	F. A. Rosenbloom, Austin, Texas	10
Lewis M. Isaacs	25	Friedman Bros., Ridgway, Penn.	10
S. Stroock & Co.	100	B. M. Cone, Greensboro, N. C.	10
Central Comm.	10,000	I. C. Long Greensboro, N. C.	10
Jacob Goldsmith	20	H. Sternberger, Greensboro, N. C.	25
Dr. D. Robinson	10	Mrs. C. Cone, Greensboro, N. C.	50
Nina W. Sternborger	10	W. Hampton Greensboro, N. C.	10
Morris Rosenthal	10	Mrs. Van Houton	10
Bernstein & Nachman	10	Anonymous	10
Julius Kayser	100	George T. Jarvis	10
Felix Adler	50	C. H. Landon	10
Isaac Siegel	15	C. G. Griswald	10
Dr. J. Adler	25	Sarah E. Newbury	10
Elvira H. Solis	10	C. L. Oberstead	10
Galatzer Handworke Lodge 323, I. O. B. S.	15	Louis T. Ulmer	10
M. Golovensky	10	M. L. Stebbins	10
Max H. Kohler	15	Nina Gaylord	10
Young Folks' Circle of Bronx	24	George A. Bigelow	10
Morris Fatman	100	Mrs. J. A. Williamson	10
Young Brothers	25	C. H. Moulton	10
H. J Sonnenberg	10	M. Sloan	10
Cash	10	David W. Beaman	10
Mrs. R. D. B. Grosvenor	10		
Mrs. Jews	500		

Mercy Committee Report.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, made the following report yesterday of contributions of $10 or more:

GENERAL FUND.

G. C. Zabriskie	$10
The Rev. F. H. Wright, Fulton	10
H. T. Ambrose, Orange	100
A Friend	25
Jacon N. Bean, Jersey City	10
Mrs. N. O. Davis, Bloomington	20

BRITISH FUND.

Mrs. C. B. King, Pittsburgh	25
Mrs. F. R. Mason, Boston	100
Mrs. Davis K. Harton, Brookline	20
Mrs. Coolidge, Brookline, Mass.	50
Victor F. Lawson, Chicago	25
Mrs. W. S. Cox, Brookline	100
Osborne Howe, Chester Hill, Mass.	20

BELGIAN FUND.

Charles Runyon	50
G. B. Woener, Cunnington, Mass.	100
A Friend, Los Angeles	10
Chamber of Commerce, Fulton, N. Y.	21
McCammon Club, Ammo, Idaho	44

AMERICAN FUND.

Fort Washington High School	13

Dollar Christmas Fund, $47,255.

Donations of $1,803 yesterday brought the Dollar Christmas Fund to $47,255. Henry Clews, Treasurer, hopes that by Christmas $50,000 will have been sent in. Here is the list of yesterday's donations of $10 or more:

Anderson (S. C.) Churches	$167	Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen	$13
Charles Vernon	50	H. C. Coleman	10
G. L. Hamilton	50	E. M. Sterling	10
W. P. Wharton	185	Mrs. B. Eates	10
E. J. Griffin	46	P. E. Newberry	10
Stateville (Penn.) Pres. Church	38	F. O. Mackey	10
Brock, Smith & Co.	37	W. Mann	10
Christian Advocate	31	Ed Hart	10
Mrs. R. Darbois	31	Mrs. Van Houton	10
A. C. Stebbins	30	Anonymous	10
H. C. Dauphinias	30	George T. Jarvis	10
Melville E. Stone	25	C. H. Landon	10
Mrs. C. P. Dickinson	25	C. G. Griswald	10
J. Dives	25	Sarah E. Newbury	10
W. S. Stearns	25	C. L. Oberstead	10
L. S. Starrett	25	Louis T. Ulmer	10
Mrs. W. B. Saunders	25	M. L. Stebbins	10
A. D. Ellis	25	Nina Gaylord	10
C. G. Spaulding	25	George A. Bigelow	10
P. B. Evans	20	Mrs. J. A. Williamson	10
I. N. Kean	20	David W. Beaman	10
Ina G. Russell	18		

$5,601 From Theatre Benefit.

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $49,313.66. Of this total $6,246.80 was received yesterday and of this amount $5,601.80 was realized at the benefit at the Shubert Theatre on Dec. 15. The net receipts of the benefit were $6,969.80, of which $1,367.50 went to the Actors' Fund. Yesterday's receipts also included a $500 check from Mrs. William Crocker, a check for $100 from "J. and E.," $15 from a Richmond (Va.) woman, and $20 from Miss Jeanne M. Lanz.

BECK WOULD CALL NEUTRALS TOGETHER

Tells New England Society the United States Should Act at Once.

TO LESSEN WAR CRUELTIES

Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. Charles W. Eliot Talk on Various Phases of European Conflict.

James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, speaking last night at the 109th annual festival of the New England Society in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, all alluded to the European war.

The guests waited until nearly midnight to hear all of the demonstrative speech of Mr. Beck, who was introduced by A. Barton Hepburn, toastmaster of the dinner, as the greatest authority on the causes of the war.

The climax of the evening came near the end of Mr. Beck's address when he proposed that the United States, as the greatest of the neutral nations interested in the European struggle, should call an immediate conference of all of the neutral nations with a view to at least limiting the scope of the war if not to end it altogether. Mr. Beck admitted that he had little hope of immediate peace, but something should be done, he said, to minimize the cruelties of the war and its direful effects.

The celebration marked the two hundred and ninety-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. More than 500 men and women attended the dinner.

Those at the speakers' table were Holman Day, the author, who spoke in a humorous vein and entirely apart from war topics; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N.; Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Austin B. Fletcher, Seth Low, Howland Davis, Augustus Van Wyck, George Austin Morrison, Jr., Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, Victor Herbert, Charles W. Bowring, the Rev. Dr. John Williams, S. Reading Bertron and Commander Benjamin F. Hutchinson, U. S. N.

Beck Would Call Conference.

"What can the United States Do?" said Mr. Beck. "In my judgment the United States could and should ask for an immediate conference of the neutral nations of the world in order to see what if anything can be done, if not to end a disastrous war, at least to modify and soften its horrors and reform its methods. Have you realized how many, how large, the population of these neutral States is? And I am eliminating now the semi-barbaric nations that could give us little actual moral co-operation, but I refer to nations like Italy, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and so forth, and I find that in those countries there are 220,000,000 people.

"There are people starving in New York tonight because of this war; there are suffering from the Atlantic to the Pacific because of this war. If there were no immediate suffering yet the very foundations of civilization are being sapped by this war, and in the perpetuity of civilization surely every man has a stake, whatever his nationality.

"So that if these 220,000,000 of people, speaking through these neutral nations—and I have excluded from the calculation nations like the Balkans, that might conceivably be drawn into the controversy—if these, under the primacy of the United States, could meet at once to discuss what might be done—not necessarily with any immediate action, not necessarily to interfere by any display of force, but simply to express their collective judgment either upon the causes of the war or, at all events, upon the methods of the war—I take it, and I believe it to be true, that the nations that are now struggling at each other's throats would not dare to ignore the voice of so many nations thus formally expressed."

Dr. Abbott on Preparedness.

Dr. Abbott briefly traced the progress of this country in his life time, which began in 1835, and metaphorically handed the country over to his younger hearers with a word of caution as to the problems they must meet in their own life times. He said:

Who, looking with those telescopic eyes which the press furnishes us, across the Atlantic Ocean, and listening to the boom of the cannon and the rattle of the infantry, and the groans of the dying, and the sobbing of the women and children, who can doubt that there is in this world yet a barbarism that regards might as right and acknowledges no allegiance and no loyalty except to force. We cannot assume that there are no burglars in New York, and therefore we need no police. We cannot assume that there are no mobs in Colorado, and, therefore, we need no militia. We cannot assume that there is no militarism in the world, and, therefore, we need no army and no navy.

"I recognize to the full the danger of a standing army to a republic. Gentlemen, I am not here solving the problems of the future. I have done what little I could toward the solution of the problems of the past and simply put the problems of the future before you, and I say this that a self-governing nation must be a self-protecting nation. Nor is it enough that we have a million men who have the courage to meet the guns—a million men unprepared to work together no more constitutes an army than eleven boys who can kick a football make a college team.

"We have got to find some way—you have got to find some way. It is not my problem. I am quit of it. It is your problem to show how you can make out of a citizen soldiery an organized body of men, equipped, prepared, accustomed to team work, and habited to give prompt obedience to authority."

Fundamental Cause of the War.

Dr. Eliot said in part:

"The fundamental cause of the European war is the difference in the ideals of government, national greatness, and national welfare, of Germany and Austria on the one hand, and France and Great Britain on the other. The principi- difference between the people of the United States and the nations of Europe is a difference of ideals concerning human welfare and the means of promoting it, the ideals of the United States containing a much larger element of liberty and independence for the individual, and of public confidence in the fruits of individual liberty, than any European nation exhibits, except Switzerland."

Dr. Eliot, recounting the history of the Pilgrims, showed how they had laid the foundation of these ideals in this country, and concluded:

"Within the last few months I have been often asked in letters—signed or unsigned—what America owes to England. If I had answered these questions, one element in my reply would have been: America owes to England the ideals of the Pilgrims—a debt never to be forgotten. Another element in my reply would have been: America owes to England John Milton's preaching of civil and religious liberty—a preaching contemporaneous with many of the experiences of that group of brave men and women who risked their all in the little colony on the desolate coast of Massachusetts, not in search of gold or trade, but only hoping that they and their children might be free.

"The American people believes, as the Pilgrim Church believed, that more truth and light are constantly to be made known to man, and that it is truth that makes men free. More truth, scientific, philosophical, or religious, more freedom for mankind. If this faith can now be implanted in the international mind of Europe as the moral issue of the present most fearful catastrophe, the huge sorrow and desolation of that continent may yet be turned into gladness and hope."

CALLS US A GENEROUS RACE.

London Telegraph Impressed by Belgian Aid and Christmas Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial article referring to the collection being made in the United States in behalf of the Belgian Relief Fund, which it is organizing in this country, says:

"If there is a generous-hearted race in either hemisphere it is the American. They pride themselves before the world on being the most businesslike people on earth. Perhaps they are, but they are certainly, though they sometimes affect to doubt it, the most sentimental. They are full of sensibility; their emotions are easily played upon and excited. If an idea touches them in a tender spot they give in at once and they translate it into action with as much vigor as though there were big money in it, when as a matter of fact the only money in it is what they have to find in order to indulge their particular emotion.

Take for example, the Christmas ship Jason which recently crossed the Atlantic, bearing the most curious freight which was ever packed on board a ship of war—a cargo of toys for orphan children who have lost their fathers in the war. That good fairy inspiration might have occurred to Hans Anderson, but only America could carry it out on a scale large enough to provide with a Christmas toy for every child in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Servia, and Russia whose father had been killed in the war."

The Telegraph also pays a high tribute to the work which Americans have already done for the Belgium people, and declares that "but for the good offices of the American Minister in Brussels and the energies of the American Relief Committee, it is difficult to see how the unfortunate Belgians who have remained in their native land could survive the Winter."

MAY BE KLUCK'S CHARGER.

Horse with Silver K on Saddle Found Near Marne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Figaro says that a farmer near the village of Montignac-sur-Vizère, in the Marne district, recently captured a magnificent chestnut stallion grazing on his farm. The animal bore a German saddle and trappings of ornamented silver stamped with the silver letter "K." The horse is in good condition.

It is supposed that the horse belonged to Gen. von Kluck, who made a hurried exit from Coulommiers when hard pressed by the Allies. The farmer gave his prize to the local authorities, who propose to offer it as a charger for an allied General.

On Nov. 6 Excelsior of Paris declared that it had received news from an authoritative source that Gen. von Kluck, who had led the German drive toward Paris from Aug. 20 to Sept. 7, had died on Oct. 28 at a Namur hospital from wounds received at the front. Previous Berlin reports stated that the commander of the First German Army having intrenched his line, was taking a much-needed rest. As a matter of fact, since Oct. 28 the name of von Kluck has not appeared in official dispatches.

SHAW CAN'T PRAISE RUSSIA.

Says England Should Avow Hostility to Czardom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.—George Bernard Shaw, in a letter to The Daily Chronicle criticising an article by H. G. Wells published in that journal on Saturday last, protests against the present practice of British writers lauding Russia. Among other things he says:

"In dealing with neutral nations the very first pledge that we have to give them is that our compromising military alliance with Russia does not carry with it the slightest sympathy with that ultra-Russian monarchy or its atrociously tyrannical methods. For neutral nations know wel that if Prussian rule is dangerous to democracy and liberty, the rule of the Czar is everything that is bad in Prussian rule multiplied by ten.

Both Hohenbollerns and Romanoffs are as prussic acid, but the Hohenzollerns have been tamed by social democracy, by the French revolution, and by Napoleon, whilst the Romanoffs kept the revolution off Russian soil, defeated Napoleon, and when at last they met the bombs of the terrorists they found their authority stiffened by it, as Mr. Wells points out, instead of weakened.

"The very greatness of Russian imaginative writers and novelists and playwrights, far from reconciling the world to Russian Tzardom, has rubbed its infamy so into the very grain of the public conscience of Europe that the attempt now being made to represent it to French and English peoples as a liberator of humanity is like an attemupt to paint out the night sky with a whitewash brush."

He goes on:

"Every brushful of whitewash or boot polish that we waste on the Czar weakens our position in Europe and America. Our best wish for Russia is to wish her as well rid of her Russian Czars as we wish Germany well rid of the Prussian hegemony, and our best testimonial to the Serbs had better be that they are said to be the best infantry soldiers in Europe."

In a postscript Shaw adds:

"Mr. Wells is quite right in saying that the pro-German Irish are fools and wildly wrong in saying that their folly is a product of German gold. An Irishman is just like an Englishman in respect to his readiness to make a fool of himself without being paid for it. What the Irish nationalist movement needs just now is a German invasion of Ireland, to give the militant Irish nationalists an opportunity of putting up a fight like the Belgians in defense of their country, and thereby showing what they are worth to any larger commonwealth with which they may throw in their lot."

VORWAERTS CONDEMNS WEILL

Disapproves Lorraine Socialist Deputy's Fighting for France.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Dec. 22.—A Berlin dispatch published in The Telegraaf confirms the report that Dr. Georges Weill, the Socialist member of the Reichstag for Metz, who was with Jean Léon Jaurès, the French Socialist leader, when the latter was shot in Paris, volunteered for service in the French Army on Aug. 5 last. Dr. Weill's disappearance from Germany had caused considerable comment.

The Vorwaerts, the organ of the German Socialists, strongly condemns the action of Dr. Weill.

AMERICAN GIFTS AT BUDAPEST

Hungarian Premier on the Committee on Distribution.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to London.)—The portion of the shipload of Christmas gifts from the children of the United States which is to go to Hungarian children arrived at Budapest yesterday. The gifts were placed on fifty-two wagons and transported to a central station for assortment and distribution.

This work will be performed by a committee of which the Hungarian Premier, Count Stephen Tisza, is a member. It is hoped that the presents will be placed in the hands of the children on Christmas Eve.

Reichsbank to Reduce Rate Today.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via London.)—The Reichsbank Committee will meet on Wednesday, Dec. 23, to reduce the rate.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
354-360 and 362 Fifth Avenue, 370 and 372 6th
Last-Minute Suggestions in Practical Gifts
CHRISTMAS FURS
Coats: of Carcal, $85, $125 up. of Hudson Seal, $125, $195 up.
Sets: of Beaver, Seal, Fox, $65 up of Dyed Blue or Skunk, $95 up.
FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS—$50 — $75 — $95
MOTOR AND UTILITY COATS—SUITS—GOWNS—DANCE DRESSES—BLOUSES & MILLINERY AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS
Especially emphasizing:
Hand-finished Dancing Frocks and Dinner Gowns, at $65 and $85—Values to $135
NOTE: Alterations will be made on short notice and garments delivered in time for wear at Christmas Functions.

IT WERE BETTER

It were better to leave a piece of property absolutely unimproved and hold it for purely speculative purposes, than to encumber it with a building which, owing to lack of efficiency and economy in its construction, fails to yield an adequate return on the investment.

On the other hand, no Owner need wait for efficiency and economy in his operation if he hires us.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CHALLENGES HILLIS TO A WAR DEBATE

German-American Alliance Head Would Answer Plymouth Pastor's Attack on Kaiser.

HOPE OF PEACE LIES HERE

Teuton Blood in America Can Stop Conflict "with Honor" for Germany, Says Clergyman.

A challenge to a public debate will be sent today by Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance in Brooklyn, to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, whose attack on Germany's course from the pulpit of Plymouth Church on Sunday night, offended the Kaiser's sympathizers in the congregation. Dr. Hillis last evening would not say whether he would accept or decline the challenge. Mr. Weismann declared that he was prepared to meet the pastor of Plymouth in debate on the question of "Germanism" at any place the clergyman might select, preferably the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Dr. Hillis expressed the belief yesterday that the German-American could stop the war and obtain for Germany "peace with honor."

"The German who has been educated here and who has lived here for years, who may even have been born here of German parentage, is respected in Germany," said Dr. Hillis. "He has relatives and friends there, he owns land there, he has interests, be they extended or not, in the Fatherland, and all of these things go to make him a person of influence.

"Added to that, he has been given the opportunity of looking at life through the eyeglass of Americanism, and has seen a broader outlook, which is not marred by any touch of militarism. His friends and relatives in Germany believe in him, his successes have made them positive that he is a person to be reckoned with, and it is, therefore, in him that the hopes of peace must lie.

"The German in America, I believe, is becoming opposed to the Prussian spirit of militarism. I have myself talked with several of them who are of great prominence in this country. There are two German-Americans on my Board of Trustees, and they, I feel, are beginning to understand my position. It is only through the German-American and through his forceful influence that peace with honor can result. I believe the spirit is stirring, and I believe that soon we will find the German-American here, without being unfaithful to his Fatherland, using his influence to bring about peace."

In announcing that he would challenge Dr. Hillis to debate, Mr. Weismann said that he hoped to show the clergyman that the latter was entirely wrong in his position.

"I do not believe that the German-American can influence the Fatherland for peace," said Mr. Weismann. "This thing in Europe has gone way beyond us and we, over here, are unable to appreciate what it all means. We have not the slightest influence, I believe, in such a matter. Possibly, if all things were equal, we could do something to bring about such a desirable end, but even then I have my doubts that the Germans of America would be of much assistance."

INSISTS RAID WAS UNLAWFUL.

British Embassy Here Answers Defense of German Attache.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The British Embassy issued a statement tonight taking issue with the statement attributed to the Military Attaché of the German Embassy justifying the German attack on Scarborough and Whitby. It follows:

"The Military Attaché of the German Embassy has justified the killing of women and children by the Imperial German Navy at Scarborough and Whitby on the ground that these places were defended within the meaning of The Hague Convention, (IX., 1907.)

"Even were they defended the convention prescribes 'a reasonable time of waiting' and due regard for sacred edifices and historical monuments.

"As a matter of fact, Scarborough is a seaside resort and Whitby a fishing village. Both are absolutely undefended. Their bombardment took place without the slightest notice, and churches seem to have been specially singled out for attack."

TIFFANY & CO.
CLOCKS
VARIETY QUALITY VALUE

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS
When price is not a barrier, there are few men who cannot find a way to possess the best clothes to be found. A vast number of men are taking advantage of our price revision on sack suits reduced to $20 from prices up to $35.
Our showing of practical dress accessories for men affords an inviting choice of articles best appreciated as holiday gifts.
Housecoats, Dress Waistcoats, Sweaters, Knitted Waistcoats, Mackinaws, Canes, Umbrellas, Gloves, Neckwear, Mufflers, Bath Robes, House Gowns, Fancy Hosiery, Bags and Suit Cases, Leather Novelties, Fur-lined Overcoats, Motoring Gloves and Caps.
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

B. Altman & Co.
Extensive Price Reductions in Art Objects and Bric-a-Brac
Include Italian Marbles, Bronzes, Vienna Vases, Carved Ivories, Dutch Silver, Lamps, etc., affording an opportunity (rarely encountered at this season) for obtaining, at appreciable concessions, decorative and useful articles that will prove really worth while as gifts.
(Department on the Fourth Floor)
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
THE ONLY SHOP OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA
Holiday Specialties
PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

Infants' Sacques,	from	$1.50
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,	from	1.75
Boudoir Vanities,	from	3.00
Filet Lace Card Cases,	from	5.00
Lace Handkerchief Cases,	from	7.50

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.

Correct Dress for Men
SPECIAL SALES
Exceptional values in many items from our regular stock of
Suits, Overcoats, Dress Clothes, Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Robes.
Purchases made now may be returned after the holidays, for exchange or refund of cost.
George G. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

POLICE IN CHASE USE ROCKEFELLER AUTO

After Car Is Commandeered Oil Man Instructs Chauffeur to Give All Aid.

RACE TO SHEPARD ESTATE

Policeman Finds There in Hiding a Negro Accused of Shooting His Captor Thrice.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Chief William J. Bowles saw one of John D. Rockefeller's automobiles passing his office today when he hurried out in response to a telephone alarm that William Brown, a negro suspected of robbing gas meters in Ossining, had shot Policeman Frank A. Minnerly in Main Street here when Minnerly tried to arrest him.

Bowles halted the machine and ordered the chauffeur to drive him in the direction the negro was reported to have fled. He allowed the chauffeur to telephone to Mr. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills, however, and Mr. Rockefeller ordered the man to abandon the errand on which he had been sent and to help Bowles in every way.

With Policemen Ryand, John Egan, and Nicholas Egan in the car, Bowles had the chauffeur drive at full speed down Broadway. The car shot over the icy road at sixty miles an hour until the Chief dropped his men at Sunnyside Lane. He continued to Irvington, where he notified the police there, and then turned back to help his men.

The policemen found Brown hiding behind a hedge on the estate of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and at sight of their revolvers he threw up his hands. He was put into the car and hurried to the Tarrytown Hospital, where Minnerly identified him. The negro was arraigned and committed to the jail in White Plains to await the result of Minnerly's wounds. The policeman was shot twice in the body and once in the arm, but doctors say he has a chance to recover.

Minnerly, with Chief Tompkins of Ossining, came here looking for Brown, and when they encountered him on Main Street Minnerly grabbed him. He made no resistance, and the policemen had started to lead him up the hill to the lockup, when Brown, it is alleged, suddenly shot Minnerly three times with a revolver. Then he ran, reaching the railroad tracks, where he shook off his pursuers temporarily in a maze of freight cars.

Bishop O'Connor's Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, today quietly observed the thirty-seventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood at his Episcopal residence here. He received many congratulatory telegrams. Bishop O'Connor was born in Newark fifty-nine years ago. For years he was rector of St. Joseph's Church, Newark. He was consecrated Bishop in July, 1901.

Receiver for Van Orden Corset Co.

George E. Ingram, Assistant Secretary of the John M. Van Orden Corset Company of Newark, was appointed receiver of the concern yesterday by Referee in Bankruptcy Atwood L. Decoster. He was instructed to continue the business for thirty days. Inability to collect outstanding debts embarrassed the concern. The company has branch offices in New York and Philadelphia.

POSTCARD FROM A ZEPPELIN

Jerseyman in It Says He's Going to Drop Bombs on England.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 22.—Friends in Phillipsburg of Adolph Schoepflin received letters from him today saying that he is a member of the Kaiser's aviation corps. Schoepflin lived here for ten years, during which time he was a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Ingersoll Rand Company.

At the outbreak of the war he was visiting in Germany, and he enlisted in the aviation corps. He has been placed in charge of one of the large Zeppelins, and writes that he has taken part "in some good raids." Written on a postcard below a picture showing Schoepflin in a Zeppelin are the words:

"We will be soon dropping bombs in England like eggs."

SUES FOR A CINDER BURN.

Miss Daly Says Her Neck Is Disfigured by Hot Coal from Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 22.—Suit for $500 damages was started today in the District Court by Miss Elizabeth Daly, a 15-year-old school girl of 407 Broad Street, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Miss Daly states that a few days ago she boarded a passenger train at New Brunswick to return home after a visit with friends. The window near her seat in the car was open and a hot cinder from the locomotive fell upon her neck.

The injury, she declares, besides being very painful is of a permanent character, which physicians have told her cannot be effaced. Miss Daly is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Daly.

$4,000 JOB FOR SPENCER.

Republican Leader of 27th to be a Transfer Tax Appraiser.

Fiorello La Guardia, a Twenty-fifth District Republican, defeated for Congress in the last election, is slated to be a Deputy Attorney General in the New York office at $5,000 and Edward Bromberger of the Twenty-ninth is slated for another deputyship in the Attorney General's office at $3,000 a year.

In a list of probable appointees as Transfer Tax Appraisers in Manhattan, which was made public yesterday, are Anthony P. Luffeen, former leader of the Thirteenth; Joseph W. Spencer, leader of the Twenty-seventh, and Alexander Wolf, leader of the Fourth Assembly District. Transfer Tax Appraisers are paid $4,000 a year.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

A Christmas Vacation Treat For the Children!

Are your children home from school for the holidays? By all means see to it that they get a big treat that will delight them beyond words—

A Visit to "Santa Claus Land"

with its really truly Santa Claus—83 years old—who has made friends of more little children this and previous Christmas seasons than we can count.

Here is part of a very pleasant letter about "Santa Claus Land" which we have just received from two public school teachers who brought a party of their pupils to see it, which we have secured permission from the writers to print:—

"DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
"Office of the Principal of Public School No. 141,
"Borough of Manhattan,
"December 17, 1914.

"Messrs. Gimbel Brothers, New York City.

"Gentlemen:—The Kindergarten children of Public School No. 141, Manhattan, desire to thank you for the very pleasant time they enjoyed in your store on Friday. The Exhibition on the Eighth Floor was a veritable fairyland, and the teachers appreciated the ample space provided. It was possible to keep ALL our children (in both classes) constantly under our supervision without any anxiety on our part, although there were classes from other schools present at the same time.

"The toys which the children enjoyed best in the Country Circus scene were the swings and the merry-go-round, with that MONKEY ON THE VELOCIPEDE, which was just the finishing touch of humor!

"We wish to thank all the employes of your store for the delightful courtesy and friendly interest which all whom we met or passed extended to us.

"The salesman who was selling the comical mechanical animals took infinite pains (between sales) to show the children the wonderful possibilities of these interesting toys, the tiger and the squirrel being the ones most enjoyed, and since their return to the school the children have had no end of pleasure imitating them.

"It is a beautiful experience for teachers to go out among OTHER WORKERS and meet with such visible expressions of friendliness, of peace on earth and good will to men.

"Wishing you and all your employes the best of the season's good wishes.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "(Miss) ROSE R. ARCHER,
(Signed) "(Miss) MARIE B. SCULLY."

10,000 Boxes of Eaton, Crane and Pike's Holiday Stationery

At 33⅓ to 50% Less Than Regular Prices

All fine, new, fresh Christmas stocks in two and three quire fancy boxes—most acceptable gifts.

25c to $2 a Box
Regularly 50c to $3

Main Floor

Arrived!—Many New Cases of Fine Imported Toys

They have just been unpacked and placed on display, which assures us of superb assortments up to the very last minute. In fact, we never had so many fine Toys such a short time before Christmas. Our vast all-year-round stock—and space—are more than doubled, for quick, good service.

Many Toys, Dolls and Games At Very Great Reductions

so that thousands of little girls and boys will be happy on Christmas morning.

Fourth Floor

"Real Music At Last"

Christmas Offer—Special

This liberal offer on the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph is made expressly for the benefit of Christmas buyers. ***Nothing to pay on the phonograph until February next year. Pay only for a few records now.*** An offer that will appeal to all phonograph buyers—including those accustomed to buy for cash.

A phonograph for Christmas will bring into the home the season's cheer and good will. It will brighten the leisure hours throughout the year and give pleasant diversion to all members of the household—bringing to the home the incomparable joy of beautiful music. It is a gift that always remains a source of pleasure to the owner—a permanent token of your sentiment toward family or friend

Why the Edison

Because the genius of the master inventor has finally overcome all defects of the past and made of the phonograph a ***real musical instrument.*** The wonderful Diamond Stylus is the secret of his latest and greatest triumph. There are ***no needles to change;*** none of that bother. No needles to scratch and wear out valuable records.

The specially mounted, finely balanced Diamond Stylus simply ***floats over*** the indestructible sound grooves of the New Edison Records. There is absolutely no wear on records or reproducer. The thousandth reproduction, like the first, is perfect; not a theory, but a proven fact. The New Edison Disc Record preserves what others lose; those delicate overtones that make possible those fine shades of sound, the full, mellow, life-like tone, peculiar to the Edison. And the Diamond Stylus ***brings out*** these overtones. There is no mechanical timbre—no metallic sound—nothing artificial—just the pure, clear, faithful reproduction of the original tone.

Edison Records are coming ***regularly*** in large numbers. The greatest artists, who have heretofore sung for other instruments are now seeking to record their work on the New Edison. Comparison has convinced them that the perfect, faithful reproduction secured by the wonderful Diamond Stylus at last does complete justice to their art. Because you are content to give nothing but the best—therefore the New Edison.

Come to the Edison Shop and hear the exquisite music of this perfected musical instrument. It will be a revelation to you. Hear the newest regular additions to the great library of Edison records. It includes the music of the great artists; the most renowned instrumentalists; the latest dance music and the most fascinating popular melodies.

Private demonstration booths are now at your service. ***Without any obligation whatever*** you may listen to the New Edison in absolute privacy. You may hear any records you wish—any instrument you prefer. You can judge exactly how the Edison would sound in your own parlor.

The Offer:

A new, easy-payment plan, designed especially for Christmas buyers: Get the Edison now; pay nothing on the instrument until February next year; pay for only a few records now.

And thereafter, convenient monthly payments as arranged. Thus one scarcely feels the expense, while enjoying the exquisite music of this ***perfect musical instrument.***

This new plan will appeal to all Edison buyers, including those who are accustomed to buy for cash. It permits all who are considering the purchase of a phonograph—including those who could easily pay cash—to have this without feeling the expense.

Enjoy it in your home on Christmas morning.

The instrument will be delivered now—there need be no thought of payment until February of next year. Convenient monthly arrangements thereafter leave nothing to interfere with the delight which the Edison owner enjoys.

Remember—when calling to hear the Edison—you are under absolutely no obligations. You will not be asked to purchase. We want everyone to hear the New Edison if only to tell others of its wonderful music.

Call and Hear

You Can Also Hear Concerts at the Following Places:—

NEW YORK CITY.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av.
Krakauer Bros., 17 East 14th St.
Henry Saletan, 2,163 Broadway.
George Fennell & Co., 2,860 3d Av.
Fred Kraft, Inc., 38 Cortlandt St.
N. Greenberg & R. Buxbaum, Inc., 502 Columbus Av.
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Av.
Story & Clark, 12 West 32d St.
Paul Heifer, 1,557 3d Av.
Max Golsmith, 1,525 1st Av.
Bernard A. Kahn, 2,659 3d Av.
George Bergmaier, 77 E. 125th St.
Theodore Lohr, 286 Grand St.
Sol Lazarus, 216 East 59th St.

BROOKLYN.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Alphonzo Smith, Jr., 23-25 Flatbush Av.
Royal Fish, 96 7th Av.
J. J. Cavanaugh, 452 Fulton St.
Pianostyle Music Co., 238 Livingston St.
B. Guy Warner, 1,223 Bedford Av.
Charles D. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Av.
George S. Uniss, 117 Court St.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 617 5th Av.
Louis Chevallier, 136 Greenpoint Av.
B. Poehland, 1,592 Broadway.
P. F. Adams, 6,950 3d Av.

STATEN ISLAND.
Hugo Traeger, 61 Wright St., Stapleton.
W. B. Thompson, 91 Richmond Av., Port Richmond.

LONG ISLAND.
Irving P. Hallock, 14 Front St., Greenport.
The Gregory Co., East Hampton.
Huntington Music Store, Main St., Huntington.
John Deferrari, Post Av., Westbury.
B. Rosen, Southampton.
Calvin E. Fritts, Main St., Sag Harbor.

NEW YORK STATE.
Startup & Knight, 36 North St., Middletown.
Walton Music Co., Walton, Delaware County.
A. Lasus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle.
O. R. Kosel, Pearl River.
A. L. Rider, 379 Main St., Poughkeepsie.
F. H. Ponty, 17 North Main St., Port Chester.
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Av., White Plains.
Rockland Talking Machine Co., Main St., Spring Valley.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisade Av., Yonkers.
Frank Steadman, 41 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Yeager Furniture Co., 22 North 7th St., Allentown.
F. A. Jenkins' Music House, Honesdale.
The Werner Co., 434 Northampton St., Easton.
Fulkerson Music House, 62 Salem Av., Carbondale.
Ackerman & Co., 537 Linden St., Scranton.
Stroudsburg Music Co., 550 Main St., Stroudsburg.
C. F. Murray-Smith Co., 116-118 South Main St., Wilkesbarre.
F. A. Hintermister, 222 Wyoming Av., Scranton.

NEW JERSEY.
Tusting Piano Co., Main St. and Bangs Av., Asbury Park.
Montclair Musical Disc Co., 333 Bloomfield Av., Montclair.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St., Newark.
L. Bamberger & Co., Market, Halsey and Washington Sts., Newark.
Harry E. Underwood, 101 Roseville Av., Newark.
H. F. Schmidt, 200 Main St., Orange.
R. Montalva, Jr., 209 Neilson St., New Brunswick.
E. Ft Clover, 150 East Front St., Plainfield.
Horace J. Martin, Jr., 127 Quimby St., Westfield.
Adolph W. Reinhold, 1,303 Pacific Av., Atlantic City.
Stoll Blank Book & Stationery Co., 20 State St., Trenton.

The Edison Shop

(The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, Propietors)

473 Fifth Ave., Between 40th & 41st Sts.

(OPPOSITE PUBLIC LIBRARY)

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS — Evening Recitals from 8 to 9:30

Chrysler Building
Show Rooms
116-120 West 32nd Street

Such bright, attractive suites are far from common. But much more unusual is the systematic, individual service that makes tenants look upon this building as a real business home.

Rentals from $660 for 475 square feet to $8,000 for 10,243.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
Agent and Manager. 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Telephone Murray Hill 1330

Gold
FILLED
POCKET
KNIVES
REDUCED FROM $1.50
NOW
48¢

We are now offering gold-filled pocket knives, this exact size and pattern, at 48c. each. It is the greatest value ever put on the market. We will positively guarantee to refund the money if the same quality can be bought elsewhere for less than $1.50. Every knife has a ball, so that they can be worn at the end of a Waldemar watch chain or lady's vanity set. The blades are made of fine imported steel. The quality of each knife is stamped on the ball. They are guaranteed to wear 10 years. Dealers supplied in any quantity. Mail orders filled, 2c extra. Send cash or money order. STAMPS NOT ACCEPTED. This offer holds good until midnight, Christmas Eve. We also offer a magnificent line of solid gold knives from $3.00 to $25.00 each.

NOTICE! I have no connection with THE JEWELRY STORE recently opened next door and made to imitate mine. If in doubt which store you are in, before you make any selection ask to see KEENE'S BILL OF SALE that I give with every purchase. My only entrance is TO THE RIGHT OF WINDOW, UNDER NUMBER 180, next to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.'s building.

CHARLES A. KEENE
180 Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry.
Broadway, New York
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Give Him

Scarfs, 50c to 2.00
Fancy Suspenders, 25c to 1.50
Shirts, 1.00 to 3.00
Silk Sox, 25c to 1.00
Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c to 1.50
Canes, 75c to 5.00
Umbrellas, 1.00 to 12.00
Smoking Jackets, 3.50 to 12.00
Bath Robes, 2.00 to 12.00
Safety Razors, 1.00 to 6.50
Fountain Pens, 1.00 to 6.00
Thermos Bottles, 1.00 to 6.00
Full Dress Mufflers, 50c to 5.00
Fownes' and Dent's Gloves, 1.50 and 2.00
Our Own Make Gloves, 1.00 to 1.75
Patrick Mackinaw Coats, 7.50 to 12.00
Boys' Mackinaw Coats, 5.00 to 7.50
Men's Fur Coats, 22.00 to 150.00
Balmacaan Coats, 12.00 to 25.00
Men's and Women's Rain Coats, 5.00 to 25.00
Hockey Skates, 50c to 5.00
Racing Skates, 6.00 and up
Roll Collar Sweaters, 5.00 up

Special Sale Coat Sweaters
Until Christmas, $2.50 Up
Value, $4.00 Up

Complete Line of Sporting Goods

A. Raymond & Co.
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HUGHES WITH WILSON AGAINST MARTINE

Junior Jersey Senator Wins Some Support for Hampton, Opposed by His Colleague.

BUT BITTERNESS INCREASES

Martine Claims 99 Per Cent. of Senate in Patronage Struggle—President Denies Making Any Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — President Wilson's desire to overcome the unanimous opposition of the Senate to appointments made without the approval of Democratic Senators in the States concerned developed in another direction today. Yesterday it was learned that the President was trying to placate Senator Reed of Missouri in his fight against W. N. Collins of Kansas City for Postmaster and Eugene C. Bland of Kansas City for Federal Marshal through the friendly interposition of Mr. Reed's colleague, Senator Stone. It became known that in the same way, though perhaps with greater success, the President was seeking to minimize the opposition of Senator Martine of New Jersey to George E. Hampton, named for Collector of Internal Revenue at Camden, by enlisting the active support of Mr. Martine's colleague, Senator Hughes.

The President declines, in spite of the unanimous rejection of two of his nominations because each was displeasing to a Democratic Senator, to admit that there is any contest between the Senate and himself. He said today that there was no "row," and acknowledged that the Senate had "a perfect right" to reject his nominations. All that came from Mr. Wilson on the subject would indicate that the waters of Democracy had not been ruffled and that anything to the contrary was mere newspaper talk.

Groundwork for Wider Breach.

The situation is viewed more seriously in the Senate, however. The efforts of the Administration to persuade Senatorial supporters of the Wilson policies to forget the traditional "courtesy" of the upper house and vote for the confirmation of nominees who are not satisfactory to some senators indicate that the groundwork for a wider breach is being laid. More than ever the situation is coming to approximate that which was brought about in 1881, when President Garfield sent to the Senate the nomination of William H. Robertson to be Collector of Customs for the Port of New York against the wishes of Senators Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. The Senate refused to follow the rule of "Senatorial Courtesy" and confirmed the nomination. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt resigned from the Senate in protest and sought vindication at the hands of the New York Legislature, but were not returned.

Should the Senate confirm the nominations of Mr. Bland and Mr. Hampton over the protests of Senator Reed in the first case, and Senator Martine in the second, these two Senators would be confronted with the alternative of swallowing the dose or being guided by the precedent set by Senators Conkling and Platt thirty-three years ago. There is a belief here in some quarters that if the contest does not abate, the President may have difficulty in bringing about confirmation of the nominations of the five members of the new Interstate Trade Commission which are to be sent in after the holiday recess. It was mainly on account of the opposition of Senator Reed that the President was obliged to withdraw the nomination of Thomas D. Jones of Illinois, his personal friend, to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Senator Hughes said at the beginning of the contest that he would be neutral as to Mr. Hampton's appointment. As Mr. Hughes already had secured the appointment of Charles V. Duffy as Collector at Newark, Mr. Hughes was understood to concede Mr. Martine's right to name the other Collector, whose territory was practically in Mr. Martine's section. When on Saturday Mr. Hughes refused to sign the petition circulated by Mr. Martine asking for Mr. Hampton's rejection, it was thought that Mr. Hughes's neutrality was leaning a little toward the President. Today Mr. Hughes began an energetic canvass of the Senate to win over Senators openly opposing the confirmation of Mr. Hampton and all other appointees selected in the same way.

Mr. Hughes has been regarded as an Administration Senator, though before this he has never taken direct issue with his colleague on the many occasions when Mr. Martine's ready sympathies led him to side against the President.

Hughes's Success Doubtful.

While Mr. Hughes already has some results to show for his work in the President's behalf, it is doubtful whether he will win over enough Senators to force a confirmation. It is not unlikely, however, that the President would be satisfied if a rejection were prevented, so that another recess appointment could be given to Mr. Hampton without the legal complications involved in such appointments following rejection by the Senate.

Mr. Hughes explained today, what was known before, that Mr. Martine had no personal objections to Mr. Hampton, so that there was no reason why he should be opposed. Mr. Hughes added that in recommending Mr. Duffy for appointment in the northern half of the State he had told the President that he would acquiesce in any appointment the President might make. Mr. Hughes seemed to think Mr. Martine should have adopted the same course, particularly as the President is himself a citizen of New Jersey.

Mr. Hughes has the tactical advantage in the contest of being a member of the Finance Committee, to which Mr. Hampton's nomination was referred. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, another member of the committee, signed Mr. Martine's petition against Mr. Hampton's confirmation. Today, at Mr. Hughes's request, he withdrew his signature. Mr. Williams of Mississippi, another Democrat of the committee, refused to sign the petition. It is said that the active interference of Mr. Hughes on the President's side will win over such stanch supporters of the Administration as Mr. Lewis of Illinois, Mr. James of Kentucky and Mr. Simmons of North Carolina.

"I have ninety-nine per cent. of the Senate with me," said Mr. Martine this afternoon before leaving for Newark. "An overwhelming majority agree with me that the case of Mr. Hampton is parallel with those in New York and Missouri, and Mr. Hughes's action will not alter the case. On the sub-committee in charge of the nomination I know Mr. Stone and Mr. Thomas are with me, and I believe the others are, likewise. Other Democrats on my side are Mr. Walsh, Mr. Shields, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Reed, Mr. O'Gorman, Blair Lee, Luke Lea and Gore. Among the Republicans supporting my position are Mr. Gallinger, the minority leader, Mr. McCumber and Mr. Penrose."

That President Wilson is disinclined to look upon his differences with the Senate over appointments as a patronage fight was emphasized today when he told callers that the Administration was concerned with larger questions. He indicated that there would be no new moves in the near future in the cases of men he had nominated and whom the Senate had rejected, and that he was not concerned over the situation. Administration officials say the President will stand back of his appointments.

PROTEST CAME TOO LATE.

Senate Confirms Shea as Jamaica Delegation Waits to See O'Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A delegation of citizens of Jamaica, L. I., came to Washington today to protest against the appointment of Daniel Shea as Postmaster at Jamaica, and while they were protesting the Senate, at the instance of Senator O'Gorman of New York, confirmed Mr. Shea's nomination. The delegation consisted of H. S. Rushmore, a newspaper man, representing the Citizens' Association of Jamaica; Robert J. McMahon, representing the Democratic Party organization, and Howard Sutphin, who came in an individual capacity.

Mr. Shea is a former New York City Fire Captain who is now on the retired list, and, according to the delegation, receives retired pay amounting to about $1,700 a year. The objections against his appointment were that he had resided at Jamaica for a period measured only by weeks, that he voted in Long Island City on Nov. 3, and that the people of Jamaica and the Democratic organization were not consulted in regard to his selection.

The nomination of Mr. Shea was sent to the Senate by President Wilson last Friday. According to the delegation it was made on the recommendation of Representative Denis O'Leary of Douglaston, Queens County, in whose Congressional district Jamaica is situated.

Mr. Rushmore, Mr. McMahen, and Mr. Sutphin called at Senator O'Gorman's office this morning and learned that the Senator was not there. They were told by Frank Oliver, the Senator's secretary, that in assenting to the nomination of Mr. Shea Senator O'Gorman merely had followed an inflexible rule in accepting the recommendation of the Congressman from the Jamaica district. Secretary Oliver took the delegates over to the Senate and while they were waiting there to see Mr. O'Gorman word came that the Senate had gone into executive session and that Mr. O'Gorman could not be seen. It was at this executive session that the nomination of Mr. Shea was confirmed.

The visit of the Jamaica delegation was enlivened by a telephone conversation between Congressman O'Leary and Mr. Rushmore. Mr. O'Leary told Mr. Rushmore that he had consulted party leaders before recommending Mr. Shea. Who those party leaders were he declined to say, and, according to Mr. Rushmore, he added that he did not consider as members of the Democratic organization "those pirates in Long Island City who lay claim to being party leaders."

Mr. O'Leary said this evening that Congressmen Lathrop Brown of St. James and James H. O'Brien of Brooklyn, parts of whose districts are served from the Jamaica Post Office, had concurred in Mr. O'Leary's recommendation of Mr. Shea's appointment. It was asserted also by Mr. O'Leary that the Jamaica delegation did not represent the party organization and that two of its members were candidates for the Postmastership.

In the State election last month Mr. O'Leary was elected District Attorney for Queens County. He will resign from the House to take up his new duties on Jan. 1. One of the protesting delegation said that the only member of the Democratic organization that Mr. O'Leary might have consulted about the Shea appointment was County Clerk Rueff of Long Island City. Mr. Rueff, it was said, was attempting with Mr. O'Leary to overthrow the present leadership and place Mr. O'Leary in line for a Supreme Court nomination.

LAURIER SURE OF VICTORY.

Says the War Is a Contest Between Civilization and Barbarism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., has received a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, in which Sir Wilfrid says:

"Public sentiment in the United States is even stronger for the Allies than you in Europe are aware of, even more than is attested in the events which you have summarized in your papers.

"How could it be otherwise? It is simply absurd, if not absolutely insane, in view of the works of Bernhardi and the speeches of the Kaiser and the tone of German professors themselves, for them now to make us believe that they were not the aggressors, when even today, in every line which they publish, they assert that they are the strongest race in the world, and that it is for the world's benefit that they should rule it.

"On the whole, for my part, I am satisfied with the progress which has been made so far by the Allies. There have been no great successes on either side, and the beginning was rather discouraging to us, but the result seems to me absolutely beyond doubt.

"It is averred that the losses of the Germans have been at least twice as large as the losses of the Allies. Let the war progress in that way for two years, and the result will not be simply victory, but complete exhaustion of Germany, as the South was exhausted after the civil war in the United States.

"This, and this alone, is the aim to which we must all look forward. I am surprised at my own sentiments, but this is a contest between civilization and barbarism—there is no alternative."

ENJOY BEING AT WAR.

Canadian M. P. Says Soldiers Are Leading Most Wholesome Life.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 22.—"After spending four days on or near the battle line in Europe I left impressed chiefly with the confidence which British and French soldiers of all ranks have in their ability to defeat the Germans eventually," said J. J. Carrick tonight. Mr. Carrick is a member of the Canadian Parliament who has been in Europe on a special mission which enabled him to reach the front and traverse many miles of the Allies' lines in a War Office motor car.

"We landed at Dunkirk two weeks ago, went to St. Omar and from there to the British line near Ypres," he said. "We saw British batteries exchanging shots with German batteries; we saw the wounded being brought in from the trenches, which were a mile in front of us and a half mile from the German trenches. We moved our car with the greatest difficulty over a road which had been shelled full of tremendous pits by the great German howitzers. We saw miles and miles of fertile land in France where trees, buildings, and fences had been smashed flat by the fighting. And we saw thousands of motor trucks hauling food and ammunition to the front. A few miles back from the lines people whom war has driven from their homes are going back to build new shelters that they may be ready to plow and plant next Spring.

"The British, Indian, and French fighting men are well fed. Except for the chance of shell or bullet they are living a most wholesome life. As far as I could see they appeared to be thoroughly enjoying the dangerous game they are playing.

"The whole thing struck me as the biggest piece of business I ever saw, and so big that it was really impossible to form an opinion of, let alone describe.

"The Canadians are most anxious to be moved from Salisbury Camp to the front, and I met a great many of them who would like to have our Minister of Militia, Major Gen. Sam Hughes, placed in command of them."

H. W. FUCHS SHOT AS SPY.

Brother of New York Furrier Killed by Mistake in Ghent.

H. Wolf Fuchs, brother and partner of Morris Fuchs, in the firm of Fuchs & Co., furs, at 144 West Twenty-seventh Street, was shot by mistake for a spy in Ghent on Oct. 10, according to Aaron Kheel, President of the European American Fur Company, 50 East Tenth Street. Mr. Kheel has just returned with a shipment of 350,000 black and white rabbit skins he gathered in war-ruined Belgium.

Mr. Fuchs was a resident of Leipsic, but was a frequent visitor in New York. He started for Ghent and other Belgian cities in search of furs, the same as Mr. Kheel. On account of his German accent he was seized by a Belgian guard. According to the story told Mr. Kheel, the furrier reached his hand in his inside coat pocket to produce his passport, but the guard, thinking he was about to draw a weapon, whipped out his pistol and shot Mr. Fuch, killing him instantly.

Mr. Kheel said he had seen a letter received yesterday by Morris Fuchs from another brother in Leipsic confirming the death as a spy of their brother. A friend of the Fuchs went from Holland to Ghent to investigate Wolf Fuchs's death and informed the family that he had verified the reports.

WANTS DEMOCRATS IN RESERVE BANK

Senator Lewis Rebuffed by Forgan, Who Says Chicagoan Tried to Introduce Politics.

LEWIS AS INTERMEDIARY

Says He Merely Carried Complaints That No Democrats Were Among Officials of Chicago Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Federal Reserve bank officials in this, the Seventh district, are perturbed because of what they declare to be a well developed plan to utilize the Governmental institution as a means of patronage for the Democratic faithful.

"If politics were introduced into the Chicago Federal Reserve bank I would not remain on the board one day."

This was the ultimatum presented today by James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, following a frank admission represented to nave been made in Washington by Senator James Hamilton Lewis that he had spoken to the Chicago banker about getting positions for Democrats.

"Senator Lewis came to me and said he had a complaint to make," said Mr. Forgan. "My brother, David R. Forgan, was present at the interview. Mr. Lewis said he had received no satisfaction from J. B. McDougal, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, when he told him no Democrats had been made officials of the bank and that all its officers were Republicans. I told the Senator that I had already heard the complaint from Mr. McDougal and preferred not to discuss it.

"When Mr. Lewis pressed me for my opinion on the matter I gave it to him—and forcibly. I told him that if we did not put a foot down at once on all political interference we would be persistently pestered by job seekers, not only the officials of the bank, but Mr. Lewis himself. I told him that if politics were introduced into the affairs of the bank I would not remain on the board one day."

I said to Mr. Forgan that in coming to him I was merely voicing the complaints of other people and had no further purpose in mind," Mr. Lewis is quoted as saying in Washington today.

"In reporting Mr. Forgan's answer back to those who requested me to reconcile the situation, I remarked that I regretted that my approaches had been received as they were, especially after I had done so many things at the request of my constituents when the Federal Reserve Bank act was under consideration.

"The only reference I have made to the matter has been in reports I gave to those for whom I asked," added Senator Lewis. "They can relate what transpired if they see fit to do so, and it would appear that they had done so. I have nothing further to say except this: It is true that when asked to resume the subject with the interested party in Chicago I declined for reasons satisfactory to myself.

"Mr. Forgan is quite right in saying that I agreed with him that employes of the regional bank should not be political, but should be non-partisan. That is my position now, and the only reason that I carried the complaints that others asked me to take about Democrats not being in the employ was my desire to have all parties represented in the Government institution."

When Senator Lewis's statement was brought to the attention of Mr. Forgan he said:

"I stand on my statement that Senator Lewis attempted to introduce politics into the regional bank. I said to him, as I have said to every one else, that the Reserve Banks are the banks of the entire country and that leading banks are their shareholders. I would no more allow, so far as I am concerned, politics in the Reserve Bank than I would in the First National. If politics enters the regional bank it will go over my head and I will quit my position."

SAYS RYAN SAVED BELGRADE

London Times Praises American for Work During Austrian Occupation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Dr. Edward Ryan of Scranton, who achieved much prominence last Summer when he was imprisoned as a spy at Zacatecas and before that for his work during the bombardment of Mexico City when Madero was overthrown, has again distinguished himself, this time in Servia, where he is at the head of an American Red Cross unit.

According to special dispatches in the newspapers, he stayed in Belgrade after the recent Servian evacuation and preserved order for forty-eight hours. The Times correspondent says:

"It is due to his fearless and determined intervention that the city is not destroyed, and that a greater number of women and children were not carried off into captivity. To him also must be allowed credit for the attention received by the Austrian wounded; for while the Hapsburg soldiers were parading Belgrade with flags flying and bands playing their hospital arrangements were in a state of absolute disorganization."

STOWAWAYS FROM NEW YORK

Germans on the Liner Frederick VIII. Interned in Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A number of German stowaways on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. from New York were interned here on the arrival of the vessel, which apparently was not stopped by British warships, as otherwise the stowaways would have been made prisoners.

A majority of them when discovered some days out agreed to work their passage. The rest refused, and were arrested.

POLICY LOANS NOT TAXED.

Paper Given Not Ordinary Promissory Notes, Commissioner Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the policy loan agreements made out by life insurance companies to secure themselves for advances on policies are not subject to the emergency revenue law. The agreements evidencing such loans are usually in the form of conventional promissory notes, but they contain other provisions inconsistent with the general character and functions of promissory notes and negotiable paper generally. The Commissioner holds that such agreements are not promissory notes in the meaning of the law.

It is also held that notes extending the time within which the insured may pay his premium do not fall within the meaning of the law.

War Over Soon, Says Man at Front.

A New Yorker received yesterday a letter from his former chauffeur, who became the chauffeur to a French General. He wrote from Danmarie, Alsace, on Dec. 3:

"I have just returned from the north of France to Belfort. The situation is very favorable to us all over the front. I believe the war will be over next April, if not before. I write to you from about three kilometers to the German firing lines."

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DOLLS AS FASHION MODELS.

600 Are Sent Here by Impoverished French Seamstresses.

When the Rochambeau arrived here a few days ago there were on board 600 silent, miniature passengers. These were dolls sent under the chaperonage of Mlle. Gourlet by the Secours National. They were made by the "midinettes" of Paris, and accompanying them were letters of introduction from former United States Ambassador Herrick.

The income of the French seamstresses has, of course, been practically cut off, and they decided upon this medium of reaching American women. The dolls are dressed in the latest designs, and some will be used as models for the Spring fashions. Through its clearing house work, by which it aids all organizations offering relief to destitute noncombatants in Europe, one of the leading stores will display the dolls for several days.

Some of the prominent women who are interested in the work are Mrs. Whitney Warren, President of the American Committee of the Secours National, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, and Mrs. William Greenough.

ARABS MENACE CHRISTIANS.

French Consul at Hodeida Seized—Warships Warned Not to Bombard.

NAPLES, (via Rome,) Dec. 22.—The officers of the steamer Capri, which arrived today from the Red Sea, describe the situation at Hodeida, Arabia, as very grave, owing to the irritation there against Christians, especially English and French. Christians have been threatened with massacre.

The French Consul has been seized by the Turks and the Italian Consul was ill-treated, but is now safe aboard the Italian warship Giuliana.

The French battleship St. Louis threatened to bombard the town, but the Turkish Governor notified the warship's officers that the first shot fired by the ship would be the signal for a slaughter of Europeans.

VON HINDENBURG'S MODESTY.

Wants Only to Return to Retirement When War Is Over.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the famous Commander in Chief of the German armies in the East, does not desire to be the Kaiser's Minister of War, neither has he ambitions to be the Chief of the German General Staff. That he has no such ambtions is indicated in an interview that recently appeared in The Vienna Neue Freie Presse. The interview was granted to Dr. Paul Goldman, the Berlin correspondent of the Vienna paper.

"When the question came up as to what the General was proposing to do after the war was over," writes Dr. Goldmann, "he asked:

"'Well, what do you suppose I should do after the war?'

"The suggestion was made that there were numerous high positions which von Hindenburg could have for the asking. Among others the position of Chief of the General Staff was mentioned.

"'We have an excellent man in that position,' said the General.

"'How about the Minister of War?' was asked of him.

"'We have an excellent Minister of War, too,' he said and then added, with a smile: 'Anyway, to quarrel with the Reichstag? Not for me, thank you.'

"'Well, what will happen, General?' was the next question.

"'Nothing will happen. I shall go back to Hanover and be a pensioned officer, just as I was before the war broke out. There are younger men who want a chance.'

"Saying this, von Hindenburg pointed smilingly to Gen. Ludendorff and others of his staff.

"'There is nothing more beautiful when a man reaches my age,' continued the General, 'than to leave the scene after the job is done and make room for the younger ones.'

"Nor is it the General ambitious to win literary laurels. Some day, however, he will write his reminiscences, not as a literary work, but to leave his children a memory of their father."

WERE 5,000 BOER REBELS.

Four Thousand Now in Prison and 1,000 on Parole.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The first real intimation of the extent of the South African rebellion is given by the Minister of Justice of the Union of South Africa, who says that 4,000 rebels are now in prison and that 1,000 have been sent to their homes on parole.

There are still a few roaming about the country, but they are without leaders and are surrendering upon the appearance of Union forces.

British Warships Again Off the Hook

After an absence of several weeks the British battleship Gloria and the cruisers Lancaster and Suffolk were sighted at the entrance to New York Harbor yesterday. The three warships steamed to within five miles of the Ambrose Channel Lightship and then steered southeast.

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$5 DIAMOND-SET LA VALLIERES—at	$3.75
$15 PINK CAMEO LA VALLIERES—at	$5
$55 DIAMOND-SET LA VALLIERES—at	$40
$35 BAR PINS—at	$25
$12.75 BRACELETS SET WITH A DIAMOND—at	$9.50
SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS—pair	$1.50
DIAMOND-SET CUFF LINKS—pair	$5
$20 PLATINUM SCARF PINS—at	$15
WOMEN'S and MISSES' SOLID-GOLD WATCHES—extra small size; usually priced $10; at	$6.50
MEN'S $25 14-kt. WATCHES—"Waltham" Movements; at	$16
MEN'S and WOMEN'S $7.50 to $10 WATCHES—at	$5
$10 BRACLET WATCHES—at	$7.25
ENTIRE STOCKS of GERMAN SILVER MESH BAGS At Sensationally Reduced Prices	
$1 LEATHER COLLAR CASES—at	49c
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$4.75 LEATHER CIGAR CASES—at	$2.95
$2 LEATHER COLLAR BOXES—at	98c
$2.75 LEATHER CARD CASES—at	$1.50
$1 LEATHER TIE HOLDERS—at	49c
$8.25 LEATHER COLLAR BOXES—real seal leather; at	$6.50
$2 MILITARY BRUSH SETS—at	$1
$1.75 MEDICINE CASES—at	98c
WOMEN'S $3 and $3.50 SHOES—at	$1.95
WOMEN'S 75c CROCHET SLIPPERS—at	49c
WOMEN'S $1.50 WARM LINED COMFORT LACE SHOES—at	98c
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CHEST OF 26 PIECES HEAVILY SILVER PLATED TABLEWARE—at	$3.25
OTHER CHESTS AT $5 and Up to $53.70 for a 50-Piece Chest of 1847 Rogers Bros. Celebrated Ware.	
$1.50 to $2 POCKET KNIVES WITH SCISSORS—at	98c
DOMINO SUGAR HOLDERS—at	39c
NOVELTY VASES IN SILVER STANDS—at	$1
LARGE CANDLE STICKS—at	$1
HORSERADISH JARS IN PIERCED STANDS—at	50c
SMELLING SALTS BOTTLES IN PIERCED STANDS—at	25c and 50c
BREAD TRAYS—at	$1.50 to $5
SANDWICH TRAYS—at	$2.50 and $2.95
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WOMEN'S and MISSES' $6 to $8 COATS—at	$3.95
NEWEST WAISTS SPECIALLY PRICED AT $1, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98 and $5.	
MEN'S $30 "KIRSCHBAUM" SILK LINED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS—at	$17.50
MEN'S and YOUTHS' $15 and $20 BALMACAANS and OVERCOATS—at	$10
MEN'S HOUSE-COATS and SMOKING JACKETS—formerly priced to $8.50; at	$4.95

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MAHOGANY FINISHED PEDESTALS—as low as	$1.75
DECORATED TOP PARLOR TABLES—mahogany finish; as low as	$5.50
$5.50 MAHOGANY FINISHED SEWING CABINETS—at	$4.25
SMALL COCKTAIL TRAYS—plate glass with walnut frames; at	75c
CHILDREN'S BRASS COSTUMERS—at	$1.75
TELEPHONE STANDS—at	$4.50
MAHOGANY LIBRARY TABLES—oval or square; at	$15
AXMINSTER RUGS—6 x 9 ft.; formerly priced $15.50; at	$12.50
AXMINSTER RUGS—30 x 60 in.; formerly priced $3.95; at	$3.25
AXMINSTER RUGS—18 x 36 in.; formerly priced $1.10; at	89c
WILTON RUGS—6 x 9 ft.; formerly priced $22.50; at	$17.50
WILTON RUGS—27 x 54 in.; formerly priced $3.95; at	$3.25
VELVET RUGS—36 x 63 in.; formerly priced $3.95; at	$3.25
VELVET RUGS—27 x 54 in.; formerly priced $1; at	75c
IMPORTED CHINA CHOCOLATE SETS—complete for 6 persons; at	89c
IMPORTED CHINA TEA SETS—for 6 persons; at	$1.49

ELECTRIC TREE AND TABLE DECORATIONS OF ALL KINDS, AND COUNTLESS OTHER ARTICLES WHICH WILL MAKE SURE-TO-BE-APPRECIATED CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Wonderful Assortments of Percolators, Chafing Dishes, Trays, Coaster Sets, Cut Glass, Brass Art Ware, Lamps, Framed Pictures, Oil Paintings, Curtains, Draperies, Etc.
USUAL COMPLIMENTARY FREE 20c GREEN TRADING STAMPS DISTRIBUTED IN OUR MAIN BUILDING TODAY

Over Two Million a Week
The circulation of The New York Times exceeds 300,000 copies every day and every Sunday, making a total of more than 2,000,000 copies per week.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO MANY EMPLOYES

Better Times Indicated in St. Louis by Bonuses Planned by Corporations There.

NO GIFTS BY BOSTON FIRMS

But Bankers and Manufacturers of Chicago and Baltimore Will Continue Custom of Former Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Improvement in financial conditions in St. Louis and in this section of the West and Southwest is indicated by the Christmas gifts to employes this year by St. Louis banks, wholesale houses, dry goods stores, and manufacturing establishments. A canvass made today shows that nearly all of the establishments which have had the custom of remembering their workers on Christmas will continue it this year.

One or two of the large banks have abandoned the usual Christmas giving. The National Bank of Commerce, which in the past has paid bonuses to its employes, notified them last year that the practice would be discontinued. This is due, however, to a local condition at the bank.

The banks will give from one week's to one month's salary to all employes, including officials. It is estimated that the Christmas bonuses among financial institutions in this city this year will run in the neighborhood of $80,000.

An official of the Mercantile Trust Company said today that inquiries regarding Christmas presents among all the larger establishments indicated that any financial or commercial crisis had passed. Few institutions intended to abandon the Christmas giving among their patrons, it was said.

In the manufacturing establishments which depend largely on the railroads for business there will be no Christmas bonuses this year. A number of these plants have been shut down since early Fall or have been running on reduced time. Most of them will reopen the first of the year.

The wholesale houses, which are not in the habit of giving Christmas bonuses, will give their employes a holiday from Thursday night until Monday morning. It is estimated that less than $10,000 will be distributed among these establishments, which include shoe factories, dry goods jobbers, leather men, &c.

The retail stores are giving few bonuses this year. Two of the largest which in the past have presented their employes with a week's salary will continue the practice. Less than $5,000 will be distributed by these firms.

No Lean Xmas for Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—This will not be such a lean Christmas after all for the employes in the banks and brokers' offices and those engaged in other capacities in the financial district. Nearly all of the banks will make some distribution, as has been their annual custom, but the bonuses and gifts will not, in most cases, be as large as in former years.

The bank officials and members of private concerns have been in a quandary for the past few weeks as to how they would meet the Christmas donations which they have been in the habit of making. Many had decided that they would have to eliminate the custom this year.

Now that the Christmas spirit is in full swing, however, these bankers felt more liberal today than at any time since the Exchange was closed.

Many of the national banks have been accustomed to give a 5 or 10 per cent. bonus of the annual salaries to their employes. This practice will be continued among most of them, although the gifts will likely be reduced to one-half. In a few cases there will be no change.

With many brokerage houses that were forced to reduce the pay of their employes during the time they were idle, the Christmas gifts will be in the way of a return to the salaries formerly paid. In other cases former employes who were laid off during the dull season of the Summer and Fall will be taken back.

Altogether there is decidedly more cheerfulness in the whole financial district.

Usual Gifts in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Local corporations, mercantile institutions, bankers, &c., will apparently continue their custom of making the usual Christmas gifts to their employes. The 10,000 or more persons employed by the Chicago banks will each receive a $5 or $10 gold piece. Others will receive a bonus. Crane & Co., structural iron workers, have contributed $800,000 to be divided among their employes. Among some of the other gifts announced are these:

Union Stock Yards and Transit Co.—Turkeys to its 1,500 employes.

Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Co.—Gold pieces to all employes.

Drovers' National Bank—Five-dollar gold pieces to all.

Foreman Brothers Banking Co.—Gold pieces among employes who have been in the service from one to ten years.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—Bonuses to employes varying in size according to the efficiency record of each.

National Bank of the Republic—Five and ten dollar gold pieces to employes, according to length of service. Bonuses in the form of a percentage of salary also will be given.

Northern Trust Co.—Annual Christmas donation to its employes' pension fund.

American Loose Leaf Manufacturing Co.—Gifts in cash to each employe, according to length of service.

The Fair—Five-dollar gold pieces to all.

Montgomery Ward & Co.—"Turkey and trimmings" to each of the 8,000 employes.

Charles Weeghman Restaurants—Gold pieces, from $5 to $100, according to length of service.

Barrett Manufacturing Co.—An extra week's pay to all employes up to $25 a week. Those drawing more will receive $25.

Selz, Schwab & Co., shoe manufacturers—Turkeys to all employes in the general offices.

Fewer Gifts in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—While a few of the larger banks and brokerage houses will distribute Christmas bonuses among their employes, the practice will not be continued by many smaller establishments this year because of the falling off in business. Many employers in various lines find themselves badly cramped for ready cash and will need all they have to continue their enterprises.

No announcement yet has been made by any of the big banks, but it is believed that Drexel & Co. will present to its host of clerks and officials the customary bonus. Several of the larger trust companies probably will do likewise, but the amount of the gift to each employe will be cut.

Hundreds of clerks employed in brokers' offices here have been compelled to work at reduced salaries since Aug. 1, when active operation of the brokerage business was suspended. Others were laid off pending the resumption of the Exchanges.

The demand for new money at the Mint and at the larger banks has fallen off to a considerable degree when compared with former years, it was learned today, and where there formerly was a demand for thousands of dollars worth of gold pieces of the $5 and $10 denominations, the requests this year are chiefly for $2.50 pieces and new paper money. The demand in previous years has amounted to more than $100,000, but this year it has fallen to less than half that.

As a rule, the larger manufacturing establishments will not distribute Christmas turkeys among their employes.

Gives More Stock to Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Atlas Powder Company has advised its employes that they may subscribe for stock in the company this year as last. The Atlas Company's plan of making partners of its employes who have been at least two years in the employ of the company provides for subscriptions on the following basis: Those receiving $1,000 or less annually may subscribe for stock having a par value equal to 20 per cent. of their anual salary; those receiving $1,000 to $2,000, 15 per cent. of their annual salary; those receiving $2,000 to $5,000 annually, 10 per cent. of their annual salary; those receiving more than 5,000, 8 per cent. of their annual salary.

The Atlas Powder Company also will continue its practice of awarding a bonus of its stock to employes who have been of especial value to the corporation, either through inventions, or by marked ability, industry and loyalty displayed in the natural course of business.

No Gifts in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—So far as can be learned, the distribution of Christmas gifts by employers in the banking and mercantile districts will be omitted here this year. The subject has not been mentioned on the Street.

Gifts Rare in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—With a few exceptions, it is not the custom here to give Christmas bonuses to employes. Those exceptions decline to make public the extent of their intended distributions.

XMAS BONUSES IN BANKS.

Citizens' Central Votes Gifts to Employes—Fidelity Trust Dividend.

The Citizens' Central National Bank has voted a bonus of 10 per cent. of annual salaries to its clerical force. The distribution will take the form of a Christmas gift in appreciation of the work done by the men this year.

The Fidelity Trust Company has declared a Christmas dividend of 2 per cent. to its stockholders. The disbursement is payable today. The regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. has also been declared. This is payable on Jan. 2.

GIFTS FOR ITALIAN YOUNG.

Santa at Children's Aid Society School—Dolls from Mrs. Morgan.

Santa Claus visited the Italian Day School of the Children's Aid Society, at Elizabeth and Hester Streets, yesterday afternoon, and he came out of a real fireplace. The children had their Christmas tree with dolls and toys as well as warm clothing. Then they recited and sang carols and danced.

Frederick Delano Weeks presided, and twenty-two dozen of the dolls were presented by Mrs. Pierpont Morgan. The Rev. Howard Mellish of Brooklyn made a short address and Mr. Weeks told a story.

There is a picture of the King and Queen of Italy on the walls of the room where the festivities were held. The King and the Italian Government both contribute to the support of the school, a total of 5,000 lira a year. Jesse Neapolitano, one of the teachers of the school, was the Santa Claus. Matthew D. Adams, Superintendent of the school, presided at the first part of the exercises. Five hundred of the 800 children of the school, all the room could accommodate, took part in the exercises.

Charles Loring Brace, Secretary of the society, is trying to start a relief workroom in the building to give work to the mothers of the children, many of whom are wives of longshoremen who have been thrown out of work because of the war.

"There are twenty power machines in the building, on which we teach the children, so that they may have a trade when they leave us," said Mr. Brace, "and the women could use these. There is room for fifty or sixty of them. If we could pay them 10 cents an hour and let them come in when they can it would be a great thing to them, and if they worked eight hours that would be 80 cents a day; but it means a large output. However, if we had $5,000 we could start it. We would have them sew for the Belgians."

Ellis Island Christmas Festival.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, has arranged a Christmas festival to be held at Ellis Island this afternoon for the several hundred immigrants detained there owing to the war abroad. There will be a tree with presents for the children. An attractive programme has been arranged consisting of music by the Bethlehem Orphanage Band and songs by a choir of Italian, Polish, and Bohemian children. The ferryboat to Ellis Island leaves the United States Barge Office pier at 1 o'clock and returns on the half hour during the afternoon. The festival is open to the public.

Wilson Asked to Light Big Tree.

A Christmas tree celebration under the auspices of the Greenpoint Neighborhood Association will be held Christmas night in McCarren Park, Greenpoint, and President Wilson has been asked to press a button switching on 3,000 lights. Mayor Mitchel and heads of city departments have been invited to be present. The tree, donated by W. R. Hearst, is a fir, 55 feet high, with a spread of 27 feet. The Greenpoint Neighborhood Association is headed by Herbert Lee Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New York. A children's day celebration will be held in the park the day after Christmas.

Reunion for Roosevelt Family.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 22.—A reunion of Col Roosevelt's family will take place at Sagamore Hill on Christmas Day. Mrs. Richard Derby, who has been in Paris assisting her husband in Red Cross work, with her baby; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., with their two sons, and Archie and Quentin are expected at the family reunion. The ex-President, following his usual custom, will assist in the distribution of gifts on Christmas Eve at the entertainment of Christ Church Sunday school.

Party for Eye Infirmary Patients.

More than 125 patients of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, were entertained with a Christmas tree last night by the women's auxiliary of the hospital, of which Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt is President and Mrs. Theodore M. Taft Vice President. Mrs. Taft presided over the gathering, while each patient and each employe received a present of fruits and candies.

NEEDIEST ARE AIDED BY NEW VOLUNTEERS

Times Appeal Brings Help from Many Hitherto Unknown to Charity Workers.

$11,048 IN THREE FUNDS

Woman Finds Comfort in Two Destitute Youngsters She Takes Into Her Home.

Chairs high piled with bright red cotton stockings filled with toys and candy in the office of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, boxes of "Daddy Long-Legs" dolls in the headquarters of the State Charities Aid Association, are evidences of the activity of charity workers who are trying to make Christmas a very happy one for the city's unfortunate. These gifts testify to the holiday joy that has come to the 100 neediest whose cases were published in THE TIMES on Dec. 13.

"If those who give because their sympathies are aroused over the publication of an appeal or because of the Christmas spirit could get a glimpse of the all-the-year misery there is in this city, giving with them would become a habit," said Miss Mary V. Clark, in charge of the distribution work of the State Charties Aid Association. "The response to the appeal for the 100 Neediest Cases has been liberal. In many instances interest has been aroused in the cases selected by this organization, and we have the assurance of help for half a year for many of them."

Miss Clark made this list of these of the cases for which the association made an appeal and for whom help is still required:

Help for These Wanted.

Case 2—A lonely, destitute Welsh woman needs money to help support herself and 8-year-old adopted child.

Case 15—An orphan colored girl of 15needs money to buy clothes.

Case 22—A refined, delicate woman, deserted by husband, needs money to support herself and 8-year-old child until she can find work.

Case 26—Delicate, pre-tubercular woman and her sickly 10-year-old boy need temporary relief; $30.

Case 27—Husband in prison, wife out of work; $25 would pay for baby's board.

Case 30—Husband, temporarily out of work, needs money to support a delicate wife and two little adopted boys.

Case 44—A destitute widow with a little boy 6 years old needs help until she can find work; $10.

Case 48—Sixteen-year-old boy cannot support mother with two young children.

Case 49—Husband paralyzed, wife left with a young baby.

Case 66—Husband in tuberculosis hospital, wife is too ill to support herself and young baby.

Case 88—Husband ill with heart disease, wife and baby homeless; need financial aid.

Case 90—A little lame orphan boy of 10needs help until he is old enough to support himself.

Case 94—Mrs. Vane is ill and alone; $40is needed to send her to her brother in the West.

The Charity Organization Society is making arrangements for the distribution of seasonable gifts through its thirteen district offices in different parts of the city. Some times the donor, moved by some story of misfortune, has extended aid and so W. Frank Persons, Director General of the Society, pointed out, the influence of the appeal for the 100 neediest cases has gone far out, and it is impossible to reckon the great good that has been done. Certainly, one effect has been to increase the number of volunteers in every district who on doing "friendly visiting," helping to tutor children, make clothes and feed them.

The State Charities Association has received to date $2,528.12. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday received $402, making the total $4,716. The Charity Organization Society yesterday received $418, a total of $3,804.

Money for Alfred Cobb.

The appeal has won much sympathy for little Alfred Cobb (Case No. 36,) the ill-nourished ward of the State Charities Aid Association. At 10 years old the little fellow does not realize that he is so pitiably underfed. A warm-hearted lovable little chap, Alfred is in need of board and clothes while the doctor is trying to build him up physically.

Here is a letter that brought a gift to Alfred: "In memory of our baby boy I give to Alfred Cobb $5 for Christmas to buy him clothes and to go toward his board. I wish it was more. Good luck to the doctor; may he be able to accomplish his good work. Sincerely,

"A WELL WISHER."

The case of Gloria Lillian Gibson (Case 15) is another that has struck a responsive chord. Gloria is the colored girl who wants a chance to be happy in the home of one of her own race. Now that the chance is open for her to obtain such a home, there is need for money with which to provide her with clothes.

"After all, there is some compensation in working for those who want help," she continued, picking up a letter from the table. "Read this."

The letter was from a woman who had taken two of the neediest children into her own home. She wrote among other things: "They (the children) have met every new experience in the most charming way and eagerly helped in any way they could, so that I find them both lighteners of labor rather than a burden."

There is still much to be done before the three organizations administering the fund can report that all the 100 neediest cases have been provided for.

Gifts Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the 100 neediest cases:

Charlotte and Caroline, for Case 86	$1
"M. M."	5
H. P. Macdonald, for Case 35	10
No name, for Case 9	5
"Charity and Peggy"	5
FOR THE BROOKLYN CHARITY BUREAU.	
"A. F. L." for Case 9	2
FOR THE LAFAYETTE KID FUND.	
George W. Kosmak, M. D., for three kits.	6

PROHIBITION IS BEATEN IN HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

Hammond, Hardy, Hart, Heflin, Henry, Hill, Igoe, Kennedy, Conn.; Kettner, Key, Ohio; Kinkead, New Jersey; Korbly, Lazaro, Lee, Georgia; Lee, Penn, Lesher Levy, Lieb, Linthicum, Lobeck, Loft, Lonergan, McAndrews, McGillicuddy, Maguire, Nebraska; Mahan, Maher, Mitchell, Montague, Morgan, Louisiana; Morrison, Moss, Ind.; Mulkey, O'Brien, Oglesby, O'Leary, O'Shaunessy, Palmer, Patten, New York; Peterson, Phelan, Pou, Price, Rauch, Rayburn, Reed, Reilly, Conn.; Reilly, Wis.; Riordan, Rouse, Sabath, Scully, Sherley, Sherwood, Slayden, Smith, New York; Stanley, Stephens, Neb.; Stevens, New Hampshire; Stone, Stringer, Sumners, Talbott, Maryland; Talcott, New York; Thacher, Tuttle, Underhill, Underwood, Vaughan, Vinson, Vollmer, Walsh, Whitacre, Williams, Wilson, New York, and Witherspoon. Total—141.

REPUBLICANS—Barchfeld, Bartholdt, Britten, Browne, Wisconsin; Browning, Calder, Cary, Cooper, Curry, Danforth, Davis, Drukker, Edmonds, Esch, Frear, Gardner, Gillett, Green, Massachusetts; Greene, Vermont; Hayes, Howell, Johnson, Utah; Kahn, Kennedy, Rhode Island; J. R. Knowland, Lenroot, Madden, Manahan, Mann, Miller, Moore, Morin, Mott, Parker, New Jersey; Parker, New York; Platt, Porter, Roberts, Mass.; Roberts, Nevada; Rogers, Scott, Smith, Minnesota; Stafford, Stevens, Minn.; Treadway, Winslow. Total, 46.

INDEPENDENT—Kent, 1.

PROGRESSIVE—Chandler of New York, 1.

Grand total against the resolution, 189.

House Considers Amendments.

The debate, which had gone on all day—for eleven hours, in fact—ended at 9 o'clock tonight, when the House began to vote on amendments to the resolution, preliminary to voting on the resolution itself. At 9:05 o'clock the resolution was reported to the House. Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, moved to amend the resolution so as to require that it be ratified by Constitutional Conventions in the various States instead of by the Legislatures of the States. The Constitution itself provides that proposed amendments may become valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by either of these methods, by the Legislatures or by the conventions in the separate States.

Representative Hobson objected to the Mann amendment. Mr. Mann thereupon inquired whether Mr. Hobson was objecting to the amendment because that method of ratification had not before been tried, although was authorized by the Constitution.

"Oh, no," said the Alabama member, "but I do say to beware of the Greeks when they are bearing gifts."

Mr. Hobson called for a vote, and the Mann amendment was defeated viva voce by 137 to 193. Mr. Mann demanded a roll call, which was granted. It resulted at the end of three-quarters of an hour in the amendment being lost by 176 yeas to 3 nays.

The House adopted without the formality of more than a viva voce vote an amendment of Mr. Hobson to perfect and make stronger his resolution by inserting the words "and exportation."

Then Representative Morrison of Indiana called for a vote on an amendment that he offered as a substitute for Section 1 of the proposed Constitutional amendment. The Morrison amendment read:

"The importation of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors into any State of the United States or into the District of Columbia or into the Territory of Alaska from any State, district, county, place, or region, domestic or foreign, is forever prohibited."

This was lost on a standing vote—yeas, 41; nays, 213.

Representative Adamson of Georgia objected to the adoption of a substitute proposed by Mr. Hobson for Section 2, and moved to amend by reserving to each State the exclusive power to regulate and control the whole traffic in intoxicating liquors within its borders. The Adamson motion was defeated by a vote of 32 to 179.

This brought the House down to preparations for the final vote. Mr. Hobson warned the House that the spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the rules of the House, made it obligatory on every member who had any interest in the bonds or stocks of any brewery, distillery, or liquor establishment, or who derived any profit from or possessed any interest in any premises devoted to the sale of liquor, to abstain from voting. Speaker Clark in a brief statement sustained this assertion of Mr. Hobson.

The resolution as finally voted upon, after having been amended, was as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Whereas, exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That the following amendment of the Constitution be and hereby is proposed to the States, all of which shall be a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1—The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation, are forever prohibited.

Section 2—The Congress or the States shall have power independently or concurrently to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

Even the corridors were jammed with interested persons when the time came to take the final vote. No resolution debated in the House in recent years had evoked so much general interest.

Crowds in the Galleries.

When the House met at 10 o'clock this morning there were twenty-four members present, and the galleries were only half filled. A little later, however, crowds poured into the galleries and for most of the day nearly every seat open to the public was occupied. To those who came for excitement the debate was a disappointment. All day long there was a steady stream of argument rarely rising to the standard of eloquence and seldom appealing to the emotions of party feeling. Sentiment among members of each of the great parties was divided.

Members and spectators when they entered the chamber were attracted by the unusual display of posters arranged on easels in front of the Speaker's rostrum. In large type easily read across the hall were legends such as "Alcohol has more victims than tuberculosis," "Crime is caused by drink," "Liquor fills the asylums," "Drink and immorality go hand in hand," and "The conservation of human life is more than revenue." Across the face of the south gallery was hung a long petition containing the names of 12,000 organizations throughout the country which had adopted resolutions asking Congress to permit the States to declare their will in regard to the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Many of those in the galleries were prohibition advocates, and to them Representative Hobson was the hero of the occasion. They applauded when he spoke and some of the women sent flowers to his desk. For the time being there was a revival of the popular acclaim which marked his return from the Spanish war after his sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor. In the earlier hours of the debate there were frequent outburst of applause, but Speaker Clark reminded the occupants of the galleries that they were present by the courtesy of the House, and from that time on there were few demonstrations of approval, although on the floor now and then there was handclapping.

Mr. Hobson was in his seat early and Representative Underwood, Representative Mann, and other leaders for and against the resolution appeared promptly. Hundreds of telegrams to members whose constituents desired to urge them to vote for or against the resolution came pouring in, and pages were busy delivering them.

Arranging for the Debate.

As soon as the reading of the journal was completed Representative Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee, moved the adoption of the rule introduced by Mr. Cantrill of Kentucky making the Hobson resolution the special order of the day, with provision that there should be four hours' debate on a side, and that for the consideration of the rule there should be two hours' debate on each side. It was agreed that after the general debate there should be opportunity to offer amendments and to discuss them under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Henry urged that there should be no opposition to the rule. He insisted that for the sake of fair play those who favored prohibition should have the opportunity to have the matter discussed in the House. He said that he would vote against the resolution, but he would vote for the rule.

"I expect both sides to vote for the rule," said he. "Not to do so would be to evade the question. The time has come when the American people have the right to hear the voices of their Representatives in the House on this issue."

Mr. Underwood also urged that there should be perfect fairness in regard to the consideration of the resolution, and asked every one to support the rule. The movement started yesterday to oppose the rule was thus scotched in the beginning, and the rule was carried by a viva voce vote. The speeches on the rule were mainly addressed to the merits of the question of prohibition.

It was just before noon when debate on the resolution itself began. Mr. Henry controlled the time for the Democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Campbell of Kansas had charge of the time on the Republican side. Mr. Campbell asked if it was not time for national prohibition when it was remembered that Congress had prohibited the sale of liquor in the Capitol, on all military reservations, in soldiers' homes, and now its use had been forbidden in the navy.

The House gave close attention when he said that the Czar of Russia had prohibited the sale of liquor of all kinds throughout his empire. He read the speech of Kaiser Wilhelm to the naval cadets, in which the Emperor said that nine-tenths of all the crime that had to be dealt with in the empire was caused by drink.

Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri asked if the Emperor's speech was regarded as an argument for prohibition, and Mr. Campbell said it furnished an argument if it was not directly made in favor of prohibition.

"It is not an argument for prohibition, but for temperance," replied Mr. Bartholdt.

Mr. Campbell asked the House if the American people were not willing to do in peace what the Czar had done on the threshold of a great war at the cost of a very large amount of revenue.

Mr. Cantrill of Kentucky followed in an earnest speech against the Constitutional amendment. He said that he told his constituents he would not vote for it.

"And that is why I am here," said Mr. Cantrill. He closed his remarks by asking if the American people were going to imitate the Czar of Russia, who had enforced prohibition with the use of 5,000,000 armed soldiers. Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania then got the floor. He contended that prohibition was a national question.

Mr. Hobson spoke for ten minutes, explaining that the petition hanging across one side of the chamber represented 6,000,000 people and was the largest petition known in the history of parliamentary government. The original petitions if presented, he said, would be the most imposing documents the House ever had seen. The petition, he said, represented 12,000 different organizations in favor of prohibition. The submission of the constitutional amendment to the people was in effect a national referendum, and the country expected Congress to permit the people to vote upon it. Recently five States had gone for prohibition, and now 76 per cent. of the territory of the United States was dry.

Mr. Goldfogle of New York protested against the resolution as subversive of local self-government, of property rights, and destructive of the rights of those who were employed in the liquor industry. He called attention to a loss of $230,000,000 of revenue to the general Government and of $20,000,000 to the State of New York if prohibition were to be carried by the required number of States. He read from President Wilson's work on constitutional law in which a strong declaration was made for local option.

Representative Ferris of Oklahoma made a vigorous plea for the resolution.

"I am for national prohibition because I believe it will do the most good," said he. "Which tugs the stronger at your heartstrings, the churches that are trying to save your boy or the liquor interests that are trying to ruin your boy?"

Leader Underwood Opposes.

Mr. Underwood, in opposing the resolution, said:

"This is not a moral issue. No great progress in the world's morality was ever made at the point of the sword or with the force of Government behind it. We are here today to consider a proposal as to whether certain police regulations should be turned over to the Federal Government instead of being allowed to remain in the government of various States, where the founders of the nation placed them. I believe a man should be as temperate in his mental attitude as in the treatment of his body."

Mr. Underwood then said he favored county option, and that the plan has worked well in Alabama.

"I cannot commit myself," he said, "to a proposal to rob the individual States of police powers guaranteed them under the Constitution."

Mr. Underwood said that prohibition would cost $325,000,000 in lost revenue and said that in Georgia, with Statewide prohibition, there was as much liquor consumed as in Alabama.

"Boot legging, they say, is the greatest evil of the liquor traffic," he asserted. "In prohibition Georgia, there were 900 cases of boot legging last year; in non-prohibition Alabama only 300. Prohibition does not prohibit."

Adamson Disputes Underwood.

Representative Adamson of Georgia replied to Mr. Underwood. It might be there were more convictions in Georgia than in Alabama, he said, and, if so, it was because Georgia voted for prohibition and enforced the law. He said that as "between the bar rooms and damnation, and prohibition and salvation, I stand with the drys and not with the wets." He offered an amendment designed to conserve State regulations.

Representative Rucker of Missouri, also speaking for the amendment, said that Mr. Underwood, while mentioning the loss of revenue, failed to tell of the millions lost by the drink habit, to homes and firesides, and the loss of happiness and prosperity.

"Quit this degeneration of mankind," he shouted.

Representative Garrett of Texas said that, even as an ardent supporter of State's rights, he was willing for Texas to give up the right to license the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Representative Mann argued that the enforcement of national prohibition would necessitate an "army of Government spies, with every township in the country under surveillance."

"You take away, by this resolution," he said, "the power of the local self-governments to enforce the police regulations which must depend upon local public opinion for their enforcement. And you turn it over to the Government here in Washington, which will have no means of enforcement."

HARTIGAN OUT OF PRISON.

Policeman Was Convicted of Perjury After Inspectors' Trials.

John J. Hartigan, the policeman who was convicted of perjury as a result of his persistent statement at the trials of four police inspectors charged with graft in 1912 and sentenced to serve a three-year term in Sing Sing, was released yesterday after having served twenty-one months. Gov. Glynn pardoned him.

Hartigan reached his home at 164 East 122d Street last night. His wife and little son, John, had learned that he was released only an hour earlier. After his wife had greeted him the little boy begged his father "not to take another job in the country and stay away from home so long."

The convicted policeman maintained last night that he went to prison for telling the truth. He stuck to the story he told at the trial of the four Inspectors, which resulted in their being sentenced to Blackwells Island for a year each on a misdemeanor charge, that he had not carried graft money from Inspector Sweeney to Capt. Walsh.

A. STEINAM LEFT $1,209,629.

Nearly All His Estate Goes to Widow and Daughter.

Abraham Steinam, owner of A. Steinam & Co., cotton goods, at the time of his death, Jan. 17, left a net estate of $1,209,629, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The Hebrew Technical Institute receives a bequest of $50,000. Three-fourths of the residuary estates goes to the widow, Mrs. Mathilde Steinam, and one-fourth to her daughter, Mrs. Stella S. Bernheimer.

The cotton business was sold on March 20, and netted $262,932. There were bank deposits of $111,120, and mortgages, notes, and personal effects totaled $116,584. Stocks and bonds aggregated $828,942.

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All pianos bought at this sale will be delivered for Christmas
KNABE WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.
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Have arranged for Today, on the Third Floor, a very special offering of

Men's High Grade Fur and Fur-lined Coats

At the most attractive prices quoted this season

Men's Raccoon Fur Coats at $46.50
Regular Value $67.50
Of well matched full piece skins with deep shawl collar, cut large and roomy.

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Lined with French seal, muskrat or marmot, with natural otter, Persian lamb or Hudson seal collars; many have collar and entire facing to bottom of coat of lamb or Hudson seal.

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Lined with superior grades of Hudson Seal, (Dyed Muskrat) Jap Mink, Natural Black Jersey Rat, Northern Rat or Civet Cat; collars of Otter; Persian Lamb or Beaver.

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Lining of well matched Eastern Mink, collar of Natural Otter, Persian Lamb or Seal Otter.

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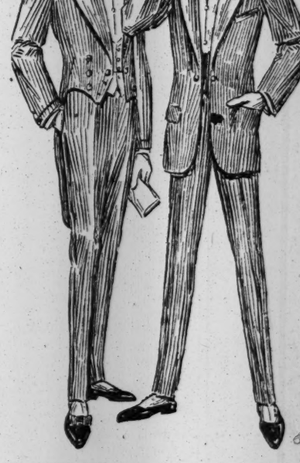

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You Can't Make Good Coffee in the Cup from Poor Coffee in the Bean

The sum of Hotel Astor Guests' Coffee's virtue is—good in the bean, delicious in the cup.

Its rich body, rare flavor, and appetizing aroma, delight every coffee drinking member of the family, and its unusual strength brews so many more cups, that it is more economical than ordinary coffees.

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If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name, for our "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

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STAR BAFF WITNESS JAILED IN CONTEMPT

Carl Rettich, Supposed to Have Overheard Murder Plot, Balks Grand Jury.

BOMB PLANTS IN HOBOKEN

Explosions in Poultry Handlers' Rendezvous Recalled—Gangsters on Car Divided Money.

The Grand Jury investigation of the murder of Barnet Baff in Washington Market on Nov. 24 was delayed yesterday by the recalcitrancy of a witness from whom District Attorney Whitman had expected testimony that would lead at once to the indictment of at fewest five men. After the witness had baffled Mr. Whitman for more than an hour, he was committed to the Tombs Prison for contempt of court by Judge Malone of General Sessions.

The witness was Carl Rettich, 22 years old, who is the bartender in a Hoboken saloon owned by his father, and in which poultry handlers of the Jersey freight yards congregate. According to report, the conspirators who plotted Baff's death met in this saloon, and made the final arrangements for the assassination. Rettich is supposed to have overheard part, if not all, of their conversation, and to be thoroughly familiar with the actions of the murderers both before and after the killing of Baff. Just as Rosenthal's death finally was decreed at the "Harlem conference," Baff's death was decided upon in the Hoboken saloon, and Rettich is the witness upon whom Mr. Whitman is relying to establish the latter conference in evidence.

With the testimony of James Moore, the confessed assailant of A. T. Pearson, and that of others, the District Attorney has been able to build up his case against Baff's murderers on direct evidence, but all of this evidence needs corroboration, because those who have given it, in a strict sense, might be judged accomplices in the crime.

Rettinch will be taken before the Grand Jury again today, and, in the District Attorney's opinion, he will tell everything he knows. Before Mr. Whitman left his office Rettich began to yield in his obstinacy. Although he did not talk freely then, his attitude was so much altered that the District Attorney became hopeful.

New Facts in Hoboken.

When a TIMES reporter went to the saloon in Hoboken in which Rettich tended bar last night, he found a group of poultry handlers discussing the murder, but reluctant to talk about it to outsiders. This saloon is about two blocks from the Hoboken poultry yards, and is the general loitering place for the poultry handlers. Another saloon within a few blocks was their rendezvous until June, 1913, when a bomb was mysteriously exploded in it. The police then accepted the proprietor's assertion that an enemy had placed the bomb, but later evidence convinced them bombs had been made at the saloon, and that one of them had exploded accidentally. The gangsters who frequented the place, evidently fearing a police investigation, changed their rendezvous.

The police theory was substantiated a few weeks later when a stick of dynamite exploded in a house in Park Avenue, Weehawken, where poultry handlers were known to congregate. This time those responsible for the explosion said that boys had been trying to make fireworks for the Fourth July. No convictions could be obtained, but those who investigated both explosions attributed them to the same origin.

Baff's enemies exploded bombs twice in his Harlem Market, and one was found on the doorstep of his home at 76 West 120th Street. Two weeks after the explosion at the house in Weehawken two carloads of poultry in the Weehawken yards consigned to Baff were blown up by dynamite.

Another development occurred in Hoboken last night when a man was found who said he had seen one of the men now under arrest, and held in high bail, on a Willow Avenue car, between the Hoboken and Weehawken poultry yards on the day before Baff was killed with two other men of tough appearance. The man had a large roll of money and was seen to divide it between his companions. Although he worked in the Hoboken and Weehawken poultry yards, he did not hold a legitimate position in any way corresponding to that of a paymaster, and surprise was felt by the person who saw him dividing the money. The question was asked last night whether the man might not have been paying advance money to gunmen. Those who know nothing of the transaction on the car already have suspected him of being the go-between in the murder plot.

Pleads Poor Memory.

Rettich was invited to come to Manhattan from Hoboken yesterday morning, and somewhat reluctantly he complied. He was taken before the Grand Jury shortly after noon, while Assistant District Attorneys Murphy and Deuel were conducting the examination of witnesses. He had been in the room but a short time when Mr. Whitman was summoned from his office. He went to the Grand Jury room and attempted to make the witness answer the questions put to him, but without success. Rettich pleaded a poor memory every time a leading question was put to him.

Irritated, Mr. Whitman summoned two detectives, who escorted the witness before Judge Malone. The Judge privately reprimanded the witness and warned him to answer the questions. Mr. Whitman then interrogated Rettich in his office and returned to the Grand Jury room with him a few minutes after 1 o'clock. The report spread that the witness sad consented to talk, but ten minutes after his second appearance before the Grand Jury he was led forth again to the chambers of Judge Malone, Mr. Whitman accompanying him, this time plainly flushed with anger. Judge Malone promptly committed Rettich to the Tombs, and he was taken across the Bridge of Sighs.

In a short time Abraham Harawitz, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, appeared as counsel for Rettich, and, after a conference with his client, reported to the District Attorney that he thought the young man would talk. Mr. Harawitz had advised him to tell all he knew and rely upon the District Attorney's office for protection from any one who might molest him because of his testimony. Mr. Harawitz and Rettich went into the District Attorney's office together, and it was after 5 o'clock before the witness was taken back to the Tombs for the night. Following this conference, Mr. Whitman said that he expected Rettich to give no trouble before the Grand Jury today.

Mr. Harawitz is the lawyer for James Moore as well as for Rettich. Moore turned State's evidence against "Joe" and "Jake" Cohen under his direction, so that in persuading Rettich to talk he rendered another service to the State. He said that he could not discuss the testimony given by his clients, but that he had concluded the best and safest course for both of them was to trust themselves unhesitatingly in the hands of the District Attorney.

Gangsters' Threats Checked.

Rettich's reluctance to talk was based on a real fear of consequences. He was visited in his father's saloon only a few days ago, according to report, and told by men he knew to be dangerous that harm would befall him if he told what he knew of the Baff case.

Nor is the young man the only prospective witness in the Baff case whom gangsters have attempted to intimidate. Word reached Police Commissioner Woods on Monday that members of the "Hudson Dusters" and "Marginal" gangs were going about the West Washington Market and the Jersey poultry yards warning those who had received Grand Jury subpoenas and others who it was thought would be subpoenaed that they had better forget certain things or be prepared to suffer serious consequences.

The Commissioner directed the three squads of detectives organized to suppress gang rule to "clean up" the Washington Market district at once, and early yesterday morning Inspector Faurot and Capt. Cray of the First Branch Detective Bureau went out with the men. The Inspector and Captain made temporary headquarters in an empty store at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and the detectives went out to clear the streets.

Squad by squad the policemen brought in the loafers they found, and, remembering the Mayor's ruling about nightsticks, they were not overgentle with their prisoners. Each man caught was taken before Inspector Faurot, and, except five who were retained as prisoners, all were told in plain language to get out of the market district if they valued their liberty and to get out of the city if they particularly valued it.

"Beat it—See?" was the parting injunction of the Inspector to each of the gangsters—and, from later reports, it was apparent that the gangsters "saw."

Among the prisoners taken was Robert Emmett of 114 East 116th Street, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a United Cigar Store robbery, but who really was wanted for the light he might be forced to throw upon the Baff murder. He, like most of the other witnesses, was placed where he could not be found. The police now have a dozen men as witnesses in the Baff case whom they are carefully guarding.

Cohens Again Arraigned.

Alfred J. Gilchrist, counsel for "Joe," "Jake," and Harry Cohen, gave up his efforts to have the bail of the brothers reduced from $25,000 each. "Joe" and "Jake" Cohen were arraigned before Judge Malone in the morning to plead to the superseding indictments found against them Monday, and, after he had heard their pleas of not guilty, he refixed their bail at $25,000. Mr. Gilchrist made no objection.

It was reported at the Criminal Court Building that the chauffeur whom Mr. Whitman examined on Monday had given testimony of such an important nature that it had been deemed advisable to take him into custody to prevent his slipping away or suffering harm at the hands of persons whom he has implicated. He will be one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury this morning.

PAUL MURDER BEFORE JURY.

Eight Witnesses Called in Effort to Indict "Joe the Greaser."

Assistant District Attorneys Breckinridge and Weller went before the Grand Jury yesterday to ask indictments against Joseph Rosen, alias "Joe the Greaser," a gangman, who is charged with having instigated the murder of "Pinchy" Paul, a gang rival, last May. As witnesses they called eight persons, the greater number of whom were former gang associates of Rosen and "Benny" Snyder, whose confession is the basis for the murder charge. It is understood that the case was completed, but no indictment was filed.

Toni Rollich, "Joe the Greaser's" girl, was not among the witnesses, but she was questioned by Mr. Weller.

"'Joe' is my fellow," she told the prosecutor. "I don't know anything."

However, she admitted that "Joe" knew about the work of gangsters as strong-arm men for labor unions. She knew "Pinchy," the murder victim, and admitted that he and Rosen were not on good terms.

Some corroboration of Snyder's story was obtained from the woman in answer to questions about the room in Eighteenth Street, near Second Avenue, where, according to him, the murder plot was hatched. She acknowledged that Rosen had such a room and that it was his "cover" room, where he was accustomed to lie low when the gang was doing any nefarious work. There were two sets of keys to the room, one of which was kept by "Tough Jake" Heiseman, a lieutenant of Rosen.

"Tough Jake," who had proved to be an unwilling witness, changed his course and gave Mr. Breckinridge some corroboration of Snyder's confession. One admission was his acknowledgment that he went with Snyder to the Eighteenth Street room early in May, when, according to Snyder's confession, the murder plan was talked over.

Snyder's confession is being checked up by detectives who have been assigned especially to investigate the gang situation. Police Commissioner Woods has a copy of the confession of "Dopey Benny" Fein, who is mentioned in Snyder's story as a rival gang leader. Fein has been to the office of Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier frequently and has told a story of gang life which takes up eighty pages.

K. Henry Rosenberg appeared before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court with an application for a writ of habeas corpus for "Joe the Greaser" on the ground that in his commitment by Coroner Hellenstein it was said that the Coroner's jury held him responsible for the death of Paul. The hearing was adjourned to this morning.

A writ of habeas corpus was served on the police last night for the appearance of Toni Rollich before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court this morning. The writ, which was signed by Justice Giegerich, was obtained by K. Henry Rosenberg. The girl is in the House of Detention under $10,000 bail.

REV. R. B. KIMBER IN CRASH.

His Auto Hits Wagon, Horse Runs Away, and Man Is Hurt.

The Rev. Robert B. Kimber, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Richmond, S. I., which was founded during the reign of Queen Anne, started to go in his automobile from his home, 393 Richmond Road, to the station at New Dorp early yesterday evening.

On a level stretch of the road at Egbertville his car was in collision with a horse and wagon driven by Henry Kressin, a carpenter, of 218 Centre Street, Richmond. Kressin was hurled head first from his seat. One of his feet was caught in a wheel, and the horse, bolting, dragged him before he was freed.

The rector drove with the injured man to the home of Dr. James L. Devlin, 2,481 Richmond Road. Kressin's right ankle was broken, and he suffered contusions about the head and possibly internal injuries.

The Rev. Dr. Kimber said he had his lights lit and he was going at a moderate speed. There were no lights on the wagon, and, furthermore, it apparently was in the middle of the road, he explained.

FOUR HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Baby, Dragged Two Blocks in Coach, Bruised but Smiling.

Four persons were slightly injured by a runaway horse attached to a light delivery wogan in Columbus Avenue last evening. A baby carriage, containing Walter Frederick, Jr., 3 months old, son of Walter Frederick of 122 West Eighty-eighth Street, was dragged for two blocks and then wrecked when it smashed into a pillar of the elevated railway structure. The baby was picked from the debris, bruised but smiling.

The horse was standing in Columbus Avenue, near Eighty-eighth Street, when a small Christmas tree a boy was carrying brushed against his nose and frightened him. Running south, the horse struck Frederick near Eighty-seventh Street and knocked him down. His wife, Hazel, and another woman were also struck. The front wheel of the baby carriage became entangled in a rope attached to the wagon, and it followed the fleeing horse until the crash against the elevated pillar. The delivery wagon, which also was wrecked, was owned by Joseph Tub, a grocer of 104 East 101st Street, and driven by Jacob Ketz.

AUTO UPSETS; ONE DEAD.

Wm. Johns Mortally and H. B. Pearsall, Jr., Badly Hurt in Queens.

Hamilton B. Pearsall, Jr., 30 years, of 18 Clinton Terrace, Jamaica, and William Johns, 28 years, of Canonbury Road were riding in Pearsall's automobile along Union Turnpike, near Queens Boulevard, in the Maple Grove section of Queens late last night when the car ran into an embankment, upset and pinned both young men beneath it.

Other motorists came on the overturned car and rescued the men who lay unconscious beneath it. Pearsall's hip was fractured, he was hurt internally, and was badly cut. Johns was crushed even more severely, and died in an ambulance on the way to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica.

Pearsall's condition was said at the hospital to be serious.

THAW GIVES PLANS TO KEEP UP FIGHT

"A Long Way from Giving Up," He Says in First Public Statement.

AND IS NOT CAST DOWN

Undecided, He Says, About Leaving Manchester—Has "Enjoyed Himself" in New Hampshire City.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 22.—Harry Kendall Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, said tonight, in the first statement he has made since the Supreme Court ordered his return to New York, that he by no means had given up his fight for liberty.

"I appreciate the evident sympathy of the public," said Thaw, "and so far as I personally am concerned would like to talk about the case, but in justice to myself and to my counsel also I must say that I do not believe it would be well for me to talk at this time.

"The matter that I am interested in at present is the fact that my mother will arrive in Manchester some time tonight, and, unless something happens to prevent, she will be accompanied by ex-Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, who has been identified with the many ramifications of my case. I do not expect Philander C. Knox to arrive in Manchester at the present time, contrary to what was stated by the papers yesterday. It is possible that Mr. Knox may not find it necessary to come to this city at all.

"I do not care to discuss what it will mean to me to return to the State of New York at this time to answer to the conspiracy charge or to give any opinion as to the nature of this charge or the methods by which it was found. What my attorneys think of this will appear later.

"The attitude of the State of New York toward me at the termination of the charge is another thing that I do not care to discuss at this time. In fact, you will see, paradoxical as it may appear to you, that there is a lot to say that I do not care to say just now.

"You may say for me, however," (here Thaw paused for a few moments, apparently in deep thought,) "that I am a long way from giving up the fight that I have made for my liberty. Also that I shall continue to the bitter end my contention that I have in common with other men the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I am neither cast down nor discouraged over the Supreme Court's decision, nor have I anything to say at this time regarding it.

"I am not able to say now when I shall leave the City of Manchester, or whether I shall leave at all. If, however, I do finally leave this city it will be with genuine regret. I have enjoyed myself in a quiet way since my arrival here, and every one I have had occasion to meet since my arrival here has treated me with utmost courtesy."

Thaw's health has improved steadily since his arrival in this city, and according to his own statement he never was in better condition. Thaw is living in the fashionable part of the city.

PREDICTS THAW WILL LOSE.

Back in Matteawan in Two Months, Says State's Counsel.

Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy said yesterday that he was convinced that Harry K. Thaw would be back in the asylum for the insane at Matteawan within two months. The decision of the United States Supreme Court ordering Thaw's return to this State to face the indictment for conspiracy, Mr. Kennedy said, meant Thaw's undoing. Mr. Kennedy for a long time has been associated with William Travers Jerome in the Thaw case.

"Thaw has been playing a great game of delay with the State of New York," said Mr. Kennedy. "He will continue playing it a while longer, I suppose, but he can't win that game. In two months he will throw up his hands."

Subtracting from this time the thirty days which must pass before the Supreme Court at Washington will give a certified copy of the mandate for Thaw's return to this State, Mr. Kennedy's statement means that Thaw can extend his fight for delay for a month only, and that within that month he will exhaust every recourse to prevent his incarceration in the insane asylum.

Other persons who were interviewed yesterday took a different view of the situation. They said that Thaw would be able to continue his fight for several years more. Moses H. Grossman, one of Thaw's attorneys, said that there was likelihood of the case going once more to the United States Supreme Court on new grounds. This in itself would mean a year's delay. Mr. Grossman said, moreover, that the case might go through the courts of New Hampshire as well. He had a plan of procedure in mind for Thaw, he said, but he could not divulge it at this time. He had submitted it, he said, to Philander C. Knox and William A. Stone, Thaw's Pittsburgh lawyers.

"One thing is certain," said Mr. Grossman. "Harry Thaw will not be back in New York for a long time if this plan is adopted. A wrongful effort has been made to get Thaw back here. A subterfuge was employed. For every wrongful act, I believe, there is a remedy, and we will find the remedy."

Mr. Kennedy pointed out yesterday that Thaw could not sue out writs of habeas corpus during the thirty days that he would remain in the custody of Holman Drew of Manchester, N. H., agent of the Federal Supreme Court. At the end of the thirty days, which will be on or about Jan. 20, Agent Drew will deliver Thaw into the hands of Agent Hornbeck, representing New York State. The moment the transfer is made Thaw will have a chance to invoke the law.

"I expect everything to be very quiet until Jan. 20," said Mr. Kennedy. "Nothing can happen until then."

More Writs Expected.

When Agent Hornbeck takes Thaw into custody it is probable that writs of habeas corpus will rain upon him. According to Mr. Kennedy, however, these writs can be issued in New Hampshire only on the question of the validity of the warrant of extradition. The question of sanity, Mr. Kennedy says, could not and would not be raised in New Hampshire.

"Thaw can get a writ every day," said Mr. Kennedy. "That is his constitutional right. But each writ must be on the same issue, and that kind of a delay, you know, wears itself out sooner or later. I don't anticipate any unusual delay in New Hampshire."

"How will you get Thaw out of New Hampshire?" he was asked.

"That has not been decided yet," he replied. "We are thinking about that. One thing may be depended upon. There won't be any kidnapping by aeroplane. Whatever is done by the State of New York will be done according to regular custom."

Mr. Kennedy admitted that it was possible that writs of habeas corpus would be served on Horubeck on the train in Massachusetts or Connecticut on the way to this State. But even in these States, he insisted, nothing but the question of the validity of the warrant of extradition could be raised.

"When Thaw once reaches New York," said Mr. Kennedy, "Justice Dowling's original commitment, dated Feb. 1, 1908, will be in force. This commitment specifically says that Harry K. Thaw shall be confined in Matteawan until he is discharged by due process of law."

Under this order, it is understood, the State will be glad to surrender Thaw after his arraignment on the conspiracy charge to Supt. Kieb of Matteawan. Mr. Kennedy would not say yesterday whether the State would insist on a trial for Thaw, but it was inferred that everything would be waived if Thaw could be placed in Matteawan immediately after his arraignment.

Thaw's Greatest Obstacle.

Thaw's lawyers, of course, can demand a writ of habeas corpus in this State to question the legality of his imprisonment. They can also file a demurrer to the indictment against him, but if any attempt is made to free him on bail, Superintendent Kieb immediately will take his ward to the asylum pending the trial. If acquitted at the trial Superintendent Kieb will be waiting for him; if convicted, the order of commitment to Matteawan may be presented to the trial judge and the judge may send him to Matteawan.

"The commitment order signed by Justice Dowling is the great block in Thaw's road," said Mr. Kennedy. "There are only two ways to get around that order. Thaw can get an insanity hearing on a writ of habeas corpus and can be freed if a Judge decides that he is sane. He tried that method five times and failed. Or, he can get a certificate of recovery from the Superintendent of Matteawan and present that to the Supreme Court. Such an attempt was made in 1913, and it was due to the circumstances attending it that a lawyer was sent to Sing Sing for five years. Thaw simply can't beat the game.

It was suggested yesterday that in case of a conviction on the conspiracy charge the State might go so far as to ask for a suspended sentence and then hold the sentence over Thaw's head as an inmate of Matteawan.

Mr. Jerome said yesterday that no plan of procedure in getting Thaw had yet been agreed upon. He believed that the courts of New Hampshire would not "fly in the face" of the sweeping decision of the United States Supreme Court. He admitted, however, that Thaw's lawyers might delay matters by a series of writs.

SENDS $500 TO GATEMAN.

Thaw Aids Asylum Employe Dismissed After His Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Harry K. Thaw has sent from Manchester $500 to Howard H. Barnum, who was the gateman at Matteawan when Thaw escaped.

Thaw writes that he understands Barnum is the victim of prejudice through no fault of his own, and says he would like to assist him and his family. Since Thaw's escape, at which time Barnum was dismissed from his employment, the family has been in straits.

Store Driver Held Up and Robbed.

Henry Fries, 319 East Fifty-second Street, driver for a Third Avenue store, left 237 West 134th Street after delivering a package just before last midnight. Two negroes accosted him. One pointed a revolver and the other hit him on the head with an axe. When he revived he was bleeding, the negroes were gone and he had been robbed of $16. The thieves overlooked $40 in another pocket. The police have had several complaints from stores lately of Harlem negroes holding up drivers.

3 LITTLE ONES ABANDONED.

Deserted Wife Who Left Them in Rooming House Fails to Return.

Mrs. Anna Mayer, who runs a rooming house at 766 Eleventh Avenue, brought three children, the oldest 8 years old, to the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night and told Lieut. Wettlofer that they had been left on her hands by a young woman lodger who disappeared last Saturday. Mrs. Mayer said that the children were Howard, Gertrude, and Josephine Stewart, aged 2, 5, and 8, respectively. Their father, she said, is Charles Stewart, who is employed in a coal yard at the foot of Forty-eighth Street.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Josephine Stewart brought the three children to Mrs. Mayer's house and engaged rooms. Mrs. Mayer learned that Stewart had abandoned his family. Every day Mrs. Stewart went out to get work, but in vain. On Saturday she left Mrs. Mayer's house and has not been seen since. The children were sent to the Children's Society.

Sexton Found Dead in Church.

Frank Muller, 60 years old, sexton of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Bernard, 90 Rapelyea Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in the basement of the church yesterday afternoon by a maid of the parish house soon after he had finished decorating some Christmas trees. Death apparently was due to natural causes.

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CARTOONIST M'CAY TESTIFIES FOR WIFE

Tells Court She Is Unjustly Accused in Mrs. Lamkin's Divorce Suit.

NEVER FROM HOME AT NIGHT

Tells of Plaintiff's Advances to Him and Money Demand Under Disgrace Threat.

Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, testified yesterday before Justice Erlanger in behalf of his wife, who was named in the divorce suit brought by Irene Watkins Lamkin against Harry Tobin Lamkin. When the hearing began on Monday it was announced that the suit would not be defended, but Elliot Norton, Mrs. McCay's counsel, declared that a fight would be made to save the good name of his client. He said the suit had not been brought in good faith. Mr. and Mrs. McCay sat together until he took the witness chair.

At the outset Mr. McCay made it plain that he believed his wife had been unjustly accused. He said he had married her twenty-three years ago, and that they had two children, a son 18 years old and a daughter one year younger. Asked to tell when he first heard of the Lamkins, he said that one night he found his wife crying, and she told him that a man whom she knew, but had not seen for twelve years, was annoying her. She said the man was calling her four or five times a day, and was evidently infatuated. The children answered the telephone sometimes, and it looked bad. Mr. McCay said:

"My wife had been followed home and annoyed before, so I told her to forget it. While I was playing at Hammerstein's Mrs. Lamkin, accompanied by a man, came to the stage door, and the man told me if I did no give money to Mrs. Lamkin she would sue my wife for breaking up her home."

Then Mr. McCay said Mrs. Lamkin remarked that he (McCay) could not stand the disgrace of such a suit because it would come out in the papers.

"She told me," said Mr. McCay, "that the had the article already prepared. I told her I had no money, and she replied that I made $50,000 a year."

Mr. McCay said he met Mrs. Lamkin at the Hotel Hermitage on March 11 by appointment, and she told him she had no money and would be put out of her house unless she paid the rent. Then, according to Mr. McCay, Mrs. Lamkin said: "They go out together, doggone it, so why can't we go out together?"

Mr. McCay said he took Mrs. Lamkin to a restaurant, where she drank and smoked cigarettes with him to the tune of $28, and then he went with her to Shanley's, "where she did not behave like a lady."

"I asked her," said Mr. McCay, "why she picked me out, a married man with two children, to disgrace, and she replied that she would drive my wife out of New York if I did not give her money. Then she told me that she knew I would take care of her."

He said he first saw Lamkin on June 11 in the apartment of Mrs. Lamkin. It was during the time that Mrs. Lamkin was supposed to have been separated from her husband. He also testified that on one of the occasions when his wife was said to have been with Lamkin she was really at home with him.

"My wife," he said, "was never away from home at night without me during all the years we have been married."

John Stetzle, a private detective, and George Kubler, Superintendent of the Iowa Apartments, at 135 West 104th Street, where Lamkin and his wife lived for a time, testified that Lamkin and his wife had been together since the beginning of the suit. Under the law a divorce cannot be granted if husband and wife live together after the action has been begun. The suit will go on today.

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ARTISTS WHO HAVE FALLEN.

Well-Known French Painters Killed —Few Students Left in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The change in art life in Paris, due to the war, is almost incalculable. At the National School of the Beaux Arts 1,800 of its 2,000 students have joined the allied armies. Four of the professors are also at the front—Brandon, Masson, Marcek, and Leroux.

The closing of the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and other museums, the canceling of many important exhibitions during the Winter, the suspension of the classes in many other large academies besides the Beaux Arts, the departure of the many French artists who are now under arms, and the disappearance of thousands of other artists of every nationality are some of the consequences of the war upon this phase of life in Paris.

Among the first of the Beaux Arts men to fall on the battlefield was Morris Berthon, chief of Jaussely's atelier and also a familiar figure at Julien's. He had been a candidate for the Prix de Rome, and numbered many Americans in his circle of comrades. Jean Hillmacher, another prominent Beaux Arts man, has fallen at the battle of Vitry-le-Francois. He received a second prize in the last Prix de Rome concour. Noel Hall, Pierre Sylvian Petit, Henri Caroly, Georges Aussenard, Maurice Vidal, Pierre Sibien, Louis Pianszewski, Georges Demonchy, Lucien Roustan, Louis Ringuet, and Jean Petit have been killed in battle. Gustave Boisson, the guardian, so well beloved by the Americans who have worked in the great national school, has also fallen, as color-bearer in the Seventy-sixth Infantry. He was killed in rescuing the flag of his regiment.

Pierre Laurens, the second son of the famous painter, Jean Paul Laurens, has been wounded and taken prisoner. He is now being cared for in the Red Cross hospital in Wittenberg, Germany. He has a wide circle of friends in Baltimore, where he had been recently to arrange the placing of the decoration "The Surrender of Yorktown," painted by his father. Pierre Laurens is also well known in New York City, where he has painted many important portrats.

Among the men who exhibited in the "Futurist" show two years ago in New York are André Duren, who is now a military chauffeur; Charles Carmoen, on duty in one of the forts near Dijon; André de Segonzac, on guard near Toul, and de la Fresnaye, who was exempt but nevertheless entered as a volunteer. He was wounded, but has returned to his regiment after a short convalescence. Jacques Villon is in the trenches near Lassigny, and dozens of others could be mentioned. Matisse, who is still in Paris, is impatiently awaiting his notice to join his regiment, and has arranged his affairs so that the exhibition which is to take place in New York next February will receive some of the best of his works, notwithstanding the fact that many of his pictures are held in Berlin.

Charles Huard, whose wife is the daughter of the late Francis Wilson, is one of the many well-known etchers who are now in the French Army. His chateau, near Villers Cotteret, was occupied by von Kluck and his Generals, who have taken away everything except the four walls. The beautiful collections of porcelains, antiques, and rare books, which were the joy of M. and Mme. Huard and their many American friends, have been taken by the Germans.

LITTLE TOMMY DIDN'T KNOW

"There's Your Wife," He Cried, and the Real Wife Heard Him.

Little Tommy Harris, who is the official pet at the Claridge, unwittingly came near breaking up a family yesterday by a confusion of identities. Tommy some time ago made the acquaintance of a man who drops in at the hotel frequently to go to luncheon. On several occasions recently, it seems, the gentleman has been accompanied by a beautiful young woman, who made much of Tommy. The child had been told her name, but the mere fact of her eating meals with the man established her relationship to him, in the infantile mind.

Yesterday the man brought his wife to the hotel to luncheon. They were sitting in the lounge just afterward when the man observed Tommy playing in a far corner, and called to him. Tommy came up. Just at that moment the gentleman's luncheon companion of a few days before entered the door from the hallway.

"There's your wife, Mr. X.," exclaimed Tommy. "Shall I run over and bring her to you?"

Tommy's mother happened to pass by at this critical moment, and the youngster was sent upstairs on a timely errand while explanations were made.

HAUNTING SCENT IN HOTEL.

It Came from an Antiseptic, but It Bothered the Guests.

The manager of a fashionable uptown hotel was noticed yesterday standing apart, apparently soliloquizing. Finally he turned to the room clerk.

"What's that verse about breaking the vase and still not being able to get rid of the odor?" he asked.

"'You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang 'round it still,'" quoted the clerk, who has a retentive memory.

"H'm!" said the manager, walking away.

"Why is he interested in poetry?" a man asked the clerk.

"He's not," replied the clerk. "It's a smell he's interested in. He wants to get rid of it. It's an antiseptic smell, too, and you wouldn't think that he would find it objectionable. Perhaps he wouldn't, except that some of the guests have been complaining. He has tried every deodorizing preparation on the market, but with little luck.

"A week ago a messenger boy dropped a quart bottle of an antiseptic preparation on the eighth floor. The broken glass was soon collected and taken away, but the odor spread through three floors. I can't explain how it was, but I think the telephone of every room on those floors must have rung with the demand to know what was wrong. They scrubbed and scrubbed that floor, and all about, and while they knew the antiseptic could not have leaked down upon the next floor or ascended to the floor above, they scrubbed both the seventh and the ninth floors immediately under and above the place. Still the odor remained. It would not go. Every once in a while somebody asks what that odor is, and why we don't attempt to get rid of it. Really, I don't believe that now it is anything more than imagination with them."

NOT HIS KIND OF TEAROOM.

Englishman Was Aggrieved When Denied Admission.

An Englishman, who is over here for one of the organizations engaged in raising money for the relief of war sufferers, was very much vexed on Monday afternoon when he could not get tea in the tearoom of one of the fashionable hotels. The visitor, accompanied by another Englishman, sought admission at the door. The room was filled with well-dressed people, and the atmosphere was attractive. The two men asked for a table.

"There is not a table to be had," they were told. "Tea is served in this room to gentlemen only when they are accompanied by ladies."

"But I see several men who are sitting in there at tables at which there are no ladies," said one of the Englishmen.

"But they are stopping in the hotel," was the reply.

"I suppose if we had ladies with us, you could find us a table?"

"Perhaps, Sir," was the reply, as reported.

"If I should go out into the street and pick up a woman and bring her in here, I suppose I would not be denied admission," continued the visitor.

"If your companion in that case looked respectable, I suppose we could not deny you admission."

When the Englishman got back to his own hotel he was in a very satirical vein over New York's tearoom customs. The average Englishman, he pointed out, must have his tea in the afternoon. It is a necessity. And for the life of him he could not see the sense in such restrictions as barred him from the tearoom uptown.

An Englishman who has been in the hotel business for many years, and who told of the incident, laughed.

"You simply cannot get them to see the difference between things over here and on the other side," he said.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST PYLON.

Presented by Class of '90, It Will Be Unveiled in April.

The long-proposed granite pylons to stand at the approach to Columbia University now seem to be a certainty. Those who pass 116th Street and Broadway will see in the process of erection a wooden structure resembling a large pylon. This is the first tangible sign that has come to the attention of the Columbia students that the gateways to the college are to become a reality.

The four pylons, with their figures, are to represent Arts, Law, Science, and Letters. The plan has been approved by the President of the Borough and the Board of Aldermen and the Art Commission, and through the generosity of the class of 1890, Arts and Mines will present the university with one of the pylons in commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Other classes are expected to defray the cost of erecting the other pylons, the cost of each being about $9,000.

The statue representing a feminine figure, dressed in long, flowing robes, and holding before her an open book, will represent Letters. Charles Koch is the sculptor. It will be unveiled next April.

BOGUS GRAND DUKE EXPOSED BY SLEUTH

Impostor Posing as German Royalty Got $1,000 from London Hotel in Two Days.

SOUGHT $100,000 NECKLACE

But Scotland Yard Inspector Accompanied Salesman and by a Trick Trapped Cheat.

In consequence of the foregathering here just now of large numbers of German, Austrian, and Hungarian hotel men who have helped to make London hotels possible for American and other visitors to live in with enjoyment, and whose presence is not now desired in the country of their first adoption, many good tales are coming to light. There is, for instance, that story of how a fashionable West End hotel was swindled out of $1,000 in two days by a man who posed as the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

At the time only brief details of the occurrence got to the London papers. The name of a royal personage, such as the real Grand Duke was, must not be bandied about. The manager of the hotel, a German, fairly worshipped anybody with a title, and a man with a German title, and a Duke at that, must be mentioned with awe.

"The swindle was possible," said a former London hotel man yesterday who played a part in the fake Duke's exposure, "because of the approaching marriage of the real Grand Duke, and it was actually assisted by an apparent guarantee by the German Embassy in London. As I recall it, it was in 1904.

"It was on a Sunday. I had been out for the day. Upon my return the reception clerk, a big, pompous Swiss, said to me in a tense whisper: 'I don't know if I should tell you, but I had just taken care of a royal party. It is no less a personage than the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his aide de camp.'

"I peeped into the restaurant where the 'Duke and his companion were sitting. I didn't quite find the former to my liking. They were making a meal of the very choicest and most expensive dishes, and the wines they had ordered were of the rarest vintage in our cellar. The 'Duke,' after liqueurs, ordered the finest cigars we had, some that cost about $1.12 apiece.

Tiped with Cigars.

"Instead of tipping the head waiter and his own waiter, he gave them each one of the expensive cigars. Coming out into the office after he had finished his banquet—for it was nothing simpler—he offered cigars to all of us, but neglected to hand one to the other reception clerk, who had now come on duty. That was a mistake that indirectly led to his undoing.

"The next day the 'Duke,' who had one of the finest suites in the hotel, made the most extraordinary purchases of cigars, wines, and food. He ordered all sorts of things from the haberdashers, which our cashier promptly paid for. When he had been in the hotel thirty-six hours, he owed us about £200.

"But the reception clerk who had been slighted, and whom I may call Braun, was suspicious of him.

"We sent to the German Embassy for information respecting our visitor. They immediately warned us to be careful and not to take any steps we might regret. They asked for a description of the 'Duke,' and when told that he was clean shaven and about such and such an age, the official in charge said the description fitted that of the actual Grand Duke. It was odd that he hadn't made his presence known at the Embassy, but perhaps he was enjoying a sort of incognito. Anwhow, the official impressed upon us the necessity for doing nothing that might be construed as an affront to 'His Highness.'

Desired to "Buy" Jewels.

"On Tuesday morning our distinguished visitor made known that he desired to purchase some jewels for his bride-to-be. He said that royalties were poor hands at such matters, and he wanted our manager to assist him in making a choice. It was arranged that the interview with the jeweler's representative should take place in the manager's office.

"In the meantime I called up the jewelry firm, one of the biggest in London, told them of my suspicion, and recommended that they send with their representative somebody from Scotland Yard. As a result the famous Inspector Drew accompanied the jewelry salesman when he reached the hotel. To the 'Duke' he was introduced as the jewelry salesman himself.

"Just as Drew started to lift out a necklace worth £20,000, by prearrangement a bellboy knocked on the door, entered, and handed a blank sheet of paper to the detective.

"'Stop a bit,' said the Inspector to the salesman, 'I have just got a note warning me to be on my guard. Are you really the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar?' he asked.

"'How dare you?' demanded the latter, starting up.

"'It's all right,' said Inspector Drew, with a wave of the hand. Then to the boy, who stood waiting, 'Bring in the gentleman from the German Embassy who sends the note.'

"At the word the man who had protested his identity threw up his hands.

"'You have me,' he said. 'I am not the Grand Duke.'

"After a trial that was remarkable for its brevity the impostor and his accomplices were sentenced to nine months at hard labor.

NAVAL OFFICERS' FAREWELL

Admiral Knight Gives Reception to Graduates of War College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 22.—Good-byes were exchanged this afternoon between the graduating officers at the Naval War College, who have completed the long course, and the staff which included Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the college; Capt. William B. Fletcher, Commander Edward S. Kellogg, who goes tonight to the Asiatic station; Lieut. Commander William S. Pye, and Paymaster General Thomas J. Cowie. Capt. William McC. Little, a member of the staff for many years, was absent because of serious illness.

The occasion was a reception and luncheon given by Rear Admiral Knight and Miss Katherine Knight to the graduating class at the Admiral's residence.

Capts. Thomas Snowden, Spencer S. Wood, Marbury Johnston, John D. McDonald, and Edward H. Durrell, Commanders George W. Laws, Robert K. Crank, and Arthur G. Kavanagh, and Lieut. Commander Edward T. Constien comprised the graduating class.

Among the members of the new class are Capts. Augustus F. Fechteler, Edward Simpson, William L. Howard, Herman O. Stickney, Commanders William Evans, William S. Turpin.

Attending the reception were Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, formerly President of the Naval War College; Mrs. Chadwick, Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Commander and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang, Commander and Mrs. Edward S. Kellogg, Mrs. Taylor, Commander and Mrs. George W. Laws, Commander and Mrs. Edward H. Watson, Paymaster General and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, Capt. and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, Miss Fechteler.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Snowden, Capt. and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. William L. Howard, Capt. Edward H. Durrell, Miss Doris Durrell, Capt. John D. McDonald, Capt. Marbury Johnston, Major and Mrs. George C. Thorpe, Commander Robert K. Crank, Commander Arthur G. Kavanagh, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Henry E. Yarnell, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. William R. White, Lieut. Commander Edward T. Constien, Lieut. and Mrs. William D. Puleston, and Lieut. and Mrs. Gaston D. Puleston.

SLEIGHING AT HOT SPRINGS.

Visitors Enjoy Winter Sports at Virginia Resort—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 22.—Although the first snow of the Winter is vanishing rapidly, enough yet remains to afford excellect skiing and tobogganing. Sleighing has also had its share of devotees. Col. William M. Deney of Washington became enthusiastic Sunday afternoon when, with his wife, he enjoyed his first ride on runners in twenty years. Other guests following this pastime are Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hoges, Mrs. Howard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Webber, and Dr. E. C. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chandler, Jr., who were married in Philadelphia recently, drove over to Oak Grove for luncheon yesterday.

The first contingent of the holiday season has arrived at the Springs. Mrs. M. J. Watson and party motored from California to New Haven, where her son, George Watson, who is attending Yale, joined them. A recent blizzard blocked the party at Clifton Springs, and the train was resorted to.

Charles F. Neave of 133 East Sixty-second Street, New York, is here for a short stay. Some of the other new arrivals at the Homestead include I. D. Cadmus and Miss Jane Hodson of New York, Vance Lauderdale of Brooklyn, A. K. Smiley of Mohonk Lake, E. J. Allen of East Orange, Mrs. A. McWilliams of Cleveland, A. Y. Purden of Madison, N. J.; William Duncan of Baltimore, Mrs. Ira W. Shapira and Miss E. L. Shapira of Boston, Mrs. Norman Williams of Washington, John J. Hayes of London, and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McCall of Montreal.

TREE FOR TARS' CHILDREN.

Maritime Exchange Gives Annual Party for Inmates of Home.

Seventy-one boys and girls from the Home for Destitute Children of Seamen at New Brighton, S. I., dressed in white sailor costumes, had their annual entertainment and Christmas tree yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad Street.

Before the boys and girls performed the sailors' hornpipe it was announced that twenty-five boys had been unable to come on account of one of their number having contracted measles. After the dancing and singing, several of the members of the Exchange took part in a sketch entitled "The Funny Schoolmaster," which amused the children, whose ages ranged from 2 to 15 years, very much. At the conclusion of the entertainment W. A. Dennison, Chairman of the committee, presented Miss Adelaide Irving, Treasurer of the home, with a check for $620.20 toward the funds. This was double the amount subscribed last year.

In thanking the committee for the check, Miss Irving said that the annual cost of keeping up the home was $20,000, of which $15,600 was obtained from grants and the remainder by voluntary subscriptions.

Now that the Atlantic passenger traffic had fallen off so much on account of the war, she hoped that the deficit would be made up from collections on board the liners that had been out under the American flag.

THREE IMPORTANT ARTICLES

The Neutrality of Belgium
By Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard

Why and How We Should Prepare for National Defense
By Capt. John Clark Wilson, U. S. N., (retired)

The Real Cause of the War: A Diagnosis
By Dr. William Hirsch

In Next Sunday's Times

Order Next Sunday's Times from Your Newsdealer Today. The Times is Always Sold Out Early.

HINTS AT FAVORS IN SUBWAY AWARD

Counsel for Federal Signal Co. Says Contract to General Co. Won't Bear Inquiry.

OPENED BIDS ARE REVISED

Service Commission Refuses Demand for a Hearing on the Fourth Avenue System.

Despite opposition by Joseph S. Auerbach, counsel for the Federal Signal Company, the Public Service Commission refused yesterday to reconsider its approval of the contract for the signal system on the new Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, awarded to the General Railway Signal Company.

Mr. Auerbach pledged his word as a responsible member of the bar that the commission would be justified in disapproving the award, and that the facts in the case, if they were known, would not commend themselves to the Commissioners. Chairman McCall moved that there should be a hearing on the matter, and was supported by Commissioner Maltbie, but Commissioners Cram, Williams, and Wood voted against them.

The point at issue was the contract of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the Fourth Avenue subway. When bids were first invited the Federal Company was lowest at $1,392,833 and the General next at $1,808,676. Then the idea of automatic speed control and cab signals was suggested to the commission, and new bids were sought. This time the General Company was lowest at $1,413,000, while the Federal Company was about $100,000 higher. There was discussion of the contract at the commission's meeting last Friday, and Chairman McCall and Commissioner Maltbie voted against it. Mr. Auerbach yesterday was seeking a reconsideration of that vote.

"I think after a hearing," he said, "we could develop to your satisfaction that the award is not defensible."

Mr. Auerbach explained that he had taken the case in place of a lawyer, called away by the death of his mother, but a cursory glance at the papers had assured him that the commission could safely withhold assent.

Mr. Auerbach contended that his clients had bid from $300,000 to $400,000 lower than the General Railway Signal Company and that there had been no rejetting. Commissioner Williams argued that in its second bid the General Company was to install its new system at its own cost and if it was not satisfactory to replace it with the old system.

"I say," answered Mr. Auerbach, "that the negotiations, facts, and circumstances about the award are not such as will commend it to you. All I ask is that you vote a hearing.

Commissioner Williams persisted that the commission was compelled on account of recent elevated accidents to get signals that would prevent them.

When Mr. Auerbach was asked later to explain his remarks he refused.

Commissioner Maltbie said he wanted the question reopened because the permission of two tickets or by the possession of two seat coupons after the show.

Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel occupied a box last night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Kenneth Douglas, leading man in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre, will address the Women's Cosmopolitan Club early in January at the invitation of Mrs. Augustus Thomas.

Ernest Glendinning is to appear as the Jester in the Chinese spectacle "Ah Sin and Chin Toy," which is to be presented at the Plaza Hotel next Monday afternoon for the benefit of the war fund under the direction of the Committee of Mercy.

Mary Hall has been engaged as leading woman for the new stock company which will open with "Within the Law" at the Grand Opera House in Brooklyn Christmas night.

One hundred and sixty members of the New York Theatre Club will attend the performance of "The Hawk" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre this afternoon.

Lou-Tellegen and the company which is to appear in "Secret Strings" leave today for Wilkes-Barre, where the play will be presented for the first time on Christmas afternoon. The company includes Frederic de Belleville, Hamilton Revelle, Mary Nash, Marion Abbott, Blanche Yurka, Charles Coleman, Frank Sterling, Leonard Gray, Sidney Stone, Emmy Oswald, Charles Gerard, and Arthur Hyman. The first performance in this city will be given in the Longacre Theatre next Monday evening.

Lydia Lopokova, former premiere danseuse of the Imperial Russian Ballet, makes her New York debut as an English speaking actress tonight at the Playhouse in the part of Euphemia, the stellar role in "Just Herself."

A theatre party of 500 New York clergymen, arranged by Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, will attend the matinee performance of "Polyanny," at the Park Theatre today.

The Palace Theatre is arranging for its own taxicab service to and from the theatre at a tariff 20 per cent. lower than the present rate. All patrons of the Palace will have the benefit of this service upon demand before the performance, when, backed up by the

ROSES Fleischman

CHRISTMAS Special Price for AMERICAN BEAUTIES

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Special Prepared Sales For Today (Wednesday). Useful Holiday Gifts

A Collection of Women's Odd Kid Gloves
.75
Regularly 1.00 to 1.50
An assortment of two or three pairs of a kind in a variety of colors and styles.

1 & 2 Clasp Pique Gloves
1.35
Regularly 1.85
In white or black with heavy stitched backs.

Elbow Length Glace Gloves
2.00
Regularly 3.00
In white only, scalloped tops, Cleopatra buttons.

Women's Hand Embroidered Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs
1.50
Box of Six
Broad hems in assorted hand embroidered designs.

Colored and White Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs
.25
Each
Broad and narrow hems, hand hemstitched, hand embroidered.

Hand Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs
.85
Box of Three
Exquisite hand embroidered motifs in assorted designs.

A Collection of Odd Party Boxes
3.95
Regularly up to 8.95
Assorted leathers, colors and sizes equipped with French gilt fitments

Imported Necklets
.50
Very Special Value
Opera and short lengths, in amber and colored stones.

Odd Handbags
3.95
Regularly up to 6.50
In silk, velvet, leather and beaded effects with fittings.

Furs and Fur Coats

Neckpieces.			Muffs.	
5.00	9.50	Raccoon	10.00	14.50
10.00	14.50	Beaver	19.50	24.50
8.50	19.50	Skunk	24.50	29.50
12.50	16.50	Black Fox	14.50	18.00
14.50	22.50	Black Lynx	24.50	32.50
9.50	12.50	Hudson Seal	16.50	22.50

Moire Caracul Coats
Selected Pelts.
45.00
Lining of Broche Silk.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Nat. Skunk Collars.
68.00
Full Flare Model.

A Christmas Box of INTER WOVEN SOCKS always pleases a man.

Packed in a Special Gift Box. Silk or Lisle $1.22 the Box.

GENUINE

DIAMONDS

Extra ½ Carat, $20

If You Think You Can Buy Diamonds as Cheap Elsewhere Here Is a Chance to Prove It.

The greatest offer ever made in this or any other city. The time to buy stocks and bonds is when the market is down. The very same rule applies to Diamonds, although the value is practically like buys of Gold. The diamond cutters of Belgium and Holland have been obliged to let some lots go without much regard to the real value in order to get cash, as few people on this side of the ocean can realize what cash means to the diamond cutters of Europe today. Immediately upon the appearance of this advertisement we will place on sale one lot of $40,000 worth of single stone diamond rings that will open the eyes of the public. One of the main features will be a full one-half carat single stone diamond, beautifully set, for $20. These are all blue white, spread cut and full of fire. Not one looks to weigh less than three-quarters of a carat. To prove to you that this is no idle advertisement, anybody, no matter who, can buy one of these Diamond Rings at $20, take it direct to their own jeweller and if he will show one anywhere near as good for less than 35.00 we will refund the money—every cent of it.

I pledge my reputation of 33 years that this is my crowning offer of the last 10 years and probably will never come again. We have nearly every size and price in the lot. Some weigh 1½ carats and will be sold for $50. Others, one-quarter carat, as cheap as $9. Still others from $5 to $2,000. You can buy them loose without settings if you prefer it. Only a few are mentioned here. No mail orders filled.

WEIGHT.	PRICE.
14 1-64 carats	$2,000
10 1-2 "	1,025
4 1-2 "	650
3 3-32 "	325
3 1-64 "	225
2 3-4 "	200
2 1-4 "	175
2 3-4 "	160
2 1-64 "	160
1 3-8 "	135
1 1-2 "	100
1 "	95
1 1-64 "	85
1 1-2 "	74
1 1-2 "	60
1 1-16 "	53
3-4 of a carat	50
7-8 " "	45
3-4 " "	38
5-8 " "	30
5-8 " "	27
1-2 " "	20
3-8 " "	17
1-4 " "	10
1-8 " "	5

NOTICE! I have no connection with THE JEWELRY STORE recently opened next door and made to imitate mine. If in doubt which store you are in, before you make any selection ask to see KEENE'S BILL OF SALE that I give with every purchase. My only entrance is TO THE RIGHT OF MY WINDOW, UNDER NUMBER 180, next to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.'s building.

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Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry.
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Two days more

for Christmas shopping. The stores will be crowded with late buyers, jostling each other at the counters.

Book Buying

is an art requiring leisure, and the willing assistance of an intelligent man behind the counter. If the stock is large you must have

Time to Browse

and not be hurried into a hasty purchase by an impatient salesman. The service at the

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adjusts itself instantly to the holiday rush. And there is the greatest possible variety—gift books, children's books, war books, fiction, poetry.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 48TH ST.

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Baby Grands, Upright and Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.

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CHRISTMAN BABY GRAND	$523
CHRISTMAN SMALL GRAND	450
STEINWAY BABY GRAND	425
BEHNING GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	190
CHRISTMAN UPRIGHT	275
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250
TWO DISCONTINUED STYLES, FORMERLY $350; NOW	175
MYLIUS UPRIGHT	90

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C. A. PERKINS SLATED FOR WHITMAN'S JOB

District Attorney Ready to Name His Assistant to Succeed Him in Office.

REPUBLICAN OF THE 29TH

Has Been Head of Indictment Bureau for 17 Years—Governor-Elect to Take Oath of Office Here.

Gov.-Elect Whitman practically has made up his mind to appoint Assistant District Attorney Charles A. Perkins his successor as District Attorney, it was said last night. Mr. Whitman would not confirm this, but persons usually well informed said the announcement would be made early next week.

Simultaneously, it is believed, Mr. Whitman will announce his intention to appoint Assistant District Attorney William Hayward legal adviser to the Governor. Mr. Hayward, who comes from Nebraska, once was Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and has much information regarding political conditions throughout the country that would be helpful to any man seriously considering the possibility of being picked as a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Whitman has offered the District Attorneyship in turn to Frederick S. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who was his campaign manager; to ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and to William D. Guthrie, none of whom could see his way clear to abandon a lucrative private practice to become public prosecutor. The condition was made that the appointee should pledge himself to become a candidate for the office next year and make a contest for it against Tammany Hall's candidate. It is understood that no such condition will be imposed on Mr. Perkins.

Assistant District Attorney Perkins is a Republican affiliated with the organization in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. He has been attached to the District Attorney's office for the last seventeen years, having received his appointment from William M. K. Olcott. His service has been almost exclusively in the Indictment Bureau, of which at present he is the head. He is regarded as the foremost expert in this State on the drafting of indictments and the preparation of criminal cases for trial.

He has been indorsed for the District Attorneyship by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, by City Magistrates in Manhattan, by a large number of eminent lawyers, and by a majority of the talesmen on the Grand Jury panels. He lives at the New Western Hotel, Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and has a Summer home at Pelham Manor.

Gov.-elect Whitman intends to take the oath of office twice. For sentimental reasons he wants to have the oath administered by Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division, who is an old friend and who administered the oath when Mr. Whitman was sworn in as District Attorney at the beginning of his first term in that office. He will appear before Justice Ingraham on Dec. 31 before starting for Albany and take the oath required of a Governor. He will repeat the oath in public at the inaugural ceremony in the Capitol the following day before Mitchell May, the retiring Secretary of State.

STEUER VERSUS JEROME.

Edith St. Clair's Attorney Contradicts Erlanger's on the Stand.

Max D. Steuer, once counsel for Edith St. Clair in her suit against Abraham Erlanger, was the only witness yesterday at the trial of Miss St. Clair for perjury. Mr. Steuer under cross-examination gave testimony which contradicted part of the testimony of William Travers Jerome. Mr. Jerome testified last week that before Miss St. Clair came to him in 1913 he knew nothing of her claims against Erlanger. Mr. Steuer swore that in 1910 he discussed the case with Mr. Jerome and told him Miss St. Clair's alleged grievances.

When court opened yesterday Miss St. Clair had recovered from her illness and entered with a friend, Miss Cortley.

Mr. Steuer reviewed his dealings with Miss St. Clair from the time she first came to him in July, 1909. According to Steuer, she told him she had an offer from the Shuberts in 1903 at $80 a week, and that when she told Erlanger of it he said it would be more to her advantage to remain with him at $75 a week. After she had closed in "Miss Innocence," her salary stopped, and when she asked for it, Mr. Erlanger told her he couldn't pay her when she was not working.

Mr. Steuer said he had never prompted Miss St. Clair in her suit against Erlanger. He said that before she consulted him she had told the same story to a number of other lawyers, including William and Moses Grossman and Louis Vorhaus.

BEBELL FREE DESPITE WIFE.

Paroled When Friends Make Deposit for Family's Support.

John Bebell, 28 years old, son of a wealthy real estate dealer of Jamaica, was released on parole by Judge Humphrey, in the Queens County Court yesterday, on an indictment charging him with abandoning his wife, Anna Bebell, and her 3-year-old daughter, Dorothy. His release was granted after friends had deposited funds to support the wife and child pending Mrs. Bebell's separation suit.

Mrs. Bebell told Assistant District Attorney Hetherington that Bebell promised to go West with her a short time ago and begin life anew, after she had had him indicted for abandonment. The indictment was dismissed upon her request, but Bebell, she said, took her only as far West as Newark, and abandoned her. She borrowed enough money from policemen to return to Jamaica.

BOMB IN A ROME CHURCH.

Windows of Cardinal O'Connell's Titular Basilica Broken.

ROME, Dec. 22.—A small bomb exploded today in the courtyard of the Basilica of San Clemente, which is the titular church of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston.

Another bomb, which had failed to explode, was found.

Windows of the church were broken, but otherwise no damage was done.

Indicted Alderman Sees Minutes.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Justice Keogh today granted the application of Thomas J. Curran, of Yonkers, to see the Grand Jury minutes indicting Frederick H. Stillwell, Alderman from the Ninth Ward of Yonkers. Stillwell was indicted charged with paying certain men to vote at the last general election.

First Accident in 30 Years Mortal.

PATERSON, Dec. 22.—John Donnelly, 58 years old, a conductor, was killed today in the Erie freight yards here. He was between a switch engine and a car and when the train stopped suddenly fell to the track. He had worked for the Erie thirty years and never before had had a serious accident.

NAMES EGG TRUST MEMBERS

Investigator Says Fifteen Concerns Set High Prices for Country.

Fifteen butter and egg firms in New York practically control prices throughout the United States, according to Deputy Assistant Attorney General Kennedy, who was in charge yesterday of the Attorney General's investigation into the sale of these products at 299 Broadway. Mr. Kennedy charged also that these firms are responsible for high prices, though supply and demand have some influence.

Mr. Kennedy named these firms as controllers of prices and responsible for present high rates: Droste & Snyder, Pitt, Barnum & Co.; Johnstone & Coughlan, Zimmer & Dunkak, James Rowland & Co., Fitch, Cornell & Co.; James Butler, Incorporated; Egbert & Case, G. M. Rittenhouse, J. K. Lasher & Brother, Gude Brothers, the Kieffer Company, Luedeke & Sons, Long Brothers, Hunter, Walton & Co.; W. W. Elzea, G. W. Martin & Brother, The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Harry Dowie & Co., W. H. Mapes & Co., W. P. Brown & Sons, Scarborough Adams & Co., and De Winrer & Co.

"We have data from the books of the New York Mercantile Exchange," said Mr. Kennedy, "which shows that these members run the Exchange and manipulate prices for their own profit. Quotations have been fixed for their benefit and to the detriment of the consumer."

Of the fifteen firms, Mr. Kennedy said, several had incomes as high as $12,000,000 a year, and that they constituted a majority of the Executive Committee of the Mercantile Exchange, which controls the Butter Committee and Egg Committee.

Mr. Kennedy said control of prices was maintained through the Producers' Prices Current, a publication of the Urner-Barry Company, members of the Exchange. He said this was issued as soon as the Executive Committee had fixed the prices, and instances were known to him where trading on the Chicago butter and egg market had been suspended until the arrival of the Current's quotations.

GUSTAV OF THE SAVOY HERE

Another London Hotel Man Joins New York's Refugee Colony.

A fiery red beard streaked through the lobby of the Belmont yesterday, to be eclipsed by the revolving door at the Forty-second Street exit before its owner could be apprehended. Yet the identity of the beard and of its owner could not be mistaken by anybody who had eaten in the Café Parisien of the Savoy Hotel, London, four or five years ago or more. It was Gustav, for many years manager of that restaurant, and later manager of the Savoy itself. He is the latest of the refugee hotel managers to reach here from London.

Hardly any American in those days knew that Gustav had another name, but it came out when he became manager of the Savoy that it was Seggelko. Gustav is a Hungarian, and an American woman who was lunching at the Savoy one day nicknamed him "Attila the Hun," because of the warlike aspect of his whiskers.

The list of refugee hotel keepers from London and Paris, who are now in New York, has reached such proportions that it is likely some sort of association will be formed. In one group the other day one saw four, while he had met three others during the morning. The number of employes below the rank of assistant manager who have found their way to New York is legion.

One waiter at the Vanderbilt is Arthur Saemisch, a German by birth, who had lived in London for sixteen years, much of which time he had been employed at the Hyde Park Hotel. When the war came, he applied for citizenship papers, but it was too late. Saemisch's fate hung in doubt for a long time, but he was able to interest in his case Lord and Lady Greville, whom he had served at table for six years. Lady Greville was formerly Mrs. Kerr of New York. Through their influence, Saemisch was able to obtain a permit to leave England, and he made straight for New York.

PRUDENTIAL A MUTUAL CO.

Court Approves Change in Big Insurance Organization.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Chancellor Walker today approved the mutualization of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and the company will change its charter from a stock to a mutual life insurance company. The stockholders and policyholders have confirmed the programme of the Directors.

Richard A. Lindabury appeared for the company at the hearing. The policy holders were represented by John W. Griggs and Merritt Lane, while ex-Attorney General Thomas N. McCarter was counsel for holders of 24,000 of the company's 40,000 shares. No objection was offered to the Chancellor's approval.

International Power Receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The Court of Chancery today permitted Wilbur F. Sadler, receiver for the International Power Company, to proceed in winding up the affairs of the company, notwithstanding that an appeal from the appointment of a receiver has been taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The receiver will collect the assets of the company, but will be restrained from disposing of its holdings pending the decision of the State's highest court.

Suffragists Busy with Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In preparation for the fight over the woman suffrage constitutional amendment, which probably will come soon after the holidays in the House, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is flooding members of Congress with documents. Today at the office of every Representative and Senator was received a copy of a resolution adopted by the association reaffirming its non-partisan character.

Dentist Is Fined; Will Sell His Auto

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 22.—Dr. John MacCufille, 61 years old, a dentist, of East Hampton, pleaded guilty before Judge Vunk in the County Court tonight to an indictment charging him with operating his automobile while intoxicated, and was fined $100 by the court. The fine was paid, and the doctor said he would sell his machine.

Their 60th Wedding Aninversary.

MANORVILLE, L. I., Dec. 22.—At the sixtieth wedding anniversary celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Raynor today, Mr. Raynor wore the wedding gloves of his grandfather, 160 years old. His wife received guests at the celebration in her wedding gown of purple and green brocaded silk.

CITY BREVITIES.

On order of the Public Service Commission the Long Island Railroad has discontinued the use of wooden trailer cars on trains of the Atlantic Avenue Division run out of the Flatbush Avenue station.

Edward B. Berry, a contractor, of 17 Battery Place, was the guest at a luncheon given yesterday in celebration of his fiftieth birthday by his partner, Garry V. Mitchell, at Robert's restaurant, 1 Broadway.

Moses Weiss, of the Weiss Prescription Pharmacy, 1,634 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, was sentenced to three months in jail yesterday for substituting sodium carbonate in a prescription calling for sodium salicylate.

Former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick will be the guest of honor at a dinner at the Lotos Club on Jan. 9, and at the dinner of the Ohio Society on Jan. 16.

Mrs. Yetta Schwartz, 30 years old, was killed yesterday by a sign that blew down from the front of a saloon at 90 Columbia Street and struck her on the head.

Supreme Court Justice Clark in Brooklyn yesterday denied an application made by shareholders of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company to compel the officers of the company to give out a complete list of its shareholders.

Aaron Finahaut, 75 years old, of 501 West 147th Street, tried to jump from a ferryboat in the East River between East Twenty-third Street and Greenpoint in an attempt to commit suicide. Passengers pulled him back as he climbed over the railing.

FOUND MURDERED ON A LONELY ROAD

Charles Secord, New Rochelle Farmer, Shot Dead as He Is Driving Home.

DOGS LOSE TRAIL IN WOODS

Robbery the Supposed Motive, as Victim Had Traversed Same Route for Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 22.—Charles Secord, a farmer owning considerable property in this region and living on his farm on North Avenue, in the outskirts of New Rochelle, was murdered this evening at a lonely spot on the Mill Road, in the Township of East Chester, a short distance from his home.

His body was still warm when it was found in the roadway a few feet from the trolley tracks at 6:50 o'clock by Richard Lane, the motorman on a trolley car running between Tuckahoe and New Rochelle. There was a bullet wound in the left breast. It was found later that the bullet had passed entirely through the man's body from the front and had pierced the heart.

For twenty years Secord had made trips to Yonkers on Tuesdays in his truck wagon, and had built up a large trade in farm produce with grocery stores there. It was known that he usually carried a wallet containing several hundred dollars in cash on the return journeys. Although more than $200 was found on his body, the police thought the motive of the murder was robbery, and that the murderer was frightened away before he had had time to go through the farmer's clothes.

Lane said that he stopped his car when the searchlight revealed a huddled object a short distance ahead. While he was examining the body Edward C. Price and his son, Carl, who own the Meadow Farm, on Mill Road a short distance away, ran up. They had heard three shots less than five minutes before, they said, but paid no attention to them until they saw the car stop. The farmer's horse and truck wagon were about thirty feet away. A horse whip was clenched tightly in the dead man's hand. This indicates that Secord was driving his wagon, with whip in hand, when he was shot unawares and fell to the ground.

Sheriff Doyle sent for German police dogs owned by Henry Isaer of Mamaroneck. They arrived at 8 o'clock and took up the trail readily, leading the small posse of men to nearby timber land in the "California section" of the woods, where foreign laborers have their homes. The trail was lost here, and efforts to pick it up again were continued late into the night.

The only tangible clue the police obtained was a heavy blue serge Winter cap, which was near the body. It was so old that the name of the maker could not be deciphered. Secord's sons, Charles and Henry, said their father had had no enemies so far as they knew, and that there could have been no motive for the murder other than robbery. Secord also left a wife.

LAWYER KILLED BY BURGLAR

Daughters of Dead Man Attack Thieves and Cause Their Arrest.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—Glenn Witt and Ethelbert C. Oxman were arrested this afternoon in connection with the murder of William M. Alexander, a wealthy retired lawyer, who was killed in his home early this morning by a burglar. Both men are said to have confessed.

Witt showed a number of bruises which the police thought were the result of blows administered by Miss Penelope Alexander, a daughter of the dead man, who grappled with the robber after her brother William had been shot. Oxman had a bullet wound in his leg.

The two men were taken to the Alexander home, where both were identified by Mrs. Alexander. Afterward it required two hours' work at a hospital for their wounds to be bandaged. Both were severely hurt by the two Alexander girls, Penelope and Anna, who battered the robbers with heavy silver-backed hair brushes.

"Those two girls fought like wildcats," said Witt.

Witt said that he shot William Alexander, Jr., when the son rushed to the aid of his father. The two daughters of the dead man ran down during the fight between the two burglars and their brother and caused the intruders to flee, leaving their hats, shoes, and socks on the lawn outside.

The two burglars were captured after a telephone message to the police today from a woman who saw them enter a house in search of medical attention.

Young Alexander was shot in the chest, but is not dangerously wounded.

Mrs. Alexander, the widow of the slain man, said that she was entering the room where Mr. Alexander was killed and took off her two rings to give the burglars when one of them opened fire on her husband.

Oxman said his father, who died a year ago, was a minister in San Francisco and later was pastor of a church at San Diego.

FALLING SIGN KILLS WOMAN.

Crushes Her While Talking with Rabbi Who Had Married Her.

Mrs. Yetto Schwartz, 36 years old, of 136 Moore Street, met Rabbi Joseph L. Scheupper, who performed her marriage ceremony six years ago, in front of Jefferson Hall, 90 Columbia Street, at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

She stopped to talk with him, and while they were standing there an iron sign weighing 100 pounds fell and struck her. Mrs. Schwartz was crushed and was dead when a physician arrived.

New Perjury Indictment.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—When Thomas J. O'Neil of Yonkers renewed his application today to see the Grand Jury minutes indicting for alleged perjury Thomas Sharkey, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff in the suit of Oscar F. Reid against the New Haven Railroad, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $75,000, Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon announced that the Grand Jury would return a superseding indictment against Sharkey. Both Sharkey and John Berkery, witnesses for the plaintiff, have been arrested, and Berkery is alleged to have confessed. The application to see the minutes was not granted.

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LEGALIZE FREE MARKETS.

Aldermen Also Vote to Regulate Those at Two Bridges.

By a vote of 45 to 19 the Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday to legalize the free markets that have been established at the Harlem Bridge and East 129th Street and under the Queensboro Bridge.

The proposition to legalize the market at Fort Lee Ferry was placed on file when a communication from Assistant Corporation Counsel Hahle was read stating that the Aldermen had no jurisdiction, as the site was on dock property and partly on a marginal street.

A supplementary resolution was also passed stating that the stands are to be leased as a result of sealed bids; that only citizens of the United States are to be allowed to rent the stands, and that they must be placed and kept in a sanitary condition. The markets now come under the jurisdiction of the Controller, who has the power to lay out space and fix the rental value.

MORE TIME FOR TAXIS.

Mayor Will Delay Signing Ordinance, He Tells an Owner.

Mayor Mitchel held a hearing yesterday on the ordinance recently passed by the Aldermen providing that all taxicabs must operate under the public hack ordinance and have taximeters. President William H. Barnard of the Mason & Seaman and the Yellow Taxicab Companies, which maintain private cabs, asked that the Mayor take no action in the matter until a commission could investigate and determine whether or not private cabs could operate under the ordinance without financial loss.

"It is only fair that a commission of some sort be appointed to investigate the matter, just as was done in the telephone case, before legislation is adopted," said President Barnard. "There has never been an examination of the matter to show whether our cabs could be operated at a profit or a loss."

The Mayor said that three courses were open to him—to let the ordinance become a law without his signature, to sign it, or to veto it—and that he was willing to take all the time allowed him to get at all the facts. President Barnard agreed to submit all the facts in his possession to the Mayor.

BOARDER'S VERSES IN SUIT.

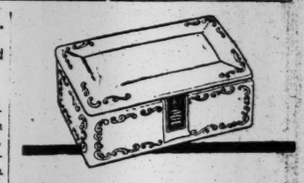
St. John Will Leave Jail to Defend Separation Action.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 22.—Endearing verses alleged to have been written to Mrs. Myra Baylis St. John, daughter of Brinkerhoff Baylis, a Hempstead architect, by W. A. Browne, a middle-aged bachelor, who boarded with her, figure in the separation suit brought by her against Joseph St. John, the trial of which began here today before Supreme Court Justice Crane. The verses will probably be put in evidence tomorrow, when St. John takes the stand.

Mrs. St. John signed an affidavit in which it was admitted that Browne wrote verses to her, but now she charges that her signature was obtained under duress. She alleges that her husband tried to get her to influence Browne to make his will in her favor.

The married life of the St. Johns was happy until after the birth of their last child. On Sept. 14 Mrs. St. John brought suit for separation, and Justice Jaycox awarded her $9 a week alimony. St. John since October has failed to pay the alimony, and he was put in jail.



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RUPPERT TO SPEND MILLION ON YANKEES

New Park to be Built Near the Polo Grounds—Donovan as Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—Somewhere in New York City, not far from the Polo Grounds, forty thousand fans may congregate on or about July 4, 1915, to root for the made-over Yankees as handled by "Wild Bill" Donovan. At least there will be seats for that many if plans outlined today by Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Capt. Tillinghast L. Huston, both of New York, mature. The deal transferring the Yankees to Ruppert and Huston has gone through, and the details will be announced in New York tomorrow.

Prior to boarding the train after completing the deal which makes them owners of the Yankees, the Eastern capitalists asserted they would build a plant that would accommodate even larger crowds than have thronged the Giants' park. They were silent, however, on the location, but admitted they would expend $425,000 on the new home of the Yankees, exclusive of the price of the site.

"When the Yankees are finally housed in their new quarters, Messrs. Ruppert and Huston will have invested more than a million dollars," said President Ban Johnson after bidding his new colleagues good-bye.

"They have the property on which to build, but I cannot make known its location. Immediately upon their arrival in New York tomorrow these gentlemen will proceed with their work of arranging the construction of the stands."

With President Johnson and Charles A. Comiskey, master of the White Sox, the New Yorkers visited Comiskey Park during the forenoon, and the new backers of the Yankees took copious notes, planning to instruct their architects to incorporate in the Yankee park many of the ideas that were used in the construction of the old Roman's palace.

The American Leaguers would neither affirm nor deny the story that "Wild Bill" Donovan is to manage the team. Johnson seemed inclined to stay under cover on this point, and permit Ruppert and Huston to spring the glad tidings after their arrival in New York.

In connection with the promotion of "Wild Bill," a report was passed on the baseball rialto today that Heine Wagner, veteran shortstop of the Boston Reds would manage the Providence Grays next season, succeeding Donovan. Wagner was disabled all last season and has welcomed back to the ranks of International League champions of 1914.

Traveling eastward with Messrs. Ruppert and Huston went Joseph J. Lannin, owner of the Boston Red Sox and the Providence Club, and John J. McGraw, who had clinched matters over the long-distance telephone with President Baker of the Phillies. The manager of the Giants was bent on trading Rube Marquard and an infielder to the Phillies for Honus Lobert, but, failing to gain his point, decided to hasten on to the Quaker City for a heart-to-heart talk with the chief backer of the Phillies. Lobert lingered in town talking with President Gilmore of the Federal League and President Weghman of the Chiefels after McGraw departed, and at 5:30 boarded a train for Pittsburgh.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE BALKS.

Clubowners Fail to Meet to Transfer Baltimore Club to Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22.—None of the Virginia League clubowners answered the call of President J. O. Boatwright to assemble here today and receive the proposition of Jack Dunn of the Baltimore Club of the International League, relative to the disposal of the local franchise so that the Baltimore Club could be transferred to this city. W. B. Bradley, owner of the local Virginia League club, offered to buy the other clubs $1,000 each to free this territory for the Internationals, but intimations today were that $10,000 would be demanded.

At an enthusiastic meeting tonight of business men interested in baseball, the situation was discussed by W. B. Bradley of Richmond; President Boatwright of the Virginia League, Jack Dunn, and Charles H. Knapp, attorney for the Baltimore Club, and Thomas B. McElfatrick, President of the Richmond Club.

A resolution was passed, naming a committee of three to present the proposition to a meeting of the Virginia League magnates which President Boatwright will call for Jan. 4, six days previous to the International League meeting in New York.

Dooin and Magee Talk with Feds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22.—Charles Dooin and Sherwood Magee, catcher and outfielder of the Philadelphia National League team, are in the city, and have admitted they will have a conference with local Federal officials some time today. Both players said that it was a question of money with them, and that if the Federal League offers were better than those of organized baseball the Independents would find them in their ranks.

Long Island A. C. to Hold Run.

Because of the success of the four-mile novice run, held under the auspices of the Trinity Club on Sunday last, another Brooklyn athletic club has come to the front in an effort to develop newcomers in the distance running game. The Long Island A. C. has decided to stage another novice race at the same distance from its clubhouse, 403 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3 at 3 o'clock. Silver loving cups will be awarded each of the first six beginners to cross the finish line. Sliver loving cups will also be given to the members of the winning team, five men to count on a team, contestants being scored according to A. A. U. rules. A club can enter an unlimited number of men, but only the first five will count in the point score. Practice runs over the course will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from the clubhouse. Entry blanks and further information may be obtained from Harry R. Newcome, 223 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Canadian H. A. Reinstates Ross.

"Art" Ross, the star player of the Wanderer Hockey Club of Montreal, who is well known to hockey enthusiasts here, was recently suspended by the National Hockey Association of Canada for alleged tampering with professional players under option with the Wanderer Hockey Club. Sam Lichtenhein, owner of the Wanderers, brought the charges against Ross, who formerly played for him. Ross's suspension caused quite a storm among the hockey clubs in Canada, and the National Hockey Club held a meeting, rescinded its former action, and placed Ross back in good standing.

PRINCETON SPORTS REPORT.

Football and Baseball Only Self-Supporting at Old Nassau.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Football and baseball are the only self-supporting branches of athletics at Princeton, according to the annual report of the Athletic Association which was made public today. The report covered the period from July 11, 1913, to July 10, 1914. The figures for the past football season are not yet complete, but in 1913 football netted the association $38,844, while in baseball last Spring $9,318 was cleared. The $48,000 from these two sports had to be applied to track, crew, and the minor sports which do not make their running expenses.

An interesting part of the report is the small amount which Princeton spent on rowing last Spring, only $3,955 being expended.

Football in 1913 cost $20,380, of which the largest items were for guarantees, $3,817; traveling expenses, $2,829; coaching, $5,516; suits and supplies, $2,075. The total revenue for football was $59,224.

Baseball yielded $25,811 and cost $16,493. Track athletics were run at a loss of $4,561. The freshman teams exceeded their revenues by $3,425.

COLLEGE SNOW CARNIVAL.

Dartmouth Arranges Big Meet for Next February at Hanover, N. H.

Dartmouth College will next February open what heretofore was "a family" snow carnival to all the colleges in Northern New York, New England, and as many in Canada that desire to send teams to Hanover, N. H. Harry Hillman, coach of the Big Green track and field men, came to New York yesterday on a holiday visit, and stated that final arrangements had been perfected for the staging of one of the biggest snow sport meetings ever held in New England. Cross-country snow shoe racing and skiing will principally comprise the programme, which was made possible by an endowment fund of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, an alumnus of Dartmouth.

Snow is always plentiful in New Hampshire about the middle of February, when the tournament, which will last three days, will be held and already two feet of the "beautiful" covers the country surrounding Dartmouth College. Through the generosity of the Rev. Johnson a new toboggan has been built in the college ground, and a skiing slide is in the course of construction.

Dartmouth's snow week has been an annual fixture at Hanover, but in previous years it supplied sport only for the local collegians. Lack of funds was responsible for keeping it a closed affair. Hillman stated the college authorities at first intended only to extend the invitation which has been invited to send men to the meet will be represented, and an unusually strong delegation is looked for from Canada.

600 Entries in Stuyvesant Meet.

The entries for the tenth annual indoor meet of the Stuyvesant High School, to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, closed yesterday, and there will be over 600 competitors, making it the biggest meet held in the history of the school. The feature event will be the one-mile scholastic relay, in which the following teams have entered: Fordham Prep, Poly Prep, Bloomfield High of Bloomfield, N. J.; Germania Turnverein, Stuyvesant, Seward, City, Commerce, South Side High School of Newark, and Stuyvesant. The list of entries for the 300-yard handicap, for ex-members of stuyvesant, include the following: Alec Ivy, '11, who will start from scratch; Hammerschlag of Colby, Skinner, Zeltner, Reichert, and Jay of Cornell, Ritter of Columbia, national scholastic high hurdle champion; Grossman of the Milrose A. A., and Cohen of Stevens. Seventy class teams are entered in the school relay race. The Eastern District and Stuyvesant basket ball teams will play in the league, and music will be furnished by the Seventy-first Regiment Band. The Stuyvesant second relay team will compete in the 880-yard relay race, the first team members, Maynard White, Fred Koch, Peter White, William Albrecht, and J. Dingenthal, are going to compete on the same evening in the games at Madison Square Garden, having finished first, second, and third in the Stuyvesant meet will receive gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Meadow Brook Club Corners Stars.

The Meadow Brook Athletic Club of Philadelphia has recently taken a corner on almost all the first-class athletic talent of the Middle Atlantic district. Oliver Jackson, assistant trainer to Jack Moakley, the Cornell "wonder," has been engaged by the club to look after the conditioning of its track men, among whom are Ted Meredith, an Olympic and national champion, Lockwood, the University of Pennsylvania sprinter; Frank Kaufmann, another Pennsylvania athlete, and Capt. Horter, who has been successful in sprint races around Philadelphia. Donald Lippincott, best of the Penn short-distance runners, is also a member of the Meadow Brook Club, but it is a question whether he can do much running for them this year, as he has not entirely recovered from a breakdown, and he has designs on the 100 and 220 yards championships at the next intercollegiates.

300 Expected in Yonkers Road Race

Entries for the fourth annual New Year's Day six-mile handicap road race of the Hollywood Inn Athletic Association of Yonkers are starting to come in. Attracted by the high-class prizes offered for this year's Yonkers classic, the New York clubs are entering their entire teams. It is expected that the previous high entry record of 200 will read 300 this year. First prize is a large silver cup offered by the Yonkers Chamber of Commerce, with a solid gold watch for second place and diamond cuff links for third. A gold penknife will go for fourth place, and silver medals for fifth and sixth. There are five novice prizes, a time prize, and an eight-day mantel clock and candelabra, (three pieces,) and five silver medals offered for team prizes. Entries close on Dec. 28 with E. Wetmore Kinsley, Amateur Athletic Union Commissioner for Westchester County, care of Hollywood Inn, Yonkers, N. Y.

Le Gore to Remain an Amateur.

Harry Le Gore, one of the best all around athletes ever turned out from Yale, will not desert the amateur ranks to play professional baseball. Le Gore, who started at full back on the Yale football team during the past season and is one of the leading college baseball players, has refused an offer of $4,000 per year to play with the Athletics. He has also received overtures from the Cincinnati Nationals and St. Louis Americans, as well as from the Federal League, but has refused them all.

Yale Hammer Man for N. Y. A. C.

The New York Athletic Club's field squad was strengthened during the past week by the addition of W. T. Brown, the giant Yale hammer thrower. Brown, who is almost 6 feet 6 inches tall, gave promise during the past year of becoming one of the best weight throwers in intercollegiate circles. In his present rather undeveloped condition he can consistently hurl the hammer about 145 feet.

YALE SCORES OVER ST. PAUL AT HOCKEY

New Hampshire Schoolboys Make Splendid Rally in Second Half of Match, but Lose, 6-2.

In the first of the holiday hockey games played last night at St. Nicholas Rink, Yale defeated St. Paul School of Concord, N. H., by the score of six goals to two. The hockey contest between these rival teams is an annual event and attracts a large society crowd. The match last night was no exception to the rule and the rink was crowded when the players lined up for the opening session.

The schoolboys appeared to be suffering from a case of stage fright in the first half, as after holding their opponents scoreless for nearly ten minutes they went to pieces and Yale piled up five tallies in a like number of minutes. This clever rally gave the New Haven players the victory, as St. Paul put up a wonderfully improved game in the second half and outplayed and outscored the wearers of the blue.

During the first half the St. Paul players could not hold the puck. After a clever run with well timed passing, the good stick work was nullified by the exhibition which invariably followed when one of the Yale players would steal the rubber and transfer the sphere of action to the St. Paul territory.

Yale did not show up as well as was expected. With the exception of Mc. Donald, Sweeney and Murray the players did not give any indication of championship calibre. During the early stages of the contest the schoolboys easily headed off the rushing of the Yale forwards, although they were able to prevent Yale from scoring the New Hampshire schoolboys failed to net the rubber themselves although they showed one or two well conceived efforts.

The St. Paul players were just as good in the second half as they were bad in the first. Their passing and dodging kept the Yale players on the alert, and instead of holding back for their opponents' attack they adopted offensive tactics, and their aggressiveness enabled them to score 2 goals on their opponents' 1. Conover appeared to advantage for St. Paul, and in addition to scoring both goals for his school played a particularly effective game at centre. He received good support from Herring, but while the youngsters were fast they lacked the experience of Eli's stick wielders.

After McDonald made the first goal for Yale in 9 minutes 45 seconds, the youngsters held their ground for five minutes, during which time Scheller, the Yale goal keeper, was called upon to stop several difficult shots. Sweney scored the second goal on a bounding shot, which jumped over Stuart's stick. It was after this that St. Paul went to pieces, and in the next three minutes of play Yale added three points to their score.

The second half found St. Paul in the ascendency, but Yale's lead proved too great to be overcome, so Yale cleared game, and not a penalty was inflicted or a substitution made. Line-up and summary:

Yale.	Position.	St. Paul.
Schiller	Goal	Stuart
Herron	Point	Scheiber
Bierworth	Cover point	Marshal
Sweney	Rover	Henriques
Dickey	Centre	Conover
Murray	Left wing	Ingalls
McDonald	Right wing	Robinson

Goals—First period: McDonald, Yale, 9:45; Sweney, Yale, 14:48; McDonald, Yale, 16:21; Murray, Yale, 17:31; Sweney, Yale, 17:56. Second period: Conover, St. Paul, 1:00; McDonald, Yale, 0:41; Conover, St. Paul, 2:50; Conover, St. Paul, 6:35. No penalties, no substitutions. Referee—Hobey Baker, St. Nicholas H. C. Assistant referee—Malcolm Stevenson, Yale. Goal umpires—Ernest Garon, Hockey Club, and Stewart Puton, Hockey Club. Game timekeepers—Maj. J. Croker, Wanderers H. C., and J. Stapp, Irish-American A. C. Penalty timekeepers—William Roach, Wanderers H. C., and George Harmon, Irish-American A. C. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

N. Y. U. TAKES UP HOCKEY.

Practice Will Start Tomorrow Morning in St. Nicholas Rink.

New York University will make hockey one of its recognized sports in the future, as the Athletic Council of the university at a special meeting yesterday voted unanimously to add the ice game to its list of activities. This is the first time that the Violet has ever been represented by a hockey team, although the plan has been talked of for the last few Winters.

The problem of arranging for a suitable place to practice has been the chief factor in preventing the formation of a team in the past. Although within only a short distance of Van Cortlandt Park, the ice there is not available for practice, while the trip to other available localities is too long. The students feel, however, that there is very good material in the different schools and are willing to make the experiment. As a result of the difficulties under which the sport is placed at present, the Athletic Council believes that it would be unwise to make it one of the major sports now and will consequently consider it among the minor sports until such time as it shows itself to be on a successful basis.

Practice for the men will begin tomorrow morning at St. Nicholas Rink and will continue on succeeding Thursday mornings, with added practice periods, the dates for which have not yet been arranged. The eligibility rules in the other sports will prevail in hockey.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE HOCKEY.

Team Starts Today on its Holiday Trip, Including New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 22.—The Williams College hockey squad leaves here tomorrow for an invasion of New York and vicinity during the Christmas vacation. Plans for practice games with the St. Nicholas Hockey Club and the Crescent Athletic Club are under way, and in addition to this the team will face Princeton, Yale, West Point, and probably Columbia.

The game with the Army is scheduled to take place on the afternoon of Jan. 6 at West Point. Two days later the Purple skaters will face off against Yale at New Haven in an attempt to get revenge for last season's 5-to-1 defeat, and on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, at the St. Nicholas Rink, hockey relations will be resumed with Princeton after a lapse of one year.

Hockey practice has been held daily on the outdoor rink, and cold, clear weather has aided materially in developing the team play to a much further point than at the same time last year. The team has lost practically no one through graduation, and with a squad of eight veterans gives exceedingly good promise. Capt. C. F. Cutler and H. Cutler in the forward line are adepts in handling the stick, and add to this a more than usual burst of speed. Dewindt, Coleman, Swain, and Conklin form a strong quartet from which to pick the men for the other two positions in the team's offensive line. MacNamee and Cole, veterans at cover point and goal, respectively, are practically sure of their positions, and there are three or four likely candidates for the point position.

Tigers in Hockey at Rink.

Princeton's hockey team will have its first try out of the season at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight, playing the Irish-American A. C. seven. The Tigers have been practicing here for some weeks under the direction of Coach Peacock, Hobey Baker, and Kilner, former Princeton players, who are now members of the St. Nicks team.

PENN IN EXPOSITION RACE.

Quaker Oarsmen Will Go to Pacific Coast After Poughkeepsie Event.

It has been decided that the 'Varsity crew of the University of Pennsylvania will make a trip to the Pacific Coast next Summer to compete in a special race which will be one of the features of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Those who are in control of rowing at the Quaker institution are enthusiastic over the prospect of such an event and Capt. J. Vaughn Merrick of the 'Varsity eight believes that competition at the exposition would be not only a boon to rowing, but that the trip would be a just reward to the Pennsylvania oarsmen who made a creditable showing in the Poughkeepsie regatta last year. During the coming season Pennsylvania will have nearly all of the veterans in the first boat.

Invitations for the exposition race have been sent to all of the colleges supporting crews, but as yet the Red and Blue oarsmen are the only ones to look with favor upon the project, and this is primarily due to the fact that rowing last season cost much less than the appropriation allowed for the sport. It is the expense feature which has prevented the other colleges from considering the invitation favorably. However, if the exposition comes forward with a plan whereby the expenses will be paid the regatta would probably bring together a representative gathering of college oarsmen from several Eastern institutions.

According to the present arrangements the races will be held during the latter part of July and Pennsylvania can send her real 'Varsity without interfering with the intercollegiate event on the Hudson. The race will be the final of an elaborate schedule which has just been announced by the Red and Blue. The first race of the year will be with Annapolis over a 1 5-16-mile course on the Severn, in which the freshman as well as 'Varsity will probably compete. The next race will be on Carnegie Lake on May 8, when Coach Nickalls will take his 'Varsity and freshmen to compete against the crews of Princeton and Columbia, the 'Varsity event being for the Childs trophy. There is a possibility that there may also be a junior 'Varsity event. The Quakers favor this, but it is not known whether such an event will appeal to Columbia and Princeton. Following this will come the annual regatta on the Schuylkill, which will draw a large entry from collegians as well as from the boat clubs of the East. After the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie Pennsylvania will compete in the regatta on the Schuylkill and then make ready for the trip to the Pacific Coast.

The competition of Pennsylvania at the exposition will mark the first time that the Eastern colleges have ever sent a crew to the West.

ERASMUS WINS AGAIN

But Protests Remain to be Decided in Schools' Shooting.

Erasmus High School's rifle team again defeated the Morris High shooters by the margin of one point in their second match for the high schools championship and Whitney trophy. Monday Erasmus won by the score of 269 to 268, and yesterday her shooters scored 259 to Morris's 258.

Although Erasmus by gaining two victories claims the championship, the question will have to be settled by the Board of Coaches because of the protests filed at Monday's shoots, when both sides protested doubtful shots. The Board of Coaches will examine the score cards this morning, render their decision, and announce it. It will be necessary to hold a third shoot at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory this afternoon. Neither side shot as well yesterday as on Monday, and Erasmus only had one perfect score, by Gallagher, yesterday, against four perfect scores Monday. Morris had two perfect scores, the same as on Monday, but her other scores were not as high as on the previous day. The score:

ERASMUS.—Murray, 33; Gallagher, 35; Albritton, 30; McDonald, 32; Brown, 32; Sanborn, 30; Corey, 34; Comley, 33. Total—259.

MORRIS.—Geisler, 29; Scrakey, 31; Berdoes, 30; Labriola, 32; Levine, 35; Spear, 33; Daly, 32; Reppert, 35. Total—258.

ROLLER SKATERS ORGANIZE.

To Seek Affiliation with Skating Union and the A. A. U.

The Board of Control of the National Roller Skating Association of the United States met last night in the Heidelberg Building, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, and elected the following officers: Allen Blanchard of Chicago, Honorary President; Joseph Munch of Milwaukee, President; Earle Reynolds of New York, Vice President; Leo J. Brimm of New York, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Control elected for New York is as follows; John F. Farrell, Chairman; W. A. Parsons, Earle R. Reynolds, William H. Blackwell, and James E. Donegan. The Chicago Board of Control is as follows: E. B. Barnes, Chairman; Patrick Harmon, John McCormack, and Roy E. Davis.

It was decided to make applications to join the International Skating Union and the Amateur Athletic Union. The association is desirous of having control of all roller skating events in this country. The by-laws and rules of the International Skating Union were adopted.

Catholic University to Play N. Y. U.

New York University will play its second home basket-ball game of the season tonight, when the Violet quintet meets the Catholic University of Washington on the University Heights court. The game is the first one ever played with the men from Washington, and although the New Yorkers hope for victory, they are not aware what ability they will have to contend with. Coach Lush will probably line his men up in the same order as prevailed in the latter half of the game with Georgetown last Saturday.

Roller Polo Team Disbands.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—The Pittsfield Club of the Interstate Roller Polo League has disbanded and the players have left for their homes. The league will continue this week with five clubs. The game failed to attract in this city after the first few weeks, and following the retirement of the local management the players worked on a co-operative basis at a loss. Three of the five remaining clubs are now run on a co-operative plan by players.

Irving Club Must Pay Boxer.

There was little business for the Boxing Commission to attend to at its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, the only case that required the officials' attention being that of Joe Leightfen, a sailor, who entered a claim against the Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn some time ago for $37. He asserted it was due him as a commission for selling tickets. The commission decided yesterday that the club should pay the sailor the stipulated amount.

Brown University Track Dates.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 22.—The Brown University track team's schedule for 1915 was announced today as follows:

Jan. 23, Coast Artillery meeting, Boston; Jan. 30, Irish-American A. A., New York; Feb. 6, Boston Athletic Association, Boston; Feb. 20, Providence Armory; May 1, dual meet with Amherst, at Amherst; May 8, dual meet with Columbia, at Providence; May 21 and 22, New England Intercollegiate games; May 28 and 29, Eastern Intercollegiate games.

La Salle Wins from St. Francis.

La Salle Academy basket ball team easily defeated the St. Francis College team of Brooklyn by the score of 29 to 12. La Salle second team defeated St. Francis Prep in a preliminary game by the score of 19 to 12.

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SERVATIUS GIVES APPLEBY HARD GAME

Columbia Billiard Player Finally Wins, 200 to 162, in Class C.

Louis A. Servatius gave Edgar T. Appleby, the Columbia University billiardist, the greatest scare that he has had in the Class C amateur billiard championship, at Doyle's Academy, yesterday afternoon, and at one point it looked as if he might be able to gain the victory over the Morningside Heights player. Appleby eventually won the match by a score of 200 to 162, but it was a struggle from the early innings. Servatius has had considerable experience in tournament play, and he employed all of this knowledge to the discomfiture of the Columbia contestant. Appleby was at no time in stroke. He could not gather the balls for the gentle nurse that has predominated in most of his games, and his average fell below anything that he has marked up during the tournament. He appeared to hold Servatius too lightly at the start, and then when the older player began leaving the Columbian safe, Appleby went completely to pieces.

Barring the first half dozen innings, Servatius was out in front until the twenty-fifth turn at the table. Then the score was 91 to 62 in favor of Servatius, and Appleby began to have a vision of his record of straight victories being crushed. He could not brace to the point of reaching the perfection of play that has marked him heretofore, but he did manage to count gradually ahead of his opponent. Servatius, too, fell away a bit from his steady game through an effort at playing too delicately, with the result that on several occasions, when he had the balls in good position, he lost control on a drive which had not the speed to bring te second object ball all the way down the table. It was not until the final count had been scored by Appleby that he won, however, for he fought just as hard when the count was against him as he had when there was a possibility of victory.

In the twenty-sixth inning the turning point came for Appleby, when he chalked up a count of 25, giving him a slight lead over his rival. He appeared to have a chance then of beating the high run which was made by Moon, but on his thirty-sixth effort he failed by a narrow margin to roll one of the ivories out of balk.

In the evening game George T. Moon, Jr., had the better of Ferdinand A. Unger by a score of 200 to 178. This, too, was a game in which expectations of fine play proved disappointing. During the early games in the tournaments Moon showed a close nurse game that was skillful and interesting. Yesterday he was a stranger to such play, and banged the ivories with the same hard stroke as the majority of the amateurs in the tournament. Unger played the same type of game, and open table shots were the rule rather than the exception. Safeties were frequent, and as a result there were many blank innings for both men. In his last twenty-eight turns at the table Unger had but two successes, and by far the majority of his counts were in single figures. For the first fifteen innings Unger led his rival, then in the twenty-first inning a high run of 34 gave him a good lead. Moon gradually crept into the lead in the thirty-fourth inning the two were on almost even terms. Thereafter Moon gradually increased his advantage.

Appleby Defeats Austrian Champion

Edgar T. Appleby, the Columbia billiard expert, last night won a close victory over Julius Klinger, billiard champion of Austria.

In the second night's play of the preparatory tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-fourth and Broadway, the Class B players, by the score of 300 to 297. The match was closely contested throughout. The Austrian won the bank for first shot and from the beginning of play displayed accuracy and control of the ivories. He maintained a slight lead over the local billiardist until the game had progressed half its distance, when Appleby forged to the front and accumulated a short run, and won the forty-second inning. He made high runs of 33 and 31, with an average of 7 6-42. Klinger's high run was 30 and he averaged 7 2-42.

HARVARD CLUB SQUASH.

Class A Players in Close Contests in Handicap Tournament.

Many of the best squash tennis players in the Harvard Club are entered in the Class A handicap tournament which started on the club courts yesterday. Like the Class B competition which opened on Monday, the early round found several postponements owing to the holidays. There was, however, plenty of action in the six matches played, and as the scores were close, the result shows good handicapping.

The defeat of H. Davis, who was penalized 6 aces, came in the nature of a surprise, as his vanquisher, Henry Foster, was rated at 1 hand and 7 aces. The big advantage of the latter enabled him to run out before his opponent was properly set in each game. Another back-mark man, J. V. Onativia, Jr., proved a somewhat easy victim for L. du Pont Irving, who was rated scratch. Irving played splendidly and put up a good uphill game.

R. B. Farquhar, with a liberal handicap, was forced to the limit to win from John Corbin in three hard-fought games. The end of the first two games found the players even, while the third game, which went three extra aces, was won by Farquhar. Rice and L. G. Morris, both from the same mark, also played a hard three-game match, the former winning the deciding game. The summary:

Harvard Club Handicap Squash Tennis Tournament, Class A, First Round.—E. du Pont Irving (scratch) defeated Donald Scott, (plus 1 hand, 7 aces,) 15—10, 15—11; Henry Foster (plus 1 hand, 7 aces) defeated F. H. Davis, (minus 6 aces,) 15—10, 15—7; John Corbin (plus ½ hand, 7 aces) defeated R. B. Farquhar, (plus ½ hand, 7 aces,) 15—7, 12—15, 17—14; D. Rice (plus 1 hand, 7 aces) defeated L. G. Morris, (plus 1 hand, 7 aces,) 15—8, 12—15, 15—11; L. du Pont Irving (scratch) defeated I. V. Onativia, Jr., (plus 6 aces,) 18—15, 15—9; A. Dana (plus 6 aces) defeated R. G. Coburn, (plus ½ hand, 1 ace,) 17—15, 15—11.

New Jersey Squash Tennis Dates.

An interesting series of tournaments have been arranged by the New Jersey Squash Tennis Association. A series of team matches will be played between the three clubs comprising the association, and the amateur championship of New Jersey will be staged by the association at the Short Hills Club, Short Hills, N. J., Feb. 20, 21, and 22. A suitable cup will be offered, to be held by the winner one year, and to become the property of the player winning it three times. Entries close for the championship Feb. 10, 1915, with the Secretary of the association, at Short Hills, N. J. The schedule for the series of team matches between Short Hills, Englewood, and Montclair Clubs follows:

Jan. 9—Short Hills vs. Englewood, at Short Hills; 16—Englewood vs. Montclair, at Englewood; 22—Short Hills vs. Montclair, at Montclair; 30—Short Hills vs. Englewood, at Englewood; Feb. 6—Montclair vs. Englewood, at Montclair; 13—Montclair vs. Short Hills, at Short Hills.

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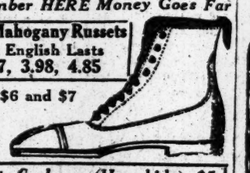
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GOOD SPORT IN NAVAL MEET.

Second Battalion Athletes Perform Well in Members' Games.

Good sport was furnished by athletes of the Second Battalion Naval Militia A. A., in their first set of members' track and field games in their Brooklyn armory last night. Eight events were contested in the presence of more than 1,500 persons.

R. W. McDonald, champion of the Military Athletic League at 70 yards, started from scratch in the sixty-yard sprint, and won a close decision from Ed Maurer, who also started from the post of honor. Both McDonald and Maurer belong to the Second Division.

Maurer was again scratch man in a 300-yard handicap, but he just failed to catch C. Evans of the Fourth Company, the winner, who had an allowance of ten yards.

Handicaps proved too much for Dave Noble of the Hospital Corps in the 600-yard handicap, one of the feature events, and he finished third, behind Donovan of the second division and S. Bennett of the hospital division. The former had 12 yards start and the latter 25 yards.

The medley relay, in which the men ran four, three, one, and two laps, respectively, resulted in a decisive victory for the second division team, which was on scratch. McDonald, Maurer, Ottman, and Hauser comprised the winning quartet. Summary:

60-Yard Handicap.—Won by R. W. McDonald, Second Division, (scratch;) E. D. Maurer, Second Division, (scratch,) second; Chris Dahl, Jr., Fourth Division, (1 foot,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Evans, Fourth Division, (10 yards;) E. D. Maurer, Second Division, (scratch,) second; W. T. Shaw, Fourth Division, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:33 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by D. Anderson, Third Division; T. Cassidy, Third Division, second; A. Metz, Third Division, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Donovan, Second Division, (12 yards;) S. Bennett, Hospital Division, (25 yards,) second; Dave Noble, Hospital Division, (scratch,) third. Time—1:17 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. T. Donlap, First Division, (1 foot 6 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches; E. Wallace, Third Division, (1 foot,) second, with actual jump of 4 feet 9 inches; D. W. Lehti, First Division, (1 foot,) third, with actual jump of 4 feet 9 inches.

12-Pound Indoor Boat-Put.—Won by G. Anderson, Third Division, (1 foot 6 inches,) with actual put of 39 feet 8 inches; A. J. Brown, Fourth Division, (scratch,) second, with 39 feet 1 inches; J. Garden, Third Division, (5 feet,) third, with actual put of 34 feet 11 inches.

One-Mile Medley Relay, Handicap.—Won by Second Division, (scratch; McDonald, Maurer, Ottman, and Hauser;) Fourth Division, 45 yards, (Dahl, Evans, Donovan, Reynolds,) second; Third Division, 50 yards, (Anderson, Leonard, R. Bennett, and Corbett,) third. Time—3:43 3-5.

SELECT ENTRY FOR JUNIORS.

List Also the Largest Ever Received for A. A. U. Games.

Not only is the entry list for the junior Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships scheduled for the Thirteenth Regiment Armory next Tuesday night, and which closed yesterday, the largest on record, but it is the most select ever received for a meeting of its kind. Every local club will be represented by a strong team, and in addition there will be many individual contestants and more from colleges taking part. The latest batch of entries was received from the University of Pennsylvania. Among others Coach George Orton nominated J. B. Lockwood, the crack Penn sprinter; Warren in the hugh hurdles, and Thibault and Crane in the running high jump.

Harry Hillman, the Dartmouth trainer, is here with the man he considers the winner of the high jump. He is J. G. Siemsen, who in a trial on Monday jumped 5 feet 11 inches. Hillman says he can better this mark by at least two inches, but the New York boys, Derrill Trenholm and Howard Cann, formerly of Commerce High, will also compete for Dartmouth. Trenholm finished second in the sixty-yard high hurdle contest in last year's indoor A. A. U. meet, and for the event this year. Cann won the junior metropolitan shot put at Travers Island last Spring.

The Middle West will be represented by W. H. Taylor of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, who is entered in the standing high and running broad jumps. Martin J. B. McDonagh of Baltimore will come for the sixty-yard dash and standing broad jump.

Martin Hayes, the Princeton middle-distance star, who finished fourth in the half mile at the intercollegiates this year, has been entered in the 600-yard run, and will be opposed to Fraser of the Irish-American Athletic Club, Myles McHugh of the Pastimes, and Gough of the Milrose Athletic Association, and Eddie Frick of the New York Athletic Club. According to Paul Pilgrim, former Track Captain of the New York Athletic Club, a surprise is in store for athletic enthusiasts, and will be furnished them by Frick, who, after a long lay off, is now running the 600 in the best form of his long career. Pilgrim believes Frick will be a certain winner if he starts, notwithstanding that Hayes is the logical candidate for first honors.

Georgetown University's two best athletes—Edward K. Stebbins and Marshal Low—will be seen in the competition. Stebbins has been entered in the 220-yard dash and low in the running high jump. Benjamin, the best sprinter at Syracuse University, will come down for the sprints, and A. K. Pawlinson will represent Hill School in the high hurdles.

The New York Athletic Club and Irish-American Athletic Club teams were named yesterday.

Stuyvesant Wins Dual Meet.

Stuyvesant High had an easy time defeating Erasmus High School in the dual swimming meet at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn, yesterday by the score of 37 to 16. Stuyvesant swimmers took first place in every event but the 40-yard swim, and in this event Fay nosed out Garrigus. The summaries:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Stuyvesant, (Garrigus, Low, Geibel, and Hamilton;) Erasmus, (Francis, Irvine, Wright, and Fay,) second. Time—1:31.

Dive for Form.—Won by Anderson, Stuyvesant, with 70 points; Ballot, Erasmus, second, with 63 points; Marahausen, Stuyvesant, third, with 61 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Geibel, Stuyvesant; Francis, Erasmus, second; Kuser, Stuyvesant, third. Time—3:20.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Geibel, Stuyvesant, 60 feet; Horgan, Erasmus, second, 58 feet; Francis, Erasmus, third, 40 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Hamilton, Stuyvesant; Law, Stuyvesant, second; Wright, Erasmus, third. Time—1:03 3-5.

40-Yard Swim.—Won by Fay, Erasmus; Garrigus, Stuyvesant, second; Sargmann, Erasmus, third. Time—0:24.

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AMHERST BOYS SWIM TO VICTORY

Defeat City College Watermen, 39 Points to 30—Lemcke Wins Three Races.

Amherst College defeated the City College swimming team in the local pool last night by a score of 39 to 30. All the events were well contested. Norman Lemcke of Amherst was

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THINKING AS GERMANS DO.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, whose Berlin paper Zukunft has often shown good marksmanship in shooting folly as it flies, is now one of the pillars of the war party. He exhorts the Germans not to allow the flame of confidence to be extinguished, yet he has the courage to see and to say that the fact must not be concealed that "we are "appallingly far from our goal, and "that we never had as many enemies "around us as at the eve of the com-"ing year."

Even an overwhelming majority of the neutral nations are against us, not because they are not told the truth, but because they are unable to think as we Germans do.

So far as it goes that is a sound analysis. The neutral nations do not think as the Germans do, they have a very different way of thinking. But, since Mr. HARDEN admits that an overwhelming majority of them are against Germany, would it not be well for the Germans to re-examine their way of thinking with a view to finding out if it has not some defects? If an overwhelming majority of the neutral nations think in a way that is not the German way, is it not conceivable, probable, even, that the Germans are thinking wrong, that the rest of the world is right?

The German-Americans for the most part think in the German way, they agree with their kinsfolk at home. But how can they miss the significance of such a sermon as that which was preached last Sunday night by a clergyman who is known throughout the land from the pulpit of what is perhaps the best-known church in the United States? Dr. HILLIS knows Germany, he has often lectured about Germany and the lessons we might learn from her. At the outbreak of the war he praised Germany; in an interview given after his sermon of Sunday night he said that at first he "took the part of the German people "in the dreadful war that has come." Now, he says, he has changed his mind. "I see that I was mistaken." He has instructed his lecture bureau to withdraw his lecture on "The New Germany" from the list. It was about the middle of September, he says, that he first realized that German success would mean "a world of armed camps"; that we in this country "would have to adopt militarism in order to live." In his interview, speaking of the causes of the war, Dr. HILLIS gives much prominence to Germany's desire to secure the rich bodies of iron ore that have been discovered in France. Germany has imperative need of iron and steel, she coveted the French ore beds, and her need and her desire impelled her to begin the war. We must dissent altogether from Dr. HILLIS's opinion that "this is the whole situation in a nutshell." The causes of the war are too numerous and too big to be contained in any nutshell. Power and dominance are the ends Germany seeks to attain, and as those conceptions have shaped themselves in the German thought they include much more than iron mines and sea control.

But in his sermon in Plymouth Church Sunday night Dr. HILLIS paid a good deal of attention to the German way of thinking, to the way the Germans think about themselves and about Germany, the nation's destiny and its place in the universe. For one thing, they cling to the old tribal idea of GOD. He is their GOD, He is always with them. "The tribal idea of GOD," said the preacher, "belongs with "the ox carts and the medicine man "and the cave dweller." Yet when the German soldiers are sent into Belgium they are told to make themselves as terrible as the Huns of ATTILA, "and the Lord will give you victory." The Germans believe too much in the "GOD with us" idea. If GOD is demonstrably with them in this war, then it is time to begin building arks, for surely there will come a second deluge to drown the more than a billion and a half of sinners outside of Germany, Austria, and Turkey who oppose Germany's designs and pray for the success of the Allies.

The significance of Dr. HILLIS's sermon lies not so much, however, in what he said as in the fact that such a sermon was preached. Like Dr. ELIOT and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and President [illegible] and President HIBBEN, Dr. HILLIS is a representative American. These men think not in the German way, but in the American way, they speak with authority the thought and the convictions of the American mind. When Dr. HILLIS exhorts German-Americans to use their influence with the men of the Fatherland, as THE TIMES has already urged them to do, to put aside their ideals of militarism and power and domination and seek a more enduring prosperity for Germany and the greater happiness of the German people in new paths and nobler aspirations, would it not be well for them to pay heed to his adjuration? To say of Dr. HILLIS or of THE TIMES that this friendly counsel originates in hostility to the Germans is as unwise as it is untrue. Wisdom does not reject counsel without first determining in the light of reason whether it be sound and worth adopting. There is in this country no feeling of unfriendliness toward the German people. Says Dr. HILLIS:

> Americans who admire German efficiency, the German people, and want to see German science preserved, and feel an immeasurable debt to MARTIN LUTHER, do not want to see Germany destroyed. But Germany will not listen to England, nor France, nor America. There is only one voice that can reach Germany—it is the voice of the German-Americans in this country. * * * And do they not owe something to this Republic? Should they not use their influence with the Fatherland? Having escaped conscription and years of military service with heavy taxation and enjoyed the liberty of the press; having become convinced that militarism does not promote the prosperity and manhood of a people, why should they not as one man ask the Fatherland now to present their cause to arbitrators? To no body of American citizens has there ever come a more strategic opportunity or a responsibility so heavy.

The opportunity may come to the German-Americans in a form very easy to grasp. There are many signs, and they are every day increasing in number, that Germany's ally, Austria, is in sore distress and would welcome a way of escape from the war. She may before long find herself with no choice save to make peace. Then the very cause of the war would be removed, for Germany took up arms against England, France, and Russia to maintain Austria's right to work her will upon Servia. Logically and in strict consistency Germany should then declare the war at an end. But logic and consistency are laid aside when the sword is drawn. Germany's blood is up, men like HARDEN are exhorting the Germans not to fail in confidence, and there is a great probability that even with Austria out of it the war would be continued by Germany. Would the German-Americans miss that golden opportunity to make their voices heard, their influence felt? But they need not, they should not, wait for Austria's collapse. Against the armies that confront her and the world's judgment that condemns her Germany cannot triumph. The German Empire faces certain defeat and German imperialism and militarism are doomed. It is the German people who are to be saved, and now is the time for the work of salvation to begin. We cannot believe that the German-Americans will be so blind as not to see the path of duty that lies straight before them.

THE HOBSON AMENDMENT.

All that need be said, perhaps a little more than was absolutely necessary to emphasize the one essential point, was included in the admirable speech made by Mr. UNDERWOOD before the passage of the special rule for an eight-hour debate on the proposal of Mr. HOBSON to submit to the States a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. An attack on "the fundamental principles of our Government" precisely describes the character of Mr. HOBSON'S plan. Mr. UNDERWOOD does not believe that the prohibition question is a temperance question, or that prohibition has produced temperance where it has been tried, and his opinion is shared by many unprejudiced observers. But the value of prohibition is of secondary importance in an attempt to restrict by a constitutional amendment the freedom of the States in a matter which is and should be entirely under their jurisdiction.

If the sale of liquor is to be prohibited in the Federal Constitution, to what other preposterous ends may not that fundamental law be amended? We cannot safely deprive the States of their police powers. Five millions may, as Mr. HOBSON says, be wearing the shackles of the demon rum, but if State prohibition and local option have failed to regulate the manufacture, sale, and consumption of intoxicants an amendment to the Constitution would also fail. No such amendment should ever be submitted, however, without regard to its potential effect, as such an act would be, as Mr. UNDERWOOD says, a "serious "menace to the principles of Gov-"ernment." There is, of course, no likelihood that the States would ever accept the amendment, but the kind of statesmanship HOBSON represents rarely looks to the future.

Nevertheless the resolution was solemnly debated hour after hour in the House of Representatives yesterday, amendments thereto were gravely offered and as gravely accepted or rejected. The routine of the short session, a day or so before a recess, was interrupted, and the important public business which demands the best attention Congress can give to it was thrust aside, because to some it seemed "good politics," for the time being, to attempt unwisely to change the character of the Constitution, and to others a suitable time to permit Mr. HOBSON'S vagaries to be spread before the country. Perhaps Mr. MANN meant well by his proposed amendments, but it seems that so competent a political leader might be in better business.

In the end, of course, the resolution was defeated, the vote being 197 yeas and 189 nays. That it should have received a majority is humiliating, but a two-thirds vote is essential for an amendment to the Constitution. Many who voted for HOBSON'S plan, knowing well that the resolution must be defeated, doubtless desired to make themselves strong with the anti-liquor element. But the main issue was not the liquor question at all, but a usurpation by the Federal Government of the rights of the States. Eleven hours of valuable time were wasted and nothing was gained, though doubtless Mr. HOBSON is satisfied.

CHRISTMAS IN THE POST OFFICE.

The people may have heeded the warning of prudence and practiced economy in their Christmas expenditures this year, but there are no signs of the practice in the holiday business of the Post Office, which was never larger. A week ago there were daily crowds in all the branches in this city waiting on line to send matter by parcel post and registered mail, and while the Christmas offerings thus dispatched may be generally less expensive than in the fat years, the custom of making Christmas gifts has obviously been neglected by very few. Presents sent by mail will invariably be supplemented by others delivered by hand. The Post Office Department announces that the bulk of the Christmas mail exceeds all records.

On the whole it is a pretty good sign that the talk about hard times has not discouraged any large part of the public. Even the employés of the department, who will have to work harder than ever this year, will be glad that the spirit of the season of good will has not been repressed by a sense of the need of economy. But there is a great and general need of economy, nevertheless. Business is picking up, but it is not "out of the woods" by any means, and people who have been spending extravagantly for Christmas gifts will find later that they must dispense with some small comforts for themselves. Perhaps the big Christmas mails indicate a general willingness to endure some small sacrifice rather than forego the pleasure of keeping Christmas in the ancient generous way. But we are inclined to believe that there has been an economy of expenditure, that one dollar has been made to answer the purpose of two, and that the size of the mails merely denotes the strong hold of the custom of Christmas giving on the public mind and heart.

HEADS THE GOVERNMENT WINS; TAILS THE TAXPAYER LOSES.

The process of learning what the income tax law means, with the aid of instruction by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, proceeds merrily. The joke is always on the taxpayer, and everybody who does not pay the tax appreciates it. That is to say, the merry jests of the taxgatherer are appreciated by only about one-half of 1 per cent. of all of us, so limited is the law in its application.

The latest effort of the income tax Brother Bones, who answers the conundrums of the end men, is among his best efforts. He was asked whether income tax was payable upon values appraised by law or whether upon values fixed by the market. The answer is that if the taxable property is sold above the appraisal the gain is income and taxable. But if property is sold below the appraisal, the tax nevertheless must be paid upon the appraisal. The principle of the decision is that deductions for losses are allowed only if the losses are in "trade."

If a Wall Street broker should inherit securities, presumably he might deduct losses realized as in the course of his business. But if the same losses were made in real estate, they could not be allowed in reckoning the tax. It would be different, presumably, if a real estate broker should inherit securities. He could deduct losses upon real estate, but not upon securities. Those who inherit nothing cannot but laugh at such perplexities of those who have to pay. And yet the laughter of those who do inherit has the pleasanter ring, even though they do have to pay. There is no doubt about the Collector enjoying his jokes. He is a Federal employé, and what he gets is clear gain, with nobody to reckon his profit or loss and insert an extraneous hand into his pocket for the extraction of a portion.

CUT DOWN THE BOARD.

The Board of Education will today take up the question whether its number ought to be reduced. Of course the board cannot itself carry out such a plan, but if it should declare in favor of such a self-denying ordinance, its advocacy would carry much weight. Some of the most experienced and intelligent of the members strongly approve the measure, and it is heartily supported by that admirable organization, the Public Education Association.

That body has prepared a brief for the consideration of the board which contains some striking facts as to the size of the Boards of Education in the cities of the country, as to the opinions of various educational commissions and as to the judgment of experts, national and State. It is shown that New York is the only city with a board of forty-six; that in 75 per cent. of the cities the board is nine or less; that the most common size is five, and that there is a very definite tendency toward reduction, while the size of the board has no relation to the size of the city. Clear and emphatic opinions that a small board is best are quoted from the Chicago Commission, from the Goodenow-Howe report, and from scores of experts and School Superintendents. Dr. ELIOT sums up the whole matter:

> Sound theory and recent successful experience in many parts of the country indicate that a small board, consisting of from five to twelve members, is much more effective than a large board, such as New York now employs. A small board, the members of which are replaced gradually and never many at once, can sit around a small table and talk together in conversational tones without excitement or occasion for oratory; and a majority of its members at any particular moment will always have had some experience.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Kill, But Not in Hatred.

Much has been heard and read of late about the hate, bitter or malignant, according to the point of view, held by one nation, usually Germany, against another, usually England. And manifestations or expressions of this feeling have, of course, been by no means infrequent. One notices, however, that most, if not all, of them come from others than the officers and men who are in the field, where they have a chance to learn in the most convincing way that courage in battle, readiness to sacrifice life and to endure tortures well-nigh intolerable, and disciplined devotion to military duty as formulated in military orders, are the exclusive possessions of no one people, but are qualities displayed in about equal measure by them all.

The hating, in short, seems to be done chiefly by those who can do nothing else—by the non-combatants, that is—and the violence of their language may be what the modern psychologists call a substitution or "sublimation" of strong emotions that can find no other outlet.

The account printed yesterday of a conversation held with the German veteran, Gen. VON HEERINGEN, by the representative of THE TIMES who has been using so well the facilities for observation accorded to him within the German lines, well illustrated the fact that the various antagonists actively engaged have already acquired, if not a liking for each other, at least an admiration and respect that in combination are not so different from it. Gen. VON HEERINGEN can hardly be called typical of the modern German officer, perhaps, as he belongs to an earlier generation, but he is not less Teutonic, and the fact that he expressed no hatred of the men whom he is trying to kill and who are trying to kill him is significant.

English and French alike he credited with being thoroughly good soldiers, and even the occasional violations of military law with which he charged them he apparently regarded as inevitable in the circumstances rather than the basis or excuse for savage condemnation. He gave no indications of hating anybody.

That the General should be doing, nevertheless, the work he is, only exemplified the inconsistency and unreasonableness of war.

Detectives Alert Betimes.

There is a close analogy between what has come to be called "preventive medicine" and the sort of police work by which a little group of detectives on Monday saved from a too familiar form of robbery the clerk who was carrying a considerable sum of money between a bank and a manufacturing establishment on West Twenty-third Street. These detectives would have done well, and have deserved praise, if, after a successful theft of this kind had been committed, they had run down the perpetrators and brought them to punishment. It was still more creditable that, having observed some men of known criminal proclivities acting in a suspicious way on the street, they proceeded to "shadow" the fellows, and did it for several hours with such skill that their apprehensions were not excited and they were finally arrested in the very act of seizing the cash of their selected victim. The trap was sprung neither too soon nor too late, and so good was the "case" made out against the bandits actively engaged in the plot that they not only confessed their own part in it, but supplied the information required for discovering the "inside" conspirator who had signaled the favorable moment for attacking the messenger.

Viewed from the standpoint of its complete failure, the proceedings of the would-be robbers seem to have been rather amateurish. Probably, however, they were as intelligent as members of the criminal class often, or even ever, are, for the very fact that they are in that class proves them a dull lot and in most instances mentally incapable of holding their own against the keen competition that exists in honest industry. In even the worst of the sweated trades wages are better than those of the professional or habitual thief, and the periods of enforced idleness not as long as his successive, equally regular, and practically inevitable, imprisonments.

Reasons Were Wrong, Not Absent.

That the acquittal of CLEARY and the conviction of FRANK are essentially alike as illustrating the effect on juries of influences irrelevant to the accusation made and the law's decree, is a fact which this paper has not been alone in recognizing. The Newburgh News also comments on it, but apparently views both verdicts as the natural and inevitable, and therefore not very reprehensible, outcome when the law and "sentiment," otherwise known as "passion," are in conflict. In such a contingency, The News argues, there is a reversal to something more fundamental than reason.

This theory could be accepted, at least as an explanation, were it not probable, if not obvious, in both these cases, that the juries acted rather as men who reasoned wrongly than as men who did not reason at all and consulted only their emotions. It was reasonable, though cowardly, to bring in a verdict of conviction when the opposite verdict would have led to the mobbing of those who found it; it was reasonable, though in violation of a civic and social obligation stronger than almost any other, to refuse to punish a man who had claimed and exercised the obsolete right of private vengeance for wrong suffered.

Not one of the men who set CLEARY free would dream of putting on the statute book a law excepting from the penalty of murder fathers with such a grievance as his against the boy he killed. And they could not have taken seriously the plea of temporary irresponsibility. The removal of ordinary inhibitions by means of alcohol was voluntary, if not definitely purposive.

Putting Old Arguments in Danger.

More smiles are in order on the faces of the British militants. One of our neighbors prints a picture, evidently from life, which shows a London policeman smiling down—not so far down—at a London policewoman, who smiles up—not so far up—at him. And in the respective smiles there is not even a reminiscence of conflicts and animosities exploited in days still near.

It really looks as if the Britishers had been moved by the exigencies of war to admit that there are other places for women than home. At any rate, they have organized and uniformed a considerable group of women as auxiliary police, and assigned to them duties which, if not quite as strenuous as service in the trenches, is the next thing to it, and demands the sort of strength and courage formerly held to be an exclusive possession of humanity's masculine half.

It is strange that in the city where women have invited and received the roughest kind of handling from policemen, they should now be serving in police ranks, and, by invitation, as it were, be refuting the argument most often offered as a reason for refusing their demands for direct participation in the Government of the country.

A REAL ESTATE PROGRAMME

City Economies Suggested to Lighten the Taxpayers' Burden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Real estate is in such bad shape that the owners must have some relief by legislation in the way of reducing taxation and in less drastic factory regulations. Here are a few suggestions:

Repeal Chapter 669, Laws 1911, retiring city employes after thirty years' service, except the police, firemen, and school teachers on one-half the annual salary, computed on an average of three years prior to retirement and payable monthly. This act was twice vetoed by Mayor McClellan during his two terms, but signed by the erratic Gaynor in 1911. It wastes about $7,000,000 a year!

The salary of the District Attorney of New York County in 1910 was raised from $12,000 to $15,000, being Chapter 295, Page 523, Laws 1910. I have known every District Attorney since "Ben" Phelps, who was elected in 1879, and I am confident that not one of them, with perhaps one exception, earned anything like $12,000 net at his law practice at the time of his appointment. It would have a good moral effect to repeal such a law.

Realty men should approve a constitutional amendment that the salary of elective officers shall not be increased or reduced during the term of office. There is an implied contract between the office holder and the public that he should serve for the salary of the office when he is elected, and he should resign if he thinks the salary is too small.

A delegation should be sent to Governor-elect Whitman, asking him to put a clause in his message to amend the labor law as to factories, so as to be reasonable to the owners, especially with automatic sprinklers, the number of employes on each floor, according to the width of the staircase and the counter-balanced stairs at the bottom of the fire escape which shuts out the light of the show window of the store in many cases.

An act is in force in Florida putting a license fee on each profession or business, such as a lawyer, doctor, grocer, plumber, carpenter, &c. Adopt it in New York.

Reduce by, say, 10 per cent. all salaries in this city and the counties thereof a year hence. The taxeaters will not dare to raise a colossal corruption fund to "influence" the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen and the Legislature.

Here is a good chance for the Merchants' Association, the City Club, Citizens' Union, the Real Estate Board, the United Real Estate Owners' Association, the Brooklyn League, and the thirty or forty local taxpayers' associations to unite on the above mentioned programme, especially to repeal the pension employe swindle of 1911.

A REAL ESTATE LAWYER.
New York, Dec. 19, 1914.

The Christmas Times in Frisco.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have in San Francisco curbstone news vendors who have rigged up pretentious racks mounted on wheels, from which daily newspapers from all over the country are displayed and sold, under a big sign reading: "Your Home Town Paper." These street vendors have regular customers on whom they depend for the sale of thousands of papers.

It was very pleasing to me to see the great stacks of the Christmas number of my favorite newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, so eagerly picked up 3,000 miles from home. I am sure your reproduction of Monvel's famous panels of "Joan of Arc" is without doubt the best piece of color printing yet accomplished.

The text pages are loaded with the most satisfying news of the day. The great questions before us seem to be treated by just the mind we like to hear from, and for that reason we eagerly await the advent of the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1914. J. R. K.

Probable Duration of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our own civil war the North possessed everything with which to carry on the war, the South nothing. The population of the South was 5,000,000 whites and 4,000,000 blacks; that of the North 20,000,000, nearly all white. Some Northern papers said that 50,000 men could put the rebellion down in thirty days. The Chicago Tribune thought it could be done in sixty. Certainly when the resources of the two sides were considered, such a statement would not seem to be far wrong, but that the result was very different than was expected is but too well known.

That Germany will ultimately fail many firmly believe, but that her failure will be because of lack of materials to carry on the war is not easy to believe when one has knowledge of the above facts. W. E. S.

Wakefield, R. I., Dec. 20, 1914.

G. Lowes Dickinson's Article.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to compliment you on the publication of G. Lowes Dickinson's monograph, "The War and the Way Out." It is the most masterful exposition of the fallacies of the metaphysics of State sovereignty I have ever had the pleasure to follow. I hope that it will be published broadcast. What a refreshing manliness, beauty, and force his noble words bespeak! His power for written agitation is remarkable, and the article is a wholesome contrast to the miserable swaggering of a literary pedantocracy a la Chesterton, Barrie, &c.

HERMANN ZEISHOLD.
Scranton, Penn., Dec. 20, 1914.

Times Helped Recover Jewels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for the kind assistance rendered in the return of the jewels recently lost by guests of this hotel, through the wide publicity given the matter by your paper.

By the quick return of the valuables, the greatest relief was felt by all concerned and made a happy ending to one of the most serious situations I have ever experienced.

E. TRENCH.
Hollingwood Hall, Dec. 20, 1914.

"PEACE WITH FREEDOM."

Further Comment by Readers on Times Editorial Article.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that a Mr. Wolf is going to call the Kaiser's attention to your article on the war in THE TIMES of Dec. 15 and have you put in a fortress for this impudent case of lese majeste on your part. Mr. Wolf must think he is still living in Germany to write as he does.

What I fail to understand at all is why so many Germans persist in writing daily to the American press as they do, conveying all kinds of dire and mysterious threats because you dare to attack the Kaiser's policy in starting this catastrophe. If they are fond of German methods and militarism, why is it there are so many of them here?

Living under the most civilized and benign form of government this world has ever seen, we have the spectacle of this race of people shouting themselves hoarse approving the most cowardly and brutal and gigantic case of assault and robbery that history ever has or ever can record. The question is, If these people entertain such ideals, why are they here?

MISSOURIAN.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 19, 1914.

Sure of Reputation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial staff appears either to be densely ignorant concerning the real causes of the war or it is subsidized by Great Britain. We cannot believe that your anti-German attitude is prompted by mere hatred. As an example of absolute ignorance, your two-column editorial of Dec. 15 may be cited. It borders on the ridiculous. We are absolutely confident that your conclusions and deductions will be completely refuted by the coming events. FRANK J. MARKUS.
Wausau, Wis., Dec. 19, 1914.

Wants the Appeal Circulated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish in the strongest terms to commend the editorial "For the German People, Peace With Freedom," in THE TIMES of Dec. 15. It is far-sighted, cogent, temperate, and wise. It would be a service to the cause of civilisation if you would reprint it in a large edition in both English and German and distribute it through bookstores and news agencies as an inexpensive pamphlet or leaflet, just as you are distributing the Governmental documents and pictorial supplements.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Dec. 20, 1914.

THE RAID ON ENGLAND

Likened to the Ravages in American Colonial History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exploit of the Kaiser's heroes in their recent raid on undefended English coast towns is a close imitation of numerous exploits of Indian braves in Massachusetts during 1675-76. Just before sunrise, Dec. 16, the town of Scarborough was aroused by a cannonade from German warships that had come in under cover of a mist. Results: some twenty men, women, and children slain, many others wounded, numerous dwellings gashed or smashed.

This sort of thing took place in Colonial Massachusetts, as related in Palfrey's "History of New England," Vol. 3, p. 288:

> At daybreak, while the villagers were asleep, an onset was made upon Medfield. Twenty English people were killed and half the town was laid in ashes before the ravagers were repulsed.

If one can judge from the vengeful tone of the German press, the war cry now is the same as then, "Exterminate the English." The palpable fact, stranger than any fiction, is that a nation which went to war professedly to protect civilization from "Russian barbarism" has taken this downright plunge into the barbarism of the savages of the North American wilds.

Only a little less strange is it that our President is so obsessed with the phantasm of an apathetic neutrality as to treat a detestable outrage on common humanity with the same apparent indifference as the preceding repudiation of Hague conventions with our own and other Governments.

Scarborough, it should be noted here, is a seaside resort of the same character as Long Branch on our Jersey coast, precisely as unprotected and defenseless.

JAMES M. WHITON.
New York, Dec. 21, 1914.

Japan's Honest Intentions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is at present an agitation started in this country for augmenting the efficiency of national defense. We Japanese have no right nor wish to say anything concerning it. But when we so frequently see in the papers and magazines Japan openly set up as a hypothetical enemy against whom the expansion of armaments is insisted, is it not natural that we Japanese should feel some vague apprehension? The fact that Japan has not the slightest intention of attacking the American soil, in spite of the vivid imagination for it on the part of some Americans, is so explicit that it behooves no repetition here. To prove her honest intention to maintain the friendly and historical relation with America, Japan and her people have done and are still doing everything within their power.

The American people who are literate enough to be able to read the literature of their own country are supposed to be alert in getting at what it teaches. I refer to Ichabod Crane, in that famous legend of Sleepy Hollow by Washington Irving. How would a nation be regarded when she was deceived by a hallucination of the same sort of thing that that ridiculous schoolmaster was horror-struck with? All references and presumptions that Japan intends to fight the United States are the extremity of misunderstanding and awful nonsense.

Let me add, however, one word before concluding my letter. What would be the result if this unscrupulous indulgence of the Americans in the evil habit of self-creating the imaginary war went on unchecked? Should ever a war break out between America and Japan, materializing the hallucination of the American jingoists, it is the Americans who are bound to be responsible for forcing and dragging Japan into barbarous bloodshedding, which sort of act is so loudly being denounced now in this country. KENJI OGOMORI.
New York, Dec. 21, 1914.

The Midweek Pictorial in Hawaii.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra has proved of very unusual interest and timeliness. I am glad to note this advance in American newspaper enterprise and methods.

RILEY H. ALLEN,
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
Hawaii, Dec. 6, 1914.

BETRAYED.

My eyes have seen the surge and boil
Of war's o'erwhelming flood;
My foot has pressed the sodden soil
And felt the ooze of blood.
Beneath a canopy of sky
Whereon strange lightnings played,
My ears have heard the echoing cry
Of humankind betrayed.

Where once was thrall of pleasing word,
Of flattering, kindly tongue;
Where once the song of Peace was heard
In all its changes rung,
Now all is mockery of woe—
Chaos of man's deceit;
From sea to sea the armies go;
In death the nations meet.

Where now shall man's fair word prevail?
Where shall his promise weigh?
At brother-love the legions rail—
None knows such love today!
Prayer, penance, faith, the love of God,
Each in its turn is vain,
While anywhere upon earth's sod
Is spread war's bloody stain.

LURANA SHELDON.

ARGENTINA FILES DEFENSE.

Makes Her Annual Demand for the Falklands—German Sailors' Fear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 22.—The Argentine Government is sending a strong annual protest to England against the British occupation of the Falkland Islands and the establishment of the naval base making possible the destruction of the German fleet. Argentina is taking every precaution to escape any responsibility should the Germans win in the war. Argentina claims the Falklands as in Argentine waters.

British officers of the Invincible tell a story of the Germans' unjustified fear of the British. During the fight the Invincible took about 200 prisoners. The first night after the battle four Germans died, and the next day the British prepared a naval burial, including a firing squad, to honor their brave enemies. They invited the German sailors to see the burial, but they refused. The British believe they had been told the English would shoot them if they were captured. The British were only trying to show military honors.

SEA CONVENTION STANDS.

Too Late, Senate Finds, to Annul Amendment Threatening Efficacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—An unsuccessful effort was made in executive session of the Senate today to reconsider the vote by which the Safety at Sea Convention was ratified with a sweeping amendment satisfactory to the International Seamen's Union. The President in his address at the convening of Congress urged the ratification of the convention without referring to any amendment. It is understood now that the President feels that the amendment attached to the convention practically destroys all hope of ratifications being exchanged with other great maritime powers.

When the motion to reconsider was made this afternoon the objection was raised that as two executive sessions already had been held since the vote was taken it was too late to move to reconsider. Vice President Marshal sustained the point of order and the subject was dropped. This would seem to indicate that the convention would have to be brought up anew, if at all, probably next year before a new Senate.

QUEEN INTERCEDES FOR HER

Letter from Greece's Sovereign Helps Win Leniency for Mrs. Demetriades.

Leters from prominent Greeks, including one from a lady in waiting of the Queen of Greece, written on the sovereign's behalf, won a suspended sentence yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on Mrs. Malamo Demetriades of 543 West 156th Street, wife of a Greek patent attorney, on her conviction for sending a child out to beg in the streets.

Mrs. Demetriades is the wife of a former Deputy Vice Consul at Constantinople. According to the letters, both he and his wife were known in Greece for their charity. The letter from the Queen contained an acknowledgement of a $100 gift for the Greek soldiers wounded during the Balkan War.

Mrs. Demetriades was arrested on Nov. 25 when several persons near 100th Street and Broadway complained that she was sending her 12-year-old niece out to beg. She denied the charge.

PRAISES SCHOOL RELIEF.

President Churchill Commends Efforts to Aid Poor Pupils.

President Churchill of the Board of Education made public yesterday a letter he addressed to the District Superintendents and Principals commending the movement started among the public school teachers to organize a relief committee to supply the wants of poorly clothed and ill-fed school children.

It is peculiarly fitting, Mr. Churchill says, that teachers should organize and conduct such a movement, as the school is the best channel through which reliable information of distress in homes is obtained.

ENGLISH CHURCHES' ANGER.

Another Protest Against Appointment of an Envoy to the Pope.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The appointment of Sir Henry Howard as a special Minister to the Vatican is calling forth further protests.

The Northern Church Council of the Church Association at its December meeting in Manchester framed an appeal to the Cabinet, in which it stated that diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican had been discontinued for four hundred years and asked for the withdrawal of the present mission, which, it said, "cannot but give grave offense to a vast majority of Englishmen." It added:

> "This council regrets that any action taken by his Majesty's Government at this time of crisis in the nation's history should place upon the country a controversy which will strain to the uttermost the endeavors of all loyal Englishmen to sink all difference and work together for the defense of the empire."

C. P. R. BUYS SHIPS.

Four Vessels Being Built at Belfast and Glasgow Purchased.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A message to The Evening Star from Belfast says that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased four ships which are being constructed at Belfast and Glasgow.

Their cost is said to be in excess of £1,500,000. ($7,500,000.)

The Queensboro Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope that the temporary market under Queensboro Bridge may be made permanent. To do this during the severe Winter months would mean filling the arches with iron and glass, for which rent would no doubt have to be charged to the stall holders. Nothing could be more democratic than these markets. They seem to fill the crying needs of the far east side and the stricken sufferers of Billionaire's Row alike. At a distance you can't see Queensboro Market for the limousines.

There is no doubt that these markets make food more plentiful and better for great numbers. The vendors probably profit, too, in getting better prices for their products than by selling them through middlemen. In spite of the limousines, the markets will probably make little difference to the large produce stores in wealthy neighborhoods. But they must make trade pretty hard for many small shopkeepers. For any one else between the producer and the consumer, few will have much sympathy.

It would seem as though the community had a right to have the necessities of life brought as close to it as possible. Any intervention between itself and the producer must take profits from one or both, is of an artificial nature, and should be removed if possible. The markets have demonstrated one way to do this. This is not paternalism or interference with the laws of supply and demand, but a return to the practice of centuries.

Markets are only places of business at a lower rent, or no rent, and a dealer who finds that he cannot compete with the prices of the markets because of his high rent can take his place in one of them and sell at their rates with probably as good an income at the end of the year. In any case, the rights of a great community to cheap and abundant food are greater than those of a small part of it who thrive at the expense of the whole.

H. A. G.
New York, Dec. 20, 1914.

TRY MISS RODMAN FOR SCHOOL SATIRE

Teacher Who Called Education Board "Mother Baiters" Defends Right of Free Speech.

VOTE ON THE CASE TODAY

Dr. Maxwell the Only Other Witness Before Committee—Session Behind Closed Doors.

Miss Henrietta Rodman, the Wadleigh High School teacher, who was suspended for writing a letter to a newspaper in which she referred to the members of the Board of Education as "mother baiters," was placed on trial before the Board's Committee on High Schools and Training Schools yesterday afternoon. The session was held behind closed doors and lasted more than two hours and a half. When it was over, Chairman Arthur Somers announced that no decision had been reached, and that the committee would hold a special meeting to vote on the case at 3:30 P. M. today.

The Board of Education will hold its regular meeting at 4 o'clock, and it is believed that the committee postponed its verdict in order that the members might have further time to consider the case before submitting their report to the board. If a majority of the nine committeemen find against Miss Rodman, it is expected that she will be dropped from the teaching staff.

Miss Rodman and Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, were the only witnesses before the committee. Dr. Maxwell was called to state the attitude of the Board of Education on the teacher-mother question, while Miss Rodman read a brief statement defending what she had done and maintaining that her suspension was unjust. A rumor that she had offered an apology to the board was indignantly denied, as Miss Rodman left the meeting.

"I had no apology to make," she insisted.

Miss Rodman came well equipped with counsel and seemed determined to carry her fight for free speech to the end. Gilbert E. Roe appeared as her chief counsel, and assisting him were Jacob Bernstein, of 902 Broadway, and Mrs. Frank Cothran, of Brooklyn. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles McIntyre represented the board.

Miss Rodman's defense was that she had not sworn away her right of free speech when she became a teacher, and that she had just as much right to criticise a public policy of the board as any other citizen. A letter satirizing the board's attitude on the teacher-mother question, it was argued, did not constitute insubordination or gross misconduct, and that therefore the board had no authority to dismiss her on these charges.

It was contended that there was no by-law of the board that made the writing of a letter criticising its acts open to punishment. It was also pointed out that while the tone of Miss Rodman's letter might have caused offense, the use of satire was a well-recognized and accepted method of criticism. Counsel for the teacher maintained that the question involved in this case had never been passed upon by the courts, and cited a ruling of the Court of Appeals in which the offenses of insubordination and gross misconduct had been more clearly defined.

PARKWAY BOARD CLEARED

But Governor Censures Niles for Concealing Public Records.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Gov. Glynn today dismissed charges against Madison Grant, William W. Niles, and James G Cannon as members of the Bronx Parkway Commission. They were accused of unnecessary delay in obtaining land along the Bronx River in New York for a parkway. The Governor also dismissed charges against Commissioner Niles brought by

DINNER DANCE FOR MISS L. R. HOADLEY

L. F. Holbrook Betts Entertains at Sherry's for His Debutante Niece.

MANY BUDS IN GAY PARTY

Mrs. W. H. Erhart's Party for Debutante Daughter Is Also A Housewarming for New Home.

L. F. Holbrook Betts was the host last night at Sherry's at a dinner dance which he gave for his niece, Miss Louise R. Hoadley, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr.

The small ballroom and the entire floor connected with it were reserved for the dance, and the dinner was served in the tapestry suite, which was decorated with the Mexican Christmas flower, poinsettia, and the seated supper was also served in the same suite at 1 o'clock. Mr. Betts, and Miss Hoadley, in a pale pink taffeta frock, received in the anteroom. Mrs. Hoadley was in a ruby gown glowing with opalescent spangles, but did not receive.

There were about 100 guests for the dinner, and at Miss Hoadley's table were seated many of the Winter's buds, including the Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin, Angeline Krech, Mary Stevens Chapin, Isabella Banks Taylor, Esther Auchincloss, Edith McKeever, Jeannette Olyphant, and Josephine de Gersdorff; also Morgan J. O'Brien, Arthur Gardner, Shepard Krech, Charles H. Marshall, Francis Roche, Alexander Henderson, De Coursey Fales, Seth Barton French, Percival Dodge, Laurence von P. Schwab, and E. K. Hadden.

Other dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earl Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Burton S. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John R. Drexel, the Misses Ruth Twombly, Mabel Gerry, and Anna Sands.

Among the men at the dinner were Sherman Day, Stephen B. Elkins, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Lloyd Warren, J. Clinton Gray, Jr., Henry A. Gray, J. W. and Asbbel Barney, Robert Goelet, R. W. Goelet, C. B. Wetmore, C. A. Mackay, Richard Peters, C. A. Munn, Alfonso de Navarro, H. R. Taylor, P. M. Lydig, John Riddell, C. H. Coppin, Wadsworth Lewis, and R. H. Hoadley, Jr.

The additional guests who came in for dancing and supper included many débutantes, among them the Misses Priscilla Peabody, Janet Robb, Rita Sturgis, Alice Haven, Noemi Townsend, Beatrice Sorchan, Marion Tiffany, Louise and Margaret Trevor, Justine Townsend, Mary Pyne, Anna Alexandre, Priscilla Bartlett, Catherine Colt, Lillian Talmage, Florence Blair, Sylvia Holt, Sylvia Hyde, Helen Hamilton, Adrienne Iselin, Eleanor Keep, Margaret La Farge, Mimi Scott, Frances Morgan, Ruth Cutting, Eva Mali, and Miriam Harriman.

Leo Bertram Cruger, Malcolm Sloane, Frederick Alexandre, Averill Clark, Samuel Barlow, Sloan Colt, Francis Cabot, Lewis Chanler, Charles D. Dickey, J. Beverly Duer, G. Macculloch Miller, Jr., Lawrence McK. Miller, Percy and John Morgan, and Percy R. Pyne, Jr.

Mrs. William H. Erhart gave a dinner dance last night at her home, 1,055 Fifth Avenue, for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Huntington Erhart. The affair was also a housewarming, for this is the first Winter Mr. and Mrs. Erhart have occupied the house. The dinner was for sixty-five guests, and these were chiefly the young débutantes, and at midnight a seated supper was served.

Mrs. Erhart, her sister, Mrs. A. G. Moffat, and Miss Erhart, in a white and silver frock, received. The guests at the dinner were, among others, the Misses Caryl Brackstaff, Constance Moody, Helen Flagg, Vera Cravath, Eunice Clapp, Helene Moffat, Jane Akers, Margaret Seton Porter, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Ruth and Faith Hayden, Julia Potter, Marie Louise and Jeannie Emmet, Eleanor Lawrence, Angelica Brown, Elise P. Rice, Mary Frances Gilbert, Kathleen Macy, Eugenie Fuller, Susan Fish Dresser, and Lucile Thornton.

Also Harry Cushing, 3d, Atwood Violet, Jr., Henry C. Emmet, Jr., Bradish Cargill, Edmund J. Curley, 2d, Curtis Moffat, Douglas Page, Irving Pardee, Hoffman Nickerson, Charles de Rahm, Jr., Cecil St. George, James H. Faye, Huntington Erhart, Hamilton Fish, and Frank V. Burton, Jr.

A number of additional guests came in after dinner for the dancing.

MISS THAYER INTRODUCED.

Mrs. Benj. B. Thayer Gives a Tea Dance for Debutante Daughter.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer of 46 East Seventy-ninth Street gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon in the large ballroom at Sherry's to introduce her second daughter, Miss Marie R. Thayer, to society.

Mrs. Thayer, in black velvet and point lace, and the débutante in white satin, were assisted in receiving by Miss Tesson Thayer, in gold cloth; Alice R. Thayer, who will not make her début for a couple of years, and also by the Misses Lorraine Estee, Barbara Thaw, Margaret Montgomery, Marion Tiffany, Polly Jacobs, and Prudence Sterry.

The reception was followed by a dinner and theatre party for those receiving and some young men, including Richard Peabody, G. Jarvis Geer, Jr., Douglas Gibbons, Lawrence B. Smith, John R. Green, Paul Iaccaci, and Gay Bryan.

Two Montclair Engagements.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 22.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Emery of North Mountain Avenue, and Dyer Smith, son of Mrs. Grace D. Smith of The Crescent. Mr. Smith is a lawyer with offices in New York. Another engagement announced here is that of Miss Mary Scanlon of Philadelphia to Henry Lowell Walcutt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Walcutt of Montclair Avenue.

Miss Dreyer to Wed Orrin C. Isbell.

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Dreyer of 543 West 148th Street, at the celebration of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary yesterday, announced the engagement of their daughter, Emily Elizabeth Dreyer, to Orrin Castle Isbell, a lawyer of 540 West 160th Street. Mr. Isbell is a graduate of Columbia College and the Columbia Law School.

There is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
To Get The GENUINE, Call For The Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Used The World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day
Whenever you feel a cold coming on think of the full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for this signature on the box. Price 25 cents.
E. W. Grove

WEDS NAVAL LIEUTENANT.

Miss Mabel B. Servis Married to A. S. Dysart of the Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 22.—Miss Mabel Belrona Servis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stryker Servis of this city, became the bride tonight of Lieut. Arthur Samuel Dysart of the United States Navy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Eben B. Cobb, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. The bride was attended by Mrs. Edward Moreau Kent of New York City. The best man was Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, commanding officer at the United States Army quarters in Watervliet, N. Y.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy and is a native of Phoenix, Arizona. He is of the United States battleship Kansas. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dysart left for Washington, D. C., and will conclude their honeymoon in California.

MISS REYBURN ENGAGED.

Daughter of the Late Philadelphia Mayor to Wed Lieut. Harrington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mrs. John E. Reyburn announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn, to Lieut. Francis Clark Harrington, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. The wedding will take place in June at the Summer home of the bride's mother in New London, Conn.

Miss Reyburn, who is the only daughter of the late John E. Reyburn, former Mayor of Philadelphia, and many times Representative in Congress, was born in Philadelphia, but has lived much of her life in Washington, where she made her début three years ago. She is a niece of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the War Department.

Lieut. Harrington is a Virginian by birth, a graduate of West Point in the Class of 1909, and is now an instructor in mathematics at the Military Academy.

Mrs. Reyburn and her daughter, who are still in mourning, are passing the Winter at their home on N Street.

"The Messiah" at N. Y. University.

The University Heights Choral Society opened the fourth season of the New York University campus concert course last night with a rendition of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library of New York University at University Heights. The work of the choral society, which includes more than a hundred voices and is under the direction of Reinald Werrenrath, was well received by an audience of six hundred. The soloists were Miss Gertrude Marchant, soprano; Miss Emma Roberts, contralto; William Wheeler, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass. Charles A. Baker was organist.

Tea Dance for Belgian Relief Fund.

A tea dance is to be given on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Everything in connection with the affair has been donated. The women interested have made several shipments of clothing for the Belgian refugees. The committee in charge is made up of Mrs. Joseph H. Beall, Mrs. Pressley Bisland, Mrs. John E. Carpenter, Mrs. Henry J. Case, Mrs. Herbert R. Clarke, Mrs. Charles Conway, Mrs. J. D. Ellsworth, Mrs. Arthur S. Goodwin, Mrs. Elmer F. Hudson, Mrs. Robert C. Wetmore, and Mrs. William M. Vanderhoef.

Reception for Mrs. C. S. Whitman.

Mrs. John Hubbard Parker of 24 East Sixty-second Street gave a reception and tea yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Charles S. Whitman. Receiving with Mrs. Parker was Mrs. George A. Lavelle, and at the tea table were Mrs. Harris Eames and Mrs. Robert Christie, Jr. Others who assisted at the tea were Mrs. James Woolley, Mrs. George F. Scannell, Mrs. John T. Britton, Jr., Mrs. William Riddle, and the Misses Marie Scannell, Marian Griffin, and Florence Robbins. The house was decorated with Christmas greens.

Mrs. Wm. E. Baker Gives Reception.

Mrs. William Edgar Baker gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 667 Madison Avenue, for her daughters, Mrs. Charles Whittemore Knapp, Miss Eugenia Griffin Baker, and Miss Charlotte S. Baker, who was introduced last Tuesday, and for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Edgar Baker, Jr. Mrs. Henry W. Jessup and Miss Ann Park Mill assisted in receiving. Miss Eugenia Griffin Baker's engagement to Henry Herbert Jessup, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wynans Jessup, was announced last Spring at a dance that was arranged for them.

Luncheon for Mrs. John C. Brooks.

Mrs. Vance Phillips of 13 Central Park West will give a luncheon at her home today in honor of her daughter, Mrs. John Clinton Brooks of Penn Yan, N. Y., whose marriage took place in this city last April. The guests will include the bridesmaids at the wedding, and each of them will receive a miniature of herself painted by Mrs. Phillips. They are the Misses Beatrice Kluge, Dorothy Gaston, Florence Kroehle, and Marie O'Reilly.

Miss Curtis to Wed G. F. Lathrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Halsey Curtis have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maurine Curtis, to Grayson Farquhar Lathrop, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson P. Lathrop of this city. The engagement was announced yesterday at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Curtis at Delmonico's. The guests sat at a heart-shaped table.

Wells-Merritt Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy G. Wells, daughter of Mrs. Frank Wells of Chicago, to Walter H. Merritt of this city has been announced. Mr. Merritt is a member of Squadron A and of the Harvard Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

BARR—BENEL.

Mrs. William John Barr of 17 Park Court, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Barr, to Andre Benel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien E. Benel of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Almirante for Panama were:

Mrs. W. M. Block, Mr. and Mrs. F. Raney, G. M. Ryman, Mrs. M. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Colburn, W. Gidden, G. H. Hincheliffe, Capt and Mrs. H. L. McKay, C. E. Nell, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Purdy, Mrs. E. H. Richardson, R. D. Robinson, and G. P. Williams.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Baltic for Liverpool are:

W. Bull, Mrs. Helen Campbell, F. N. Cox, Mrs. H. Godfrey, Miss Mildred Godfrey, Harold Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Klein, Charles D. Morgan, Leonard Morgan, W. W. Pigott, and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. C. Sanderson.

SHELDON PLAY HAS CUMULATIVE FORCE

His Staging of "The Song of Songs" Develops Into a Variation of "Camille."

JUST TWO ACTS TOO MANY

Some Fine Acting Done in an Interesting Play That Needs Both Cleansing and Trimming.

THE SONG OF SONGS. A Play in Five Acts. By Edward Sheldon. Based upon the novel by Hermann Sudermann. At the Eltinge Theatre.

Ruby Purcell	Maude Allan
A Drummer	William Stone
A Customer	Eleanor Seybolt
Della Shay	Helena Rapport
Lily Kardos	Irene Fenwick
A Detroit Chap	Forrest Winant
A Messenger Boy	John Coss
Richard Laird	Cyril Keightley
Senator Daniel E. Calkins	John Mason
Anna Merkle	Dorothy Donnelly
Wilkins	H. C. Lewis
Jane	Josephine Robbins
Marcel	Francis M. Verdi
Lindsey McAlpin	James Lounsberry
Judge Atwell	R. A. Brandon
Stephen Bennett	Ernest Glendinning
Achille	A. Romaine Callander
Maurice	Claus Bogel
Phineas K. Bennett	Thomas A. Wise
Louise	Beatrice Clevenger
Emma	Grace Wall

"The Song of Songs," the new play by Edward Sheldon, was shown to this city for the first time last evening at the Eltinge Theatre. It is a five-act drama based upon the novel by Hermann Sudermann, the German playwright, and for his purposes Mr. Sheldon has not only considerably rearranged the material, but transported it from Berlin to New York, so that he is able to call the product "an American play." That play, as it stands, is in crying need of vigorous aiteration, but much of it is deeply interesting and much of it is beautifully played.

This piece at the Eltinge is not "The Song of Songs," which is Sudermann's, but "The Song of Songs," which is Sheldon's. Presumably it would be impossible to remove the essence of that powerful German novel to any play fashioned from the outline of its story. Probably if it had been possible such a play by Sudermann himself would have reached the stage long before this.

And while Mr. Sheldon has done much of the work with great ingenuity, it must be said that there is in his play only the faintest echo of the theme which gave the book its title, the theme of the oratorio of a soul which, through miserable mischance and lack of wisdom, was never produced and in the end, was dropped tattered, stained, and bedraggled into the river.

What Mr. Sheldon has really dramatized is one chapter out of the life of Lily, the fine girl who owned "The Song of Songs." It is this chapter which is covered by the last three acts, the only three that have dramatic force. And this chapter, as Sudermann wrote it and as Mr. Sheldon has staged it, is not new to a distinctive and interesting but none the less recognizable variation of the story of "Camille." Mr. Sheldon has done that before. He did it in "Romance" and did it well. He has done it in "The Song of Songs," and his new play of his is interesting accordingly.

It seems a pity that Mr. Sheldon tried further dutifully to follow the Sudermann narrative by letting his play go back to Lily's threadbare beginnings and tracing her history through the events of her marriage and the crash that sent her out into the world. Precisely as he did in "The High Road," and with the same unfortunate effect, he has fashioned into two preliminary acts the early history of his play's people, two acts which, as the play itself develops, seem like cumbersome prologues, the essential content of which might far better have been caught by the backward glances of the play's real first act.

This is unfortunate not simply because it violates all the rules and instinct for compactness, but because it gives Mr. Sheldon much more to tell than he can possibly tell well. It provides two acts which sketch a violent history in a cursory fashion that leaves that history not particularly interesting and not at all convincing. As with "The High Road," Mr. Sheldon should have begun with the third act. The interest does.

It is then that a young law student crosses Lily's path, Steve Bennett, the Konni of the novel. And Lily finds that the love for which she has longed has come with him, and knows in her heart that it has come too late. His eyes are blind to this and she tries to shut her own. But his guardian uncle, the intervening senior, opens both their eyes in a riotous supper party, when he gets the girl tipsy and succeeds through the mask face all that the boy had never seen and all that she had so carefully hidden from him.

This is the big act of the play. It is most effectively played, but it is questionable in more respects than one. The deliberately planned exposure of the girl has fine dramatic force, but something of that force is lost, in a mere matter of distracted attention, by the boisterous ribaldry of the scene. Something of the grimness born of an appreciation of its tragic meaning to the boy and to the girl is drowned in the uproar.

Also, much of what is said on the stage is inexcusably nasty. Certain passages pass way beyond the border of what is fairly well defined as good taste in the American theatre, and it is probable that when these have been deleted this all-important scene will have gained in dramatic poignancy.

By a quite radical alteration at the conclusion, Mr. Sheldon has sought to make his play more palatable. The change is not important and not regretable. A greater fidelity to the novel at this point would have been fruitless, since the full significance of its ending would be lost in a play which has been able to use so little of the material that so elaborately and so patiently prepared the way for it.

It is an impressive cast which has been assembled for this production of "The Song of Songs." There are several outstanding performances. Mr. Glendinning brings great charm, skill, and force to the passionate, boyish rôle of Steve Bennett. Mr. Keightley is the man to whom Lilly goes back in the end, and he is admirably effective as soon as the character itself settles down to consistency. Mr. Wise finds all the tenderness that is in the rôle of the old uncle.

Miss Fenwick happily embodies the fragility and the essential childlike quality of Lily Kardos. It is an appealing performance, but in the exacting scenes of the third act the needful emotional force is missing. Miss Donnelly is wasted on a small rôle, which, like the admirable bit done by Mr. Winant at the very start and the work of Mr. Mason, is lost by being entirely devoted to that part of "The Song of Songs" which need never and should never have been written at all.

Metropolitan Operas Next Week.

The répertoire for the coming week at the Metropolitan Opera House includes several of the more recently revived operas, as well as two first performances this season, among the latter a presentation of "The Huguenots" on Wednesday evening for the first time since the season before last. The other operas of the week are: "Euryanthe," on Monday evening; "Boris Godunoff," on Thursday evening; "Parsifal," New Year's afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock; Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," for the first time this season, Friday evening; "The Magic Flute," Saturday afternoon, and "Madame Butterfly," Saturday night, as the first of the "popular" series. Arrigo Serato, the Italian violinist, will be the special soloist at next Sunday night's concert, the others being Mme. Gadski and Carl Schlegel.

Rabbi Feinberg Dies Suddenly.

Dr. Samuel D. Feinberg, 80 years old, Rabbi of Synagogue Ahavath Tzedek Anshel Tinkowich, at 89 Henry Street, died yesterday at his home, 91 Henry Street. He was taken ill on the sidewalk in front of his home and died soon after being taken to his apartment. Dr. Feinberg was a native of Russia and came to this country eleven years ago. He is survived by three sons and three daughters.

EX-SENATOR WEST DEAD.

Georgia Lawyer Filled the Unexpired Term of Senator Bacon.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—Ex-United States Senator William Stanley West was found dead in bed at his home here early today. He had retired apparently in good health. Senator West was 65 years old. He was born in Marion County, Ga., and was graduated from Mercer University at Macon, Ga., with the degree of A. B. in 1880, and received the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. three years later. Senator West began law practice the same year and also went into the mill business and became a planter. He later became President of the Valdosta Street Railway Company and in 1892 was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, later being elected to the State Senate, of which he was President during 1905-6.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver in 1908. He was appointed by Gov. John M. Slaton to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Augustus O. Bacon in March, 1914, and served out the term, retiring in November of this year.

Ex-Senator West was Chairman of the Georgia State Normal College and a trustee of the University of Georgia.

Henry A. Halsey.

Henry A. Halsey, widely known among patriotic societies as a genealogist and one of the founders of the Society of Colonial Wars, died on Sunday at his home, 1448 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson, one of the Winthrop colony of Massachusetts Puritans. His grandfather, Henry A. Halsey, founded the old Broadway Tabernacle in this city, and his father, the late Hudson Page Halsey, was a writer of detective stories under the pen name of "Old Sleuth." His mother, Henrietta A. Halsey, was the founder of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century. Mr. Halsey was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is survived by his sister, Miss Rena Isabelle Halsey, a writer of children's stories, and a brother, Louis H. Halsey of Cranford, N. J.

Richard J. Evans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 22.—Richard J. Evans, one of the commission of three civil engineers appointed to pass on the plans for the drainage of this city, and for its protection from the overflow waters of the Mississippi, died here yesterday in his 75th year.

Mr. Evans was born in Washington and was educated at the Rittenhouse Academy. He studied architecture under his father, Robert Mills Evans, a Government architect for several years was an Aid in the United States Coast Survey. Mr. Evans had been chief engineer of the Memphis, Selma & Brunswick Railway, superintendent of the Brunswick & Western Railway of Georgia, and chief engineer of the Texas, Sabine Valley & Northwestern Railroad. Since 1898 he had been engaged on the drainage, sewerage, and water system construction of New Orleans.

Miss Julia A. Kellogg.

Miss Julia A. Kellogg, 84 years old, of 75 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J., died on Monday night from shock resulting from a fall last Saturday. For years she had contributed to magazine articles on economic reforms. Miss Kellogg was a member of the Political Study Club and the Woman's Single Tax Club of Orange and of the Manhattan Single Tax Club. She is survived by a brother, James B. Kellogg, and three sisters, Mrs. William Corbin and the Misses Mary and Harriet Kellogg, all of Elizabeth. She was a member of the New Church, Orange.

The Rev. John F. Lowery.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Rev. John F. Lowery, LL.D., pastor of St. Mary's Church, and one of the most prominent Catholic clergymen in the Albany Diocese, died suddenly tonight at the age of 73 years. Dr. Lowery was noted as an orator, writer, and poet. He was born in Utica and was graduated from St. Charles College, Baltimore. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Niagara. Dr. Lowery was ordained in this city in 1868.

"STOP YOUR WATCH," JAN. 1.

Short Musical Comedy to be Produced at the Danse de Follies.

In connecton with his dancing resort, the Danse de Follies, on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre, F. Ziegfeld, Jr., will put on a short two-act musical comedy called "Stop Your Watch," commencing Friday night, Jan. 1.

The new piece, which will run for about an hour, will not commence playing until midnight each evening, and between the two acts the regular dancing will be resumed on the floor of the theatre. Up to midnight the public dancing will go on as usual.

"Stop Your Watch" was written by Louis Hirsch and David Stamper, and the lyrics and music are by Ray Goetz and Gene Buck. The production will be staged by Ned Wayburn.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Eugene Fuller of 252 Lexington Avenue is giving a tea dance on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at the Hotel Gotham, for her daughter, Miss Eugenia M. Fuller. On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Vredenburgh are to give a tea dance at the hotel for their daughter, Miss Eleanor M. Vredenburgh.

Mrs. Frederic Sterry is giving a reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at the Plaza for her débutante daughter, Miss Prudence Cleveland Sterry.

On Dec. 26, at Sherry's, Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert is to give a reception for her daughter, Miss Mary Frances Gilbert.

The wedding of Miss Emily A. Dietz and James C. Hinchliffe, Jr., is to take place on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 4 o'clock, at the Hotel St. Regis.

The Friday evening class for young people not yet out will be held tonight at the Plaza instead of Christmas night.

The Countess de Laugier-Villars gave a dance last night at her new home, 705 Park Avenue.

Mrs. James B. Clews of 1,089 Fifth Avenue will give a luncheon and theatre party today for Miss Noemi Gibert Townsend. Other entertainments arranged for tonight include Mrs. Stephen Peabody's dance at Sherry's for Miss Priscilla Peabody, Mrs. Alexander B. Thaw's dance for the Misses Katharine and Barbara Thaw, at the Cosmopolitan Club; Mrs. Mortimer Ward's dance for Miss Eunice Clapp, her débutante daughter; Mrs. George Gordon King's dance for Miss Violet King, and Mrs. Edwin Gould's theatre party and supper.

Going to have a Merry Christmas?
There are some who won't unless you help.
They're in tenements or worse.
Have you got time to visit them and learn what'll help most?
Our visitors and nurses will do it for you, and
We'll tell you who you helped and how.
Telephone or write George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

'POOR LITTLE THING' IS QUITE AMUSING

The Bandbox Theatre Opens with a New Comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

FROM A FRENCH ORIGIN

Some Good Points in Play and Playing Are Lost Through a Sluggishness of Performance.

POOR LITTLE THING. A new play in four acts, by Jerome K. Jerome. From the French of Jules Lemaitre. At the Bandbox Theatre.

Mareze	Eric Blind
Mme. Mareze	Beverly Sitgreaves
Jacques Mareze	William Raymond
Juliette Dupuy	Janet Dunbar
Garnoteau	Ernest Elton
Mme. Durand	Jeanette Ferrell
Burette	William Lorenz
Suzanne	Frances Carson
Madeleine	Helen Fulton
Marthe	Anita Clarendon
Simone	Eleanor Russell
Renee	Dora Mavor
Solange	Ridler Davies
Olga	Alma Mara
Lili	Amy Dennis
Aline	Celia Randolph
Marie	Irene Perels
Isabelle	Elsie Ronald
Louise	Edith Nichols

The New York Play Actors pleasantly launched the rechristened Bandbox Theatre last evening with the first public performance of "Poor Little Thing," a four-act play adapted by Jerome K. Jerome from the French of Jules Lemaitre. Its performance here by a company of considerable merit suffers chiefly from a sluggishness which wiser rehearsing could clearly correct.

Mr. Jerome's comedy echoes some of the laughter of "The Concert." It plays with the gushing adoration of art pupils for their "dear master." M. Mareze is no pianist, but a great artist, whose vocation, apparently, is painting in a villainous light, and who finds his avocation in the raptures of his students. They are all of them young, and all of them girls.

There is an ominous programme note to the effect that the play's the thing, but this is needlessly alarming, for the poor little thing in question is one struggling student who infatuates Mareze, her dear master, unwittingly goads her dear master's wife into uncontrollable jealousy, and, after threatening to disrupt the household, rights matters by falling tearfully in love with her dear master's son. There is at least the implication that Mme. Mareze will be troubled by "no more geese."

This is an amusing play, quietly humorous throughout. It would probably be more effective if, at its climax, Mr. Jerome did not stray from the paths of simple speech. He may not be one of those whose observations have led them to believe that in moments of great emotional excitement folks are more apt to talk like the agitated cabman than the uplifted lecturer. But there is something peculiarly trying about an ardent swain who claims a girl "by right of my youth."

Eric Blind, who is most favorably known here for his admirable Petruchio in Miss Anglin's production of "The Taming of the Shrew," plays the part of Mareze and fails short of giving a remarkably fine performance. His understanding and interpretation of the character are entirely adequate; he fails rather in the mechanics of presenting it. The effect is akin to that of a finely painted portrait hung in a bad light.

In the process of showing us the wavering, helpless, abstracted genius of the sorely tried Mareze household, he achieves a faltering uncertainty of performance, which, since the rôle is the all-important one, communicates itself to entire scenes and forfeits some of the force of Mr. Jerome's happiest situations. It is no mere matter of a too languid pace, but rather of a slackening at the wrong moments. Possibly this could be corrected by a few more rehearsals. Certainly it could be corrected by some more shrewdly directed.

Miss Sitgreaves plays with sympathy and fine skill as the distracted wife of Mareze, and Miss Dunbar is sweet, simple, direct, and competent as the "poor little thing."

All told, the New York Play Actors have made a promising beginning at the Bandbox. Their work is of a character and quality to command New York's good wishes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET A. REGAN, wife of Samuel J. Regan and one of the oldest members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, died at her residence, 1,573 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

LEON SAMUELS, for twenty-five years a collector for the David Stevenson Brewery Company and a well-known member of the Twenty-second Assembly District Democratic Club, is dead at his home, 334 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years. He was born in Colmar, France and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years.

DAVID C. PETTY, a mineral water manufacturer in Greenport, L. I., and for eighteen years manager of the Hygeia Ice Company, is dead at his home in Greenport from diabetes. He was in his fifty-ninth year and a member of Oriental Lodge, Peconic Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Elks.

Mrs. SARAH WEST SELVAGE, widow of Howard Selvage and a daughter of Elisha West, formerly a well-known hat manufacturer of Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. L. Mapes, 426 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year.

ISAAC C. M. STONE, a photographer, for twenty-five years in business at Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge, died in his studio on Monday from heart disease. Mr. Stone was born in Tenby, Wales, 68 years ago. He was an accomplished tenor singer, and several years ago organized the Brooklyn Singing Society. He left a wife.

Mrs. CAROLINA A. BOSS, widow of the Rev. Nelson R. Boss, rector emeritus of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and formerly active in the societies attached to her husband's church, died on Monday night at the home of her sister, 25 Stockton Place, East Orange, N. J. She was born in this city 73 years ago, and was a daughter of Moses E. Chasto, a well-known real estate broker. Her husband died last June.

JAMES J. THORNTON, for the last twelve years a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, and at one time Greenhouse Keeper of the Post Office Clerks' Association, died at his residence in Woodhaven, L. I., on Monday, aged 34 years.

JOHN GROGAN, in the livery business in Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, for the last thirty years, is dead at his home, 479 Kosciusco Street, of apoplexy. He was 75 years of age.

JOHN WOOD, for forty years proprietor of Wood's Gymnasium at 6 East Twenty-eighth Street, which was patronized by Col. Roosevelt, W. W. Astor, Dr. Austin Flint and other well-known New Yorkers, died on Sunday night at his home, 348 West Twenty-third Street, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Scotland and came to this city when he was sixteen years old. Ten years ago he retired and spent his Winters at his home in this city and the Summers at his country home at Sea Cliff, L. I. Mr. Wood is survived by his widow, four daughters and three sons, one of whom is Dr. Wilson G. Wood of Philadelphia.

AARON E. CARPENTER, President of E. F. Houghton & Company of Philadelphia, a well-known oil and leather firm, died on Sunday at his home in that city, in his eighty-sixth year. He was a graduate of the Theological School of Lewisburg University and often officiated as a clergyman.

Mrs. MARY D. GUERRIER, mother-in-law of former State Senator William H. Reynolds, died on Monday at her home in Long Branch, L. I., in her eightieth year.

MICHEL HAHN, who was instrumental in having the study of German placed on the public school curriculum, died on Monday at his home, 219 East Thirty-first Street, in his eighty-sixth year. He took an active interest in Democratic politics and is survived by his daughter and three sons.

GEORGE E. HALLEN, former Superintendent of Schools and Judge of Probate at Bridgeport, Conn., died in Nashua, N. H., yesterday, aged 47 years.

Miss AMANDA L. SWENSON, 38 years old, a nurse, living at the Nurses' Club of the New York Hospital, at 8 West Ninety-second Street, died yesterday in the New York Hospital, as a result of being burned about the body last Friday night at the home of Mrs. P. K. Hexter of 164 West Eighty-sixth Street. An alcohol lamp overturned, igniting her dress.

Col. PAUL C. BLUM, manager of the Irma Hotel at Cody, Wyo., and a close friend of Buffalo Bill (Col. Cody) died yesterday at his home in that city. He was born in New York and went out to the Black Hills in the early seventies and during the pioneer days was one of the Wells Fargo Company's messengers. Col. Blum was a brother-in-law of Gen. Edgerly, U. S. Army, retired.

WILHELM SCHMIDT, 53 years old, manager of the shipping department of Arkell & Douglas, Inc., and widely known in shipping circles, died Monday at his home, 563 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Norway and came to this city when a boy. Mr. Schmidt was a member of the Maritime Exchange.

WILLIAM P. HINTON, 64 years old, a well-known builder of New York for twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 25 Boerum Avenue, Flushing, L. I. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived until he took up his residence in New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

Brooklyn.

RUSCOE—STRONG.—Dec. 21, Adele E. Strong to Clarence Ruscoe.

SHYLES—CALVERT.—Dec. 21, Rose M. Calvert to Henry H. Shyles.

Hoboken.

DE SANTY—BLUM.—Dec. 20, Bertha Blum to Maurice de Santy.

Long Island.

KELLER—HENLE.—Dec. 19, Long Island City, Annie E. Henle to Gustave Keller.

Died.

BAKER.—John Craig, only son of Charles H. and Mary Craig Baker, on Monday, Dec. 21, at Minneapolis, Minn., in the 25th year of his age. Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Dec. 21, Arthur Pond Baldwin, age 56. Funeral services and interment Wednesday, Dec. 23, 2:30 P. M., at Milford, Conn.

BUDD.—In Syracuse, Dec. 20, 1914, Armenia Waring Budd, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Wednesday, Dec. 23. Interment at Milltown Rural Cemetery, Brewster, N. Y., on arrival of 10:25 train, Thursday, Dec. 24.

COE.—On Monday, Dec. 21, at her residence, 68 Demarest Av., Englewood, N. J., Cornelia Haff, widow of the late William P. Coe. Funeral private.

COLLINS.—On Dec. 21, 1914, Frederick Octavius, beloved husband of Marguerite Collins. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DISBROW.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1914, Myrtilla Mead, wife of the late Livingston Disbrow, in her 74th year. Funeral service at her home, North Av., New Rochelle, on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

EDGAR.—At her home, 33 Milford Av., on Monday, Dec. 21, 1914, Estelle Freeman, wife of Freeman M. Edgar. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Le Roy Thompson, 36 North 18th St., East Orange, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 1:45 P. M. Interment at Metuchen, N. J.

FLOYD-JONES. — Suddenly, at Massapequa, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1914, Antoinette Floyd-Jones. Funeral services at Grace Church, Massapequa, on Thursday at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will be waiting at Massapequa on the arrival of trains leaving Pennsylvania Station, 2 P. M., and Brooklyn (Flatbush Av.) at 1:56 P. M.

FAIL TO FIND CURE FOR LABOR UNREST

Commission's "Recommendations Will Amount to Little," Chairman Walsh Declares.

WILL PRESENT VITAL FACTS

Industrial Peace at Any Price Won't Do—Problem Complicated by Viewpoints of Extremists.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—"We want peace in American industry, but we do not want peace at any price," said Frank Walsh, Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in an address before the City Club today in which he commented on the labor situation in Colorado. "We want peace to rest on those primal rights that are the basic reason for government. A settlement of the Colorado difficulty on any other basis than the happiness and the rights of man I will always protest against. Our recommendations will amount to little, the facts we assemble will amount to much."

Mr. Walsh declared that the very law which created the commission implied the existence of industrial unrest.

"We are concerned," he asserted, "because of the fact that thousands of people today are occupying cold and dismal camps because of an effort, wise or unwise, to better their condition. We are concerned, too, over the destruction of $15,000,000 worth of the primal products of the earth. But we are more concerned with the breakdown of the balance of power, that control which the State was supposed to exercise. We may get rid of the sores, but what of the courts losing popular respect and becoming discredited."

Mr. Walsh, in an attempt to outline two points of view the commission had discovered, told the story of two witnesses, one following the other, who appeared before the commission at Paterson, N. J. One, he said, was a young man, an American, the product of American schools, a leader in a militant labor organization.

"He blandly stated that, in defense against what he termed the 'violence of capitalism,' he would not hesitate to blow up the great marble Court House in Paterson to gain one strike. He had no thought of the possible loss of human life, of violence to American institutions, of the Constitution, and the guarantees given thrift.

"Scarcely had the horror of his statement passed from his hearers than a man, bearing the marks of honesty, who for forty years had dealt with the men of organized labor and dealt fairly with them, came on the stage. He said that he knew labor organizations violated contracts at times, but that for every contract violated by the men ten contracts had been violated by organizations of employers, his associates.

"'What I am opposed to,' he testified, 'is the coming in of outside agitators.'

"This man's desire was for the kind of safeguard to property that he said was necessary to protect human rights and human happiness," said Mr. Walsh.

"'My property is no good to me,' the witness declared, 'unless I have the protection of the social organization.'

"It is with such diverse convictions," Mr. Walsh concluded, "that the commission must contend in its search for the right basis of peace in the industrial world. I look hopefully to the future, when the electorate will take in its own hands those affairs which clearly are the public business."

LAWRENCE ABBOTT HEARD.

Women Should Get the Ballot, He Says at Suffrage Shop.

Lawrence Abbott, President of The Outlook Company, gave a talk at the Suffrage Shop on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. Mr. Abbott said that he was not in the habit of speaking, but that he was glad to put himself on record as a firm believer in suffrage. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, his father, is opposed to votes for women and has spoken for the anti-suffragists.

"I have not always been a suffragist," said Lawrence Abbott, "but I have become convinced since the movement has become so widespread and such excellent results have come from it. I do not believe in philosophic abstractions, but the ideal of women to the franchise, but when facts have shown what women have done and can do, it is to be regretted that the State does not take advantage of their ability."

Pauline Goldmark in her "Fatigue and Efficiency" has made a real contribution to the literature of the world. Such a work makes for the better health of women for social purposes and as the potential mother. When I think that such a woman as that and Commissioner Katharine Davis have not the franchise I am mortified."

SING SING FOR 30 CENTS.

Murray to Eat Christmas Dinner in Place Like Home to Him.

At his own request John Murray, who is 45 years old, will eat his Christmas dinner in prison, as he has done nearly every year for the last twenty years.

"I have been in prison so much that it is like home to me," he told Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday when he came up for sentence on his plea of guilty to a larceny charge.

Murray was arrested on complaint of Edward H. Mason of 287 West 162d Street, who charged that Muray stole 30 cents out of his coat pocket on Dec. 14. Murray admitted the crime and said that twenty-five years of his life were spent in prison. Judge Malone imposed a sentence of five years in Sing Sing and warned Murray that if he were ever again convicted of crime he might be sent away as an habitual criminal.

FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
GOLD JEWELRY
LIBERAL CREDIT
Lowest Prices. Easiest Terms. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. No employer's Reference Required. Call or phone 2951 John.
JAMES BERGMAN,
37 MAIDEN LANE, 4th Floor. Open Evenings.

DIAMONDS
For Xmas Gifts
We Trust Any Honest Person
Cash or Credit
We do not ask employers' references. Call or write for illustrated catalog 45
L. W. Sweet & Co
170 BROADWAY, N.Y. CITY 9TH FLOOR
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30

DIAMONDS WATCHES
$50 $25.00—$1.00 Weekly
$100 $50.00—$1.00 Weekly
$100.00—$2.00 Weekly
CALL OR SEND FOR FREE BOOK
CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT 206 W. 42d St. OPPOSITE HAMMERSTEIN'S

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

NEW MOVE TO SAVE FRANK.

Big Campaign for Commutation of Sentence Launched in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—In the belief that a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment will lead ultimately to justice and bring to Leo M. Frank final proof of his innocence, prominent Jews of Philadelphia have inaugurated a movement to plead with Gov. Slaton of Georgia to save Frank from execution. Efforts will be made to make the movement non-sectarian and non-racial.

As a climax a mass meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, at which time a petition, expected to be signed by thousands, will be exhibited, and a committee appointed to present personall yboth the petition and a mass of urgent letters to the Georgia Executive. It is proposed to have sub-committees take charge of all sections of the city and superintend the holding of sectional meetings. The petition will be presented for signatures at each of these meetings, while all who wish to add a personal letter will be invited to do so.

These meetings will not be confined to the Jewish race. The promoters of the movement wish the support of every person who has a doubt as to the guilt of Frank.

COMMENT ON THE FRANK CASE.

Fair Trial Declared Impossible in a Prejudiced Community.

From The Houston Chronicle.

The Hon. Edgar Watkins, formerly a citizen of Houston, but now living in Atlanta, Ga., and President of the Bar Association of that city, having seen a recent editorial in The Chronicle concerning the Frank case, writes to correct what he terms certain errors in it.

He says: "I believe Frank is guilty, though the belief is not unmixed with doubt—such a doubt as might have compelled me to return a verdict of not guilty had I been on the jury, and such a doubt as, in view of the circumstances attending the trial, would certainly have led me to grant him a new trial had I been the trial Judge."

The Chronicle holds it is dangerous to defendants in all cases and harmful to the administration of the law to try any man in a community where prejudice—which in its legal significance means prejudgment—runs high against the defendant; that in every such case the venue ought to be changed to some place where such condition of public sentiment does not exist.

Justice Blocked by Law.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Frank case is calculated to inspire the question: Is law for the purpose of facilitating or hampering justice? The young man was convicted on circumstantial evidence. The opinion seems sweepingly general that he is innocent, and effort in his behalf has been directed to securing, by legal means, a new trial in circumstances which will bring out the truth. At every turn the effort meets with a legal obstacles and the situation is the same through the gamut of courts from the trial tribunal up to the national court of last resort. It is the law itself which seems to block the way to justice.

Frank and the Christmas Spirit.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Down in Georgia there is a man with whom rulers should deal after the spirit of the Christmas time. There is a doubt about the guilt of Frank.

The Governor of Georgia, or whosoever has the power of clemency in that State, at this time of good will toward all men, we hope will give this case careful consideration, and if he sees in it the element of doubt, he will not hesitate to take such action as his fairness will dictate. Frank may have had a trial which was technically correct so far as the rulings of the court went, but the facts may not have been fairly weighed in the making up of the verdict.

D. A. SULLIVAN OFFERS AID.

Again Willing to Help Depositors of the Union Bank.

Through his lawyer, Martin T. Manton, David A. Sullivan has made a second offer of his services to aid the depositors of the wrecked Union Bank of Brooklyn in recovering some of their money. Sullivan, who was President of the bank and is now in Sing Sing, recently offered his help, but the Executive Committee of the Union Bank Depositors' Association took no action in the matter. Yesterday Mr. Manton submitted the proposal to Daniel W. Quinn who is in charge of the affairs of the bank. He said Sullivan was not looking for clemency. Mr. Quinn said he had not decided whether he would accept the offer.

In a statement yesterday Sullivan said that his testimony before a board of claims would force the State to pay the depositors in full.

"My condition is a sad one," he wrote, "for I am a physical wreck, and my family is scattered, disgraced. I do not see how I can last very long.

"What little strength I have left I will cheerfully give to the depositors. I feel that I can collect more than $100,000 for them. I am not going to spare any one who should rightfully pay the bank."

Louis Goldstein, formerly counsel for the Union Bank, agreed to turn over to his successor, Joseph G. Deane, all papers in his possession having to do with the affairs of the bank, other than those affecting the cases of David A. Sullivan and Edward M. Grout.

BEETLES FOR WHITE WINGS.

American Thinks Korean Bugs Might Clean Up New York.

Walter J. Norman, an American engineer, who arrived at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday from the Far East, said that he had a suggestion to make to the Street Cleaning Commissioner which might enable him to save money for New York.

"I spent several weeks in Seoul, Korea," Mr. Norman explained, "and my chief amusement in the afternoon, when the business of the day was over, was to watch the big black beetles gathering up the garbage in the streets.

"These insects, which are called Hon-Chuns by the Koreans, I believe, are jet black, with two prongs projecting from the head, like a pitchfork, and are three inches long. The Hon-Chuns work in teams and gather the garbage up into a compact ball so that it can be handled easily. Then one beetle stands on its hind legs, and putting it forelegs behind its back, uses them as a man would use his arms to haul the ball along, while the partner in the team pushes it behind. About 5 o'clock in the evening is the best time to watch the industrious Hon-Chuns cleaning up the garbage in the streets and trundling it away in balls toward the 'Gate of the Morning Calm.'"

Mr. Norman said that he did not know whether it would pay to import a few thousands of the Korean beetles to New York, as the climate, not to mention traffic, might not suit them, but from the dust that had blown into his eyes here he thought the streets evidently needed cleaning up.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School for Boys
Thirty-fifth Year.
Boarding and Day School in New York.
"Primary to College."
72d St. and West End Av., New York.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square (1,122 Broadway).
Harlem Branch 343 Lenox Av., nr. 125th St.
Brooklyn 218-220 Livingston St.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free Conversation Circles.

Basso, arrived from Europe, would exchange vocal lessons for German, and accompanying on piano. Operatic, 33 Times.

CAUGHT ON ADRIATIC AS OPIUM SMUGGLER

Liner's Storekeeper Arrested and Japanese Seized Ashore Later as His Accomplice.

HELD IN $15,000 BAIL EACH

Refined Drug Worth $8,500 Confiscated Aboard Liner and in "Magazine Writer's" Rooms.

James Murphy, storekeeper of the White Star liner Adriatic, and Toro Sata of 204 West Eighty-first Street, who said he was a Japanese magazine writer, were arraigned before Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Court yesterday on charges of importing and being in possession of a quantity of refined opium valued at $8,500. They were held in $15,000 bail each until Jan. 4, 1915. James Devereaux, who also was arrested, was allowed to go free.

Thomas C. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, had received information that opium manufactured in England was being smuggled into New York by the crews of Atlantic liners from Liverpool. He detailed Acting Deputy Surveyor E. R. Norwood and Inspector Peter Murphy, with four other Inspectors, to board the Adriatic at her pier at West Nineteenth Street and search for opium that was said to be in the possession of James Murphy, the storekeeper.

The ship had arrived on Monday morning from Liverpool, and when Norwood arrived with the Inspectors at 2 o'clock all the passengers had left the pier. Before they entered the storeroom, where the storekeeper was working with his assistant, Devereaux, Inspector Murphy was posted on guard in the after wheelhouse to prevent any one escaping from the storeroom through the hold.

Directly the customs officials had passed in to speak with James Murphy, and tell him they had come to search for opium, Devereaux went out at the other end and was caught by Inspector Murphy in the wheelhouse. Devereaux carried fifty tins of refined opium valued at $2,500. The search of the storeroom resulted in the discovery of another fifty tins.

According to the customs officials this is the biggest seizure of refined opium ever made in this city. The drug is usually imported in a crude state. The storekeeper said it was the first time he had carried any opium to New York, and he had been instructed to hand it over to a Japanese doctor he was to meet in West Twenty-third Street near Broadway.

After Murphy had been locked up on Monday night at the Church Street Station Devereaux gave information which led to the seizure of opium at his home, where the officers said they found another seventy cans of refined opium valued at $3,500. He occupied two luxuriously furnished rooms, and there was no suspicion that any opium smoking ever had been carried on there. The landlady was very much astonished that her best paying boarder, Toro Sata from Tokio, should be arrested for having a forbidden drug in his possession. He was a highly respectable young man, she said.

The Japanese took his arrest and arraignment calmly and said that he would be able to explain everything.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LOUIS MEYERS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Meyers and Maurice F. Farber, who compose the firm of Louis Meyers & Co., manufacturers of furs, 12 West Forty-second Street, by these creditors: Michael Moore, $585; Sol Hammerschlag, $331, and Max Peltzman, $100. The liabilities are $45,000 and the assets $35,000.

JOHN BRACKEN, dealer in furniture, 318 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel M. Winkler. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Continental Furniture Company, $105; Karges Furniture Company, $100; Nathan Gertler, $146, and Thomas P. Beale Furniture Company, $97. The liabilities were $20,000 and the assets $12,000.

EMANUEL MOSKOWITZ, manufacturer of pants, 684 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max Cedarbaum. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by Samuel Gordon, a creditor for $500.

J. STEIN & CO.—Jacob Stein, trading as J. Stein & Co., wholesale dealer in flowers and feathers, 304 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy filed against him by these creditors: Morris Levy, $71; Sarah Berman, $1,000, and Bertha Stein, $200. The liabilities are $20,000 and the assets $10,000.

MAX LITWINOFF cafe and saloon, 310 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $55,704, of which $19,300 are secured by bond and mortgage, and assets $2,940, consisting of fixtures, $2,000, mortgaged for $1,300; stock, $40, and liquor license, $900. Part of the liabilities were contracted in Newark for building materials.

FREDERICK W. BEETSON, Jr., employed at 220 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,518 and no assets. The debts are largely to department stores and for clothing, groceries, confectionery, loans, doctors, dentists' bills, and rent on leases.

FRED ROSSBACH, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred Rossbach, Inc., restaurant, 2,930 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Fred Hollender & Co., $433; Holtz & Heystadt, $400, and Sherman Smith, Inc., $45. It was alleged that he made an assignment to Philip Strouse. The liabilities are $20,000 and assets $10,000.

SILVERMAN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Silverman Brothers, dealers in dry goods, at Olive Bridge, Ulster County, by these creditors: Benjamin R. Segal, $47; Melville G. Newmark, $440, and Frank E. Adamson, $90. It was alleged that they had made an assignment to L. J. Bershad. The liabilities are $8,000 and assets $4,000.

OVERMAN TIRE COMPANY of 1,853 Broadway has filed schedules showing liabilities $54,045 and nominal assets $1,434,187, consisting of manufacturing and selling rights, $1,330,000; stock, $27,367; machinery at Passaic, $29,691; accounts, $29,837; autos, $5,000; furniture, $3,279; cash in bank, $9,645; cash on hand, $111; notes, $547, and insurance, $409. The largest creditor is the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, $44,396.

CLUB LAUNDRY, INC., of 511 West Fifty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $19,848 and assets $18,612, consisting of notes, $2,213; machinery, $8,000; accounts, $7,613; cash, $546, and insurance, $200. The City of New York is a creditor for $2,113 water supply.

EQUITABLE CHANDELIER COMPANY of 415 West Broadway has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,405 and assets $784.

WILLIAM BERGER, dealer in dry goods, 1,543 First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,768 and assets $377.

ABRAHAM DUNETZ, manufacturer of cloaks, 46 East Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,085, nominal assets $1,324, and actual assets $784.

McMURRAYS.—Frederick C. Davis and others, trading as McMurrays, dealers in dry goods, 2,366 Eighth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities $2,352, nominal assets $2,000, and actual assets $1,176.

SCHREIBER & EINZIG.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Schreiber & Einzig, dealers in butter and eggs at 338 Greenwich Street; bond $500.

LENA NEWMAN, trading as The Paris, dealer in millinery, 1,042 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Benjamin Rinaldo. She has been in this line of business since February, 1908, and bought this business in December, 1913. It was said, for $12,000.

SHANE & SCHER.—Thomas J. Shane and William Scher, who composed the firm of Shane & Scher, manufacturers of waists and dresses, 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, have made an assignment to William L. Marck.

SAMUEL STEINBERG, manufacturer of furs, 106 East Broadway, has made an assignment to Sigmund Rubin.

ALBERT FRANK, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 51 Division Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin Feldman.

WONDERLAND AMUSEMENT COMPANY.—Albert Sanders has been appointed receiver for the Wonderland Amusement Company by Judge Newburger of the Supreme Court on the application of Bernard Latiner, a judgment creditor for $1,545.

NEW YORK CAHILL TELHARMONIC COMPANY.—George F. Cahill was appointed receiver yesterday for the New York Cahill Telharmonic Company of 535 West Fifty-sixth Street, bond $5,000, on the application of Chilion A. Crocker and Frank A. Page of Springfield, N. Y., creditors for $10,938 and $14,400, respectively, in an equity suit brought in the United States District Court.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Importing Hair Goods Co., voluntary petition; liabilities, $20,660; assets, $26,608.

UTICA, N. Y.—James R. Pines of Syracuse, a contractor; petition filed; liabilities, $40,806; assets, $4,900.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Stuffed Chicks and Goose Breasts Figure in the Decisions.

Stuffed chicks and ducklings, used chiefly as Easter souvenirs are not the "birds and land and water fowls" specified in the Tariff act of 1913, according to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers made yesterday. Appraiser Sague reported to the Collector that the articles are stuffed with cotton and dressed. As the down, dressed, is the component material of principal value in the goods, duty was taken as down on the skin, dressed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, at 40 per cent ad valorem. Morimura Brothers were the importers of the merchandise. Judge McClelland holds that the articles were properly assessed.

Dunlop & Ward were sustained in a contention for free entry of so-called Waverly shortbread under the provision in the present law for "biscuits, bread, and wafers not specially provided for." The Collector held that the shortbread in question is similar to certain fancy cakes and took duty under Paragraph 194 at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The board decides that the product in controversy contains no chocolate, or confectionery, and falls directly under the language of the paragraph claimed.

A controversy between the Government and S. Schmidt & Co. turned on whether, in returning goose breasts for duty, the weight should include not only the breasts themselves, but the brine and tin containers. Judge Hay decided that it is perfectly consistent to include the total weight as a basis for taking duty. The Collector was affirmed.

Charles D. Stone & Co. lost in a protest relating to merchandise described by the Appraiser as signs made of paperboard, covered with surface-coated paper, printed by other than lithographic process. Duty was exacted at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1913 as articles in chief value of surface-coated paper.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Armstrong, John R.—M. Blaine, $5,574.
A. B. Nicholas, Inc.—E. F. Mahon, $139.
Arena, John—H. H. Galinger, $445.
Astra Painting Co.—Atlas Painting Co., $135.
Same—Same, $101.
Barnett, Emma—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $2,685.
Battilora, Michele—G. D'Allesio, $2,087.
Bernstein, Nathan—N. Y. County National Bank, $501.
Brooklyn, Queens & Suburban R. R. Co.—A. Wanderman, $150.
Same—I. Wanderman, $632.
Bergman, Samuel—M. Rodin, $587.
Baldwin, John A.—H. T. Gorey, $100.
Clinton, Annie C., Wm. Coles, Henry F. Clinton, and Clinton Holding Co.—R. C. Trumbull, $388.
Clinton, Annie C., Clinton Holding Co., and Henry F. Clinton—Same, $1,454.
Cohen, Elias A.—N. Y. Steam Co., $488.
Cambridge Construction Co.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., $1,636.
Coakley, Francis P.—J. M. McCunn, $278.
Cawston Ostrich Farm Corp.—W. J. Salomon, $1,435.
Coughlin, Edward—M. Mulligan, $159.
Crofts, Harry and Mary—M. Leader, $132.
Devaney, James—Strauss-Pritz Co., $202.
Dorner, Aaron—Meyer & Nelson, $170.
De Forest, Geo. B.—Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co., $695.
Davidow, Wm. H., Morris Lefstein, and Sarah Rosenfeld—N. Y. County National Bank, $689.
Degnon Contracting Co.—J. J. Kelly, $500.
Delahanty, Francis J.—B. Dunn, costs, $380.
Davis Granite Co.—J. Leahy, $169.
Elias, Hannah—A. J. Davis, $502.
Ellis, Chas. H., Sr., and Chas. H., Jr.—Kleso & Co., $762.
Fisher, May, and John Browne—People, &c., $500.
Fontanella, Louis—N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. Co., $130.
Fraade, Maximilian—M. Keary, $127.
Frisch, Elizabeth—Newton Building Co., $621.
Ford, Michael A.—Sonn Bros. Co., $138.
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—E. Byrnes, $1,248.
Same—W. Byrnes, $5,255.
Felck, August H.—F. Forman, $120.
Grutter, Henry—C. Koniger, $201.
Grand, James—S. F. Sackheim, $362.
Green, Ward & Weber—Opalescent Bent Glass Co., $393.
Helschein, Solomon—N. Polerstock, $121.
Haight, Allen T.—G. D. Beattie, $141.
Holden, Geo. A., Sr.—B. A. Hinman, $871.
Horn, George, Jr.—J. Greenbaum et al., $282.
Hirsch, Patrick—P. Adolphe, $125.
Hartigan, Joseph—M. S. Hart, $496.
Helman, Louis D. O.—M. Belner, $406.
Habermacher, Jost, and Katharina Bolz—W. W. Wood, $1,040.
Jordan, Frederick S., and Charles Mann—Commercial Dispatch Addressing and Delivery Co., $354.
Jacobs, Harold—Henry Kelly & Sons, $165.
King, Wm. H.—C. L. Williams, $2,725.
King, Parker B.—G. L. Williams, $645.
Kessler, David, and Max R. Wilner—E. L. Richards, $1,244.
Landes, Leonard—C. E. Bateman et al., $202.
Lignante, Edw. or Pasquale—Rogers Co., $142.
Lord, Geo. O.—Beardsley School, Ltd., $515.
Loshinsky, Max—E. Calandra, Inc., $193.
Mirth, John, Cora Mirth, and Asa E. Dye—Bowker Fertilizer Co., $403.
Maretta, Ferdiando—G. Halpern, $684.
McDowell, Andrew—V. P. Mangine, $307.
Middleton, Mary—Fifth Avenue Coach Co., $128.
Macchiarella, Giovanni—S. Fucarino, $494.
Manus, Nelson R.—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $359.
Matteo, James, or James Mattico—T. J. Roughan, $100.
National Structural Co.—Terry-Tench Co., $343.
Neumer-Ford, Inc.—L. Chalvaro, $425.
Nelson, Ida, adm.—C. A. Fluri, costs, $109.
Payne, Henry M.—Broun-Green Co., $113.
Porcell, Frederick—Northwestern Electric Equipment Co., $122.
Rector Gas Lamp Co.—Empire Trust Co., $1,627.
Reinitz, Max—Hanna Cosmopolitan Bank, $1,270.
Royal Theatre Co., Inc.—New York Edison Co., $370.
Russell, Henry J.—Wahle-Phillios Co., $286.
Standard Sand and Gracok Co.—A. H. Rose, $820.
Snyder, Chester—Allen & Arnik Renting Co., $275.
Safety Armorite Conduits Co.—C. Roth, $7,543.
Schickerling, Conrad—E. P. Reichheim & Co., Inc., $130.
Schwartz, Kate—New York Edison Co., $139.
Subensky, Milton, and Armant Vecsey—L. Pacak, $255.
Senate, Samuel—California Wine Association, $119.
Simon, Isidor—Oswald Reiman, $116.
Stieglitz, Arthur A. and Sarah—I. Rosenbaum, $116.
Standard Concrete Steel Co.—Hudson Wood Working Co., $941.
Shapiro, Jacob, and Henry Rodin—H. Frank, $174.
Tierney, Patrick J.—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., $779.
Vanderbilt, Ernest C.—Realty Co. of America, $200.
Vanill, Charles E.—H. Lewis, $338.
Walther, Frederick—Gotham National Bank of New York, $145.
Washington Heights Development and Construction Co.—Harle Savings Bank, $10,621.
Weler Realty and Construction Co.—J. Margulies, $2,536.
Welensky, Morris, and Max Albert—E. L. Richards, $444.
Woodbury, Foster Lumber Co., Inc.—E. H. Daley Lumber Co., Inc., $601.
Witkin, Harris—T. Nesteruk, costs, $117.
Wise, Franklyn M.—M. Baum, $174.
Davis Securities Co.—City of N. Y., $123.
Dahls Folding Step Ladder Co.—Same, $123.
Delaware & Eastern Construction Co.—Same, $438.
Debentures Securities Co.—Same, $123.
Doctor Pratt Institute—Same, $333.
De Martino, Joseph—Same, $333.
Darling Elizabeth—Same, $438.
Coleman Stable Co.—Same, $123.
Cosie Clare Co.—Same, $228.
J. E. Demar Co.—Same, $228.

In Bronx County.

Briggs, James E.—J. Shardlow, $339.
Berrent, Dorothy—R. B. Friedman, $211.
Gibb, Carrie, Dudley R. Gibb, May Gibb, Sarah C. Gibb, Gertrude C. Gibb, Jean E. Sauer, Granville R. Gibb, Helen C. Gibb, and May E. Gibb—S. B. Hickox.....$1,388
Katz, Hyman—I. I. Katz, $1,172.
Potter, Emily—Campbell Studios, $469.
Rodger & Hagerty, Inc.—J. McGuinness, $1,631.
Reinitz, Hanna and Max—Cosmopolitan Bank, $1,270.
Sullivan, Bridget and Richard—J. T. Normile et al., $1,027.
Stelling, Henry R.—Bronx Consumers Ice Co., $262.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor; and date when judgment was filed.

Tabacchini, Adele—Louis Schwartz, Dec. 2, 1914, $119.
Rountree, Alice N. Moses E. and Rountree Realty Construction Co.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., March 7, 1912, $2,449.
Goodspeed, Arthur; Mansfield Glass Works, Clifford R. Parker, William H. Clark, and Carl V. Schoonmaker—G. E. Sitherland, Dec. 2, 1904, $543.
Michaelson, Max and Michael—J. Tartikoff et al., Oct. 16, 1914, $136.
Gottesman, Mandel, and D. Samuel—H. W. Munroe et al., Dec. 18, 1914, $2,159.
Cohen, Max—Eltor Realty Co., June 3, 1914, $830.
Pfaelzer, Morris F.—Bach Fur Co., March 19, 1914, $130.
Hecht, Rudolf—59th Street Real Estate Co., April 30, 1914, $319.
Kramesky, Frank—H. Behler & Brother, June 4, 1914, $183.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—C. B. Spivek, Nov. 20, 1914, $350.
New York Railways Co.—R. Scher, Dec. 9, 1914, $300.
Seufert, Jacob—M. Reiff, Oct. 1, 1913, $108.
Wors, Augustus A.—M. Bernstein, April 13, 1914, $6,045.

BONDHOLDERS GET ROCK ISLAND STOCK

Railway Shares Knocked Down to Wallace Committee at Ten Cents on Dollar.

PURCHASE PRICE $7,135,000

D. G. Reid and Others Face Fight in Re-election as Directors of Railroad Company.

The $71,353,000 stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which was pledged as collateral behind an issue of 4 per cent. bonds of the Rock Island Railroad Company, was sold on the steps of the County Court House yesterday to James N. Wallace of the Bondholders' Protective Committee, at 10 cents on the dollar. The committee's bid was the only one. Made under a foreclosure decree against the Rock Island Railroad, the sale, in effect, will distribute the control of the Rock Island Railway Company among the bondholders of the holding concern.

The next step in untangling Rock Island affairs will be the actual distribution of the shares among the bondholders. This will be carried out by the Bondholders' Committee working jointly with a committee headed by N. L. Amster of Boston. The par value of the collateral trust bonds outstanding is equal to the par value of the stock, and the holder of each $1,000 bond is entitled to take up ten shares of stock, after paying 44½ cents a share to cover expenses of the two committees.

The Wallace Committee declined yesterday to comment on the sale and future developments likely to occur in Rock Island matters. It was said in behalf of the committee that no plans regarding the interest of Rock Island Railroad stockholders would be considered until the railway shares had been disposed of. After the sale was confirmed, it was said, the distribution would be pushed as rapidly as possible, and all bondholders who conformed to prescribed regulations for depositing their bonds with the committees or the Special Master in the case would be treated on the same basis.

In view of details necessary to the distribution it is expected that the oft-postponed annual meeting of Rock Island Railroad stockholders will not take place until March. Then a fight over the election of Directors is promised. Mr. Amster and his colleagues are soliciting proxies to oppose the regular ticket, and they already have announced that an effort will be made, especially, to defeat for election Daniel G. Reid, E. S. Moore, Roberts Walker, and John J. Mitchell, whose terms expire this year. It is understood that several other calls for proxies will be made before the meeting.

Holders of the railroad company's $90,000,000 common and $50,000,000 preferred stock are to be heard before the holding and operating companies are separated formally. Interests affiliated with Phelps, Dodge & Co. are understood to be by far the largest holders of the preferred, and they are represented strongly on the Board of Directors. The common shares are scattered widely among investors in this country and Holland.

Rock Island collateral 4s grew active on the Stock Exchange yesterday after the report of the sale reached Wall Street, advancing from 25½ to 27. Rock Island common at the same time sold down to $1 a share, a loss of ¼, and the preferred at $1.50 a share showed a net decline of ¾.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Dec. 23; Lt. John McMullen, 35 Precinct to Det. Bu.; Patrol, to Det. Bu. from commands indicated, as Act. Det. Sergts.: E. J. Mayo, 4; D. J. F. Collins, 23; Jos. Gilkinson, 165; J. J. McManus, 21; Nathaniel Snydecker, 68; J. E. Ettinger, 3 Dist.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon W. B. Brouner, 14 Surg. Dist., in charge 2 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 3 days, from 9 P. M., Dec. 24.; Lt. T. F. Walsh, 43, to command 36, for 6 days, from 12 P. M., Dec. 23; Sergts. Chas. Neuhann, 69, to 77, as Act. Lt., for 5 days, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 23; Wm. Reis, 74, as Act. Lt., for 10 days, from 8 P. M., Dec. 19; W. M. Kiely, 74, as Act. Lt., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 19; J. E. McAdam, 79, as Act. Lt., for 3 days, from 12 P. M., Dec. 23; Patrol: E. G. Buchman, 164, to C. O., duty in office of Chief Inspector, for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 22.

To Det. Bu.: T. F. Mullen, 13, for 10 days, from Noon, Dec. 25; William Drum, 165, for 5 days, from 5 P. M., Dec. 21, for 10 days, from 5 P. M., Dec. 26, prests. indicated; Det. F. Shea, 5; Anthony Padrucco, 22; Morris Friedlander, 28; Frank Flynn, 7; Charles Kane, 25; Joseph Wey, 39.

Leaves, with pay: Surgeon E. J. Donlin, 2d Surg. Dist., 3 days from 6 P. M. Dec. 24, balance of vacation; Capts. Lincoln Gray, 36, 8 days from 12 P. M. Dec. 23, balance of vacation; August Hild, 1 day from 8 A. M. Dec. 22, balance of vacation; W. F. Boettler, 167, 2 days from 8 A. M. Dec. 26, balance of vacation; G. G. Walden, 279, 3 days from 8 A. M., Dec. 28, balance of vacation; John Wiegand, Com'r's office, 3 days from 12 P. M. Dec. 22, balance of vacation, Without pay: Sergt. Patrick O'Donnell, 145, 3 days from 4 P. M. Dec. 19; Patrol: T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 23; Herman Lipski, 13, 1 day from 8 A. M. Dec. 23; P. J. Meade, 14, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 25; Michael Connolly, 17, 1 day from 8 A. M. Dec. 25; Frederick Kohler, 22, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 25; Timothy Hushion, 26, 3 days from 8 A. M. Dec. 24; J. A. Walsh, 31, 1 day from 12 P. M. Dec. 24; Patrick Sullivan, 32, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 27; R. F. Fulton, 35, 1 day from 8 A. M. Dec. 25; G. J. Werner, 35, 1 day from 12 P. M. Dec. 24; Laurence McGrath, 63, 1 day from 12 P. M. Dec. 24; J. T. Miles, 68, 1 day from 8 A. M. Dec. 25; T. H. Fitzpatrick, 74, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 25; H. C. Behan, 144, 2 days from 4 P. M. Dec. 20; B. L. Royce, 146, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 22; Joseph Jenkner, 149, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 25; William O'Brien, 160, 2 days from 8 A. M. Dec. 20; D. F. Haggerty, 170, 4 days from noon Dec. 19; B. W. De Groff, 276, 1 day from 4 P. M. Dec. 25; John Reinig, 277, 1 day from noon Dec. 20.

The following applications for pay are approved: Patrol, T. J. Smith, 22, from 9:30 P. M. Nov. 22 to 11:46 A. M. Nov. 25, while under suspension; D. L. Jones, 45, from noon Sept. 14 to noon Sept. 23, while sick; J. J. Conway, 275, from 5:15 P. M. Nov. 21 to noon Nov. 23, while sick.

Amendment: So much of Par. 5, S. O. 295, c. s., as relates to Patrol. Frank Heslin, 161, is hereby amended to read: Thomas Heslin, 167, absent from post and relieving point.

Fire Department.

Death Announced: Robt. A. Donald, Eng. 259, on Dec. 21. Funeral from late residence, 2,343 Putnam Av., Queens, at 2 P. M. Dec. 24. Interment at Evergreens. Members of Eng. 259 as funeral escort.

The report at the Fire Dept. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Dec. 24: E. J. Donovan, Eng. 5; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Poote, Eng. 18; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. DeAsevedo, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; H. Engeninger, Eng. 237; P. Mullin, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); Ernest Bensen, H. & L. 1; Jos. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Joseph Miller, (No. 3,) H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; Geo. Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Mu

SEARS HELPED BREAK LAWRENCE STRIKE

City Employment Bureau Superintendent Proud of His Boston Work.

PRIVATE AGENTS PROTEST

Ask Aldermen to See That New York Citizens Only Are Aided to Get Work.

Walter Lincoln Sears, formerly of Boston, the Superintendent of the Municipal Employment Bureau, was a witness yesterday at the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Commission in the Municipal Building. Mr. Sears was appointed Acting Superintendent of the bureau on Sept. 16, 1914, at a salary of $3,500. The Civil Service Commission put the place in the competitive list with the age limit at 50 years.

Mr. Sears was rejected because he was 51 years old and a new examination was advertised to take place after Dec. 30, with the age limit waived.

"Wasn't that second examination made for your special benefit?" asked President Neu of the State Commission.

"I don't think it was," replied Mr. Sears.

Secretary Belcher of the local commission also denied that the way was being made easy for Mr. Sears.

"When I had charge of the Boston office," said Mr. Sears, "26,000 employes were listed. In 1913 we filled over 20,000 positions."

"Did your office supply the strike-breakers at the big industrial strike in Lawrence?" Mr. Sears was asked.

"We did," replied the witness, "but we always informed the men who took the places that a strike was going on."

"We have in this city," he said, "over 1,000 churches each with their committees on unemployment, besides similar committees from each local fraternal organization and more than 600 employment bureaus, all attempting to assist the unemployed. It is better to centralize in one place, as it simplifies the matter and is better for both the employer and the employe. I do not want to abolish employment agencies. All I desire is co-operation. All the churches have not co-operated with me se far, but I will get them if I remain here."

The Employment Agencies Protective League of 45 West Seventeenth Street came out yesterday in opposition to the employment of Mr. Sears and against the unrestrained operation of the bureau. In a letter to the Aldermen, William T. McGovern of the league said:

"To establish a free employment bureau in every borough and not to confine the sphere of its operations to finding employment for such worthy New York citizens as have been unable to secure employment through the private agencies would be an act of grave injustice to the 709 private agencies at present engaged in this business in New York City and who have collectively paid $17,725 annually in license fees for this privilege."

The league protested against the engagement of Mr. Sears, and said that if he was selected because the Mayor was afraid that if a citizen of New York City was placed in charge he would play politics, the league could assure the Mayor and the Aldermen that such fears were groundless, and that a citizen could be found who would have no political affiliations.

The league suggested that the bureau confine itself to finding positions for New York citizens only.

The league suggested that the bureau men enact an ordinance to the effect that the city insist on the employment of New York citizens on all construction work let by the city wherever possible, and in the purchase of supplies insist that bidders on manufactured articles state the percentage of New York citizen labor employed in the manufacturing of the articles bid upon; that the city insist that all public service corporations using the city streets give preference to New York citizen labor, and that the city Employment Bureau see that this is carried out.

Roslyn Dairy Cows to be Killed.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 22.—The Roslyn Dairy at Roslyn, which supplied 1,000 families with milk, has been placed under United States quarantine. Joseph Slaughter, the proprietor, says that when the Inspectors of the Department of Animal Industry visited his place yesterday they found two animals suffering from foot and mouth disease and placed the farm and all on it under quarantine and ordered the cattle destroyed. This will be done on Thursday.

ELECTION BOARD NAMED.

E. F. Boyle a New Member—Citizens' Union Protest in Vain.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday unanimously elected four Commissioners of Elections for the next two years. The Commissioners are Edward F. Boyle, Tammany leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and Moses M. McKee, Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, for Manhattan, and James Kane, Democrat, and Jacob A. Livingston, Republican, for Brooklyn. Mr. Boyle takes the place of J. Gabriel Britt, Democrat, who died a few weeks ago.

The Citizens' Union sent a long letter of protest to the board against the election at this time on the ground that it should be postponed until the investigation of the Election Board by the Commissioner of Accounts had been completed, but the Aldermen placed it on file, and on motion of Alderman Henry H. Curran, leader of the Fusion majority, and Frank L. Dowling, leader of the Democrats, the men named by the Democratic and Republican organizations of New York and Kings County, as is provided by law, were elected. President McAneny said the Commissioners must be elected before Dec. 26.

MUSIC BY TELEPHONE FAILS.

Receiver Is Appointed for New York Telharmonic Company.

The fact that New York does not care for its music by telephone was indicated by the appointment yesterday of a receiver for the New York Cahill Telharmonic Company of 535 West Fifty-sixth Street, which was incorporated in 1907 to distribute music by wire. George F. Cahill was appointed receiver on the application of Chilton A. Crocker and Frank A. Page of Springfield, N. Y., creditors of the company to the extent of $10,938 and $14,409 respectively. The liabilities were given as $145,583.

Previous to the incorporation of the telharmonic company demonstrations of the working of the device raised high expectations. Mark Twain first heard it in December of 1906. He listened attentively, and then commented that inventions of its class were great nuisances, as they made a man postpone dying time and again to listen just once more. Music was transmitted from the central station, at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, to several restaurants and little theatres, and it was predicted that soon a great many private houses in New York would have access to opera music at any time of the day by the telephone process.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Incorporated today:

Edward F. Caldwell & Co., gas, electric fixtures, ironwork, tapestries, rugs, jewelry; architects, designers; $350,000, L. Livingston, W. Klehr, E. T. Caldwell, 36 W. 15 St.

Augers-Brohel Co., macaroni, confectionery, bakery; $50,000; A. Brohel, A. C. Augers, Jr., H. W. Hoops, 271 Mulberry St.

J. W. Goodard & Sons, Smithtown, textiles; $250,000, T. Roberts, Jr., C. H. Brewster, C. E. Lang, 590 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

Quinto, Cohen & Levin, clothing; $100,000. A. Cohen, H. Levin, O. Quinto, 201 W. 115 St.

Millbrook Woolen Mills, textiles; $100,000. E. and A. A. Kaplan, H. I. Sager, 64 E. 122 St.

H. Kamber & Co., clothing; $75,000. J. E. Greenthal, S. Rothenberg, H. Kamber, Hotel Majestic.

Wm. Gamble Realty Co.; $50,000. S. L. and W. Gamble, J. T. Goggins, 363 Lexington Av.

Athena Publishing Co.; $50,000. A. and M. Argyros, C. Kyvidis, 78 W. 121 St.

Vital Issue Co., printers, publishers, book sellers; $10,000. F. C. Simons, F. J. L. Dorl, E. B. Hermann, 1,005 E. 40 St., B'klyn.

Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, produce, merchandise; $10,000. L. Zarkower, L. and E. Levitan, 550 Morris Park Av.

S. B. Building Corp., realty, construction; $10,000. A. L. Ellentuch, J. Schwartz, S. Behrman, 617 W. 141 St.

Harris Heating & Contracting Co., Rochester; $5,000. H. D. Shedd, E. R. and J. A. Harris.

H. Lifschutz Co., ladies' clothing; $5,000. B. Winograd, Benjamin Bookbinder, H. Lifschutz, 1,037 College Av.

Rann Hat Co., ladies' hats; $5,000. R. and S. Randfsky, N. N. Rann, 15 Ft. Washington Av.

Authorizations: Sudden & Christenson, San Francisco, lumber; $100,000; rep., Arthur E. Meyer, 24 State St. Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati; $60,000; rep., A. Somlys, 665 5 Av. Bagnall-Taylor Co., Cleveland, plaster cement, lathing; $10,000; rep., A. G. Bartholomew, Buffalo.

Capital increases: George C. Moon Co., N. Y.; $10,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Beechwood Realty Co., N. Y.; Williams & Clark Co., N. Y.; Franklin Street Realty Corp., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 22.—Charters filed today: Palisade Cliffs Co., West Orange, real estate, $100,000; Edgar R. Holme, J. Burnet Nash, New York; Edgar H. Dewolf, West Orange.

Oil Products Co., Jersey City, $10,000; William Trowbridge, Carroll S. Trowbridge, John Josten, Jersey City.

David Co., New Brunswick, millinery goods, $10,000; Isidore Greenberg, Sophie Liebler, Lillian Connell, New York.

Good Brothers Leather Co., Newark, $250,000; Robert C. Good, Herman B. Good, Joseph Q. Amberg, Newark.

FURTHER STRENGTH IN COTTON MARKET

Highest Average Level Since the Exchange Reopened Reached in the Afternoon.

SHORT COVERING A FACTOR

Firms with German Connections Active and Continued Buyers—Advances in the South.

Cotton displayed further strength yesterday, notwithstanding local traders were inclined to sell in the expectation of further offerings of "Christmas cotton." The market absorbed this pressure easily, and along in the afternoon worked up to the highest average level reached since the reopening of the Exchange. Strength was shown by all months, and the net gain for the session was a matter of 15 to 17 points. The close was firm around the highest figures of the day.

Although the undertone was firm and trading fairly active, the business appeared to be largely of local origin. Very few orders came over the numerous telegraph wires leading to the Exchange, thus suggesting that transactions came chiefly from professional sources. It was rumored that several prominent floor traders had taken in some rather large lines of shorts at a loss, and this covering yesterday was put down at a figure in excess of 25,000 bales.

Short covering of this character would not tell the whole story, which seems to have for its basis the scarcity of contracts. These have been pretty well tied up by persistent buying in the last five weeks, and the general impression is that German interests have taken the larger proportion of these purchases. Firms with established German connections have been active and continued buyers, although they have not been outspoken in their expressions of bullish opinion. It is believed that Germany, while being forced to pay some very high prices for actual cotton this season, owing to isolation as a result of warfare, is determined to protect herself by hedge purchases of contracts against paying an excessive price next season.

It also looks as if the psychology of the market was in favor of the bulls, at least for the moment. No buyer of contracts has been disturbed over the fear of being shaken out of his holdings, while those who have intended to buy have shown a great deal of nervousness for fear that the market might get away from them.

In addition to these features, which concern only the technical considerations of the contract market, the price of actual cotton has responded in the South, with advances yesterday ranging from 1-16 to ¼. Southern advices report spot demand increasing, with offerings light. The demand appears to be chiefly for export, however, as New England mills appear to be making no effort to stock up.

A dispatch from Manchester, N. H., says that notices were posted in all departments of the Amoskeag Mills, employing 16,000 operatives, announcing a shutdown of ten days, beginning tomorrow.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, and 1-16 to ⅛ higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, with 7.650 for middling upland; sales 200 bales. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Pv. Close.
December	7.34	7.20	7.33@7.35	7.16@7.18
January	7.50	7.40	7.55@7.56	7.38@7.40
March	7.74	7.59	7.73@7.74	7.57@7.58
May	7.94	7.78	7.93@7.94	7.74@7.75
July	8.09	7.95	8.09@8.10	7.90@7.91
October	8.36	8.21	8.34@8.35	8.19@8.20

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	51,732	50,313	25,179
New Orleans	31,176	13,627	19,936
Mobile	1,939	1,561	2,141
Savannah	19,493	16,701	9,541
Charleston	4,027	7,732	800
Wilmington	1,894	800	2,933
Norfolk	6,356	2,608	5,390
Total port receipts,	118,157,	against	70,433
same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,161	3,699	2,225
Memphis	2,314	4,178	7,000
St. Louis	491	3,328	4,521
Houston	24,017	26,695	12,931

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.		Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,000	to 20,000	30,088	13,716
N. Orleans	7,000	to 8,500	9,601	18,105

Total exports yesterday, 46,503; so far this season, 2,168,137, against 5,047,553 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	1914.	—Stocks— 1913.
3,335	New Orleans	7⅞	307,409	281,095
100	Mobile	7⅛	49,265	54,995
5,634	Savannah	7½	259,827	163,812
1,300	Galveston	7⅝	431,288	237,972
	Wilmington	7⅛	37,879	39,933
1,204	Norfolk	7⅞	77,061	63,056
6,411	Augusta	7½	161,527	89,816
2,100	Memphis	7½	272,108	253,947
	St. Louis	7⅝	32,632	28,768
7,008	Houston	7⅛	175,563	172,690

The Liverpool market was steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 4.47d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 31,000 bales, including 30,700 American.

HURT BY COTTON DULLNESS.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Defers Its Dividend.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has deferred action on its preferred stock dividend of 2 per cent. for the quarter, due for payment on Jan. 15. The dividend is cumulative, and 8 per cent. a year has been paid since the company was formed in 1895. President S. T. Morgan gave this reason for the Directors' action:

"Owing to the well-known conditions existing in the cotton territory of the South and the consequent unusually small payments in cash on outstanding bills and accounts receivable of the company, and the necessity for the company's carrying a great deal of cotton as collateral for its accounts and bills receivable, instead of having the same paid in cash as heretofore, and the desire of the company to conserve its cash resources, the preferred stock dividend has been deferred."

Mr. Morgan stated that the company desired to have plenty of cash on hand to push its fertilizer business.

1,033 Students at Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 22.—For the first time in its 150 years Brown University this Fall enrolled more than 1,000 students. The registration shows 1,033 students, including those in the graduate department and the woman's college. This represents an increase of fifty-seven students over last year.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair in n., cloudy in s.; moderate n. e. winds.

La. and East. Texas—Unsettled Wed. Thurs., cloudy; moderate n. e. winds.

West. Texas—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Utah—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio, Ind., and Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; fresh w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Wed., probably snow flurries at night. Thurs. fair.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and somewhat warmer Wed. Thurs. fair.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

DEFINITION OF "WASTE."

A Fine Distinction Is Made by the General Appraisers.

In construing the provisions for "waste" in the Tariff act of 1913, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday laid down the rule that, if waste is "suitable" for use in the manufacture of paper, it is entitled to free entry. This interpretation of the law, which seems to be exceedingly broad, will, if sustained by the Customs Court, go a long way toward nullifying Paragraph 384, which provides for "waste not specially provided for." This latter section imposes a duty of 10 per cent.

The protest before the board raising the interpretation to be given the waste provisions of the present law stands in the name of Thomas Crompton & Son, Philadelphia, and also involves subsidiary concerns of the firm trading as the Overbrook Carpet Company and the Madison Spinning Company. The merchandise in dispute was invoiced as jute thread waste, which the Appraiser reported to consist of the short waste ends of new unused jute thread. It is chiefly used for making over carpet yarns, and, according to the Appraiser, is not used for paper stock. The Collector took duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 384, while the importers claimed duty exemption under either Paragraphs 408 or 566.

Judge Somerville says in his decision for the board that the article is not chiefly used for paper making and cannot fall under Paragraph 566. The conclusion is reached, however, that the term "suitable for the manufacture of paper" in Paragraph 408 is applicable, in view of the testimony of the importers' witnesses that, while the product is chiefly used by blanket men and carpet yarn manufacturers, similar stock is sold and used for paper making. Relative to the requirement in the paragraph that the waste must be "suitable" for use in paper making, the decision holds that the term means in the tariff law actually, practically, and commercially fit. The waste under protest is held to be so suitabe, the Collector being reversed.

TIME FOR STAND OWNERS.

Mayor Suggests Suspension of Ordinance Limiting Size.

Because of complaints from stand owners Mayor Mitchel sent a special message to the Aldermen yesterday suggesting that the ordinance now in force prescribing that stands for various purposes within the stoop lines on public streets shall not be larger than ten feet long by four feet wide be suspended until next October. The Mayor explained that a number of the old stands are still in use, and that to compel the owners to cut them down to the present legal dimensions would work a hardship.

With the message the Mayor submitted an ordinance suspending the requirements of the ordinance until the time specified, and asked that it be adopted at once. Alderman Curran immediately submitted it to the board, but President McAneny objected to its passage at this time, and suggested that it be laid over until the board had a chance to look into it. Alderman Nugent said that in his district the police had ordered the stand owners to cut down their stands within fifteen days.

"I am sure," said President McAneny, "that on my request the Mayor will ask the Police Commissioner to recall these orders until the board has considered the ordinance, and I will promise to see the Mayor."

Alderman Curran then withdrew his motion for immediate consideration, and the ordinance was laid over for two weeks.

Shipping Cars for the Big Show.

Motor car manufacturers and motor accessory makers in Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, and other Western cities are shipping their cars and products East this week in great numbers for the fifteenth National Automobile Show, which opens in Grand Central Palace Jan. 2. New space allotted in the last few days brings the number of exhibitors on the list up to 296. Of this number there are 81 complete gasoline car makers, 6 electric car, 13 motorcycle, and the balance accessory exhibitors.

BUSINESS NOTES.

An additional list of fifteen silk houses which will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 26, was issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America. So far seventy-three prominent concerns, all of whom are members of the association, and who represent all branches of the silk industry, have expressed their intention of keeping their doors closed on that day.

"The Schenectadian" is the title of an illustrated brochure telling of the advantages, attractions, and opportunities of the "Electric City." It is issued for the Board of Trade by Ben Henry and edited by E. Wilson Tuttle.

U. S. STEEL CO. SEES CHANGE FOR BETTER

As a Result of Rate Decision There Will Not Be Any General Cut in Wages.

WILL MAKE READJUSTMENTS

New Schedule for 1915 Will Change Pay of Only 10 Per Cent. of Steel Workers.

The United States Steel Corporation decided yesterday not to make a general reduction of wages when the schedule for 1915 is signed with the men on Jan. 1. Certain readjustments of the pay of skilled workers will be ordered, however, along lines which the employers have been considering since the steel trade became greatly depressed last Fall. About 10 per cent. of the corporation's working force is classed as skilled labor, but it is not expected that the entire body will suffer a reduction.

The Finance Committee, which consists of Chairman E. H. Gary, J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, Percival Roberts, Jr.; P. A. B. Widener, and James A. Farrell, considered the wage problem at a long meeting yesterday, and at its conclusion issued this statement:

After giving careful consideration to the subject, it has been decided to make no general reduction in the wages of the employes of the United States Steel Companies at this time. There will probably be some readjustments in the amounts paid for skilled labor or piece work, depending upon special conditions.

In view of the general depression in business which has been experienced for some time, decreases in the general wage scale have seemed inevitable and imminent; but it has been determined to continue the existing scale for the present, at least, with the hope that improvements in business will be realized. Already there are some evidences of a change for the better.

Officers of some of the independent companies have lately been considering the lowering of both salaries and wages, and inquiries at offices of several prominent concerns brought the reply that the problem had yet to be solved.

The corporation has on its payroll at this time about 130,000 men, as compared with 185,000 last June and about 240,000 when business was most active last year. The bulk of these are, of course, in the ranks of common laborers who receive 19 cents an hour. Among the skilled employes there are several methods of payment in vogue, some of which admit of the sliding scale supplies. The men working under the sliding scale system already have suffered a considerable reduction of pay, because of the smaller tonnage turned out.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision on the railroad freight rates was a factor in the findings of the Finance Committee. The railroads have not yet displayed any haste to buy equipment as the result of the higher rates, but there are prospects that the carriers will gradually come into the market. Railroad purchases have been at a minimum for many months. The rigid policy maintained by the roads to spend as little as possible was an item of serious moment to the steel employers in their deliberations over the wage level for the ensuing year. Now it is believed that, while the railroads may be cautious in placing buying orders, the inflow spread over the opening months of 1915 will be enough to improve substantially the earnings of the manufacturers.

Outside of the buying from railroad sources, it is known that the steel companies see prospects of improvement of general purchases. Since the war began the domestic market has been adversely affected. Inquiries received since the middle of December, however, show that some substantial orders are in sight, and a considerable betterment is predicted for January.

$12,000 for H. B. Hollins & Co.

Judge Hough, in the Federal District Court, yesterday, authorized A. Leo Everett, receiver for H. B. Hollins & Co., stock brokers, to give the New York Stock Exchange a general release for the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the seat of Brittan N. Busch, a member of the bankrupt firm. The seat was sold last month for $38,000, and against it were several liens, which, when satisfied, left a balance of about $12,000. When this sum has been paid to the receiver he will hand it over to Hollins & Co., according to the composition agreement of June.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

New high records for the season were made for most of the active positions in the wheat market, and sentiment was again very bullish. Early in the day the market experienced a setback of ⅝c to ⅞c from the previous closing level under profit-taking and liquidation on the part of timid longs, who were nervous, owing to quite active selling in Chicago by houses who were thought to represent exporters. Around midday it became evident that exporters were in the market and had taken about 2,000,000 bushels at seaboard and interior points, and when this was discovered there was a rush to buy, which sent prices up 2c to 3c a bushel within a comparatively short time, and final quotations were only slightly below the highest, with net gains of 1⅝c to 2⅛c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.33¾ and No. 2 hard at $1.34, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for export; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.35¼, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.38¾, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	137½	134⅛	134⅝	132½	96⅜
May	137½	134⅛	137½	135⅝	97⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

December	138⅛	135¼	138⅛	136½	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	126⅝	123⅝	126⅜	124¼	87⅝
May	129⅛	126¼	128⅞	127⅛	90⅜
July	120⅝	118¼	120⅜	118⅝	87⅝

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were firmer, closing ⅝ to ¾c above the previous close, but the firmer feeling was largely borrowed from wheat, as the demand was not particularly active and receipts were larger than last week at interior points. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; Prime Argentine, 73c nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	65	64⅝	65	64⅝	69⅝
May	71¼	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	69½
July	72	71	72	71⅛	69

OATS.

The oats market also felt the influence of the strength in wheat and prices were ¼ to ⅝c higher, although the buying was not of an aggressive character and underlying sentiment was a little bearish. The local cash market was firm, standard being quoted at 54½ to 55c; No. 2 white, 55 to 55½c; No. 3 white, 54 to 54½c; No. 4 white, 53½ to 54c; fancy clipped white, 57 to 57½c; ordinary clipped white, 53½ to 56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48¾	48⅛	48⅝	48⅝	39
May	53	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	41½

COTTONSEED OIL.

A further show of firmness in the lard position and a sharp upturn in cotton prices had a stimulating influence on the market for cottonseed oil, and at the close of the day values were 1 to 6 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.70@5.95	5.65
December	..	..	5.70@5.90	5.65
January	5.80	5.80	5.83@5.85	5.83
February	..	..	5.97@5.99	5.90
March	6.09	6.02	6.08@6.10	6.00
April	..	..	6.19@6.21	6.20
May	6.37	6.30	6.36@6.37	6.35
June	6.42	6.42	6.47@6.49	6.41
July	6.56	6.55	6.57@6.58	6.54

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices were firmer, and it was evident that the trade at large was inclined to take a more favorable view of the market owing to comparatively small stocks and on indications that packers were not inclined to sell freely at present quotations. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 40,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 10,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.40	10.27	10.40	10.32	10.65
May	10.60	10.47	10.57	10.50	11.00
Ribs—					
January	10.20	10.12	10.20	10.15	10.77
May	10.57	10.45	10.57	10.47	11.07
Pork—					
January	18.65	18.45	18.62	18.47	20.45
May	19.20	18.95	19.12	18.97	20.87

COFFEE.

As there was no new development in the coffee market to attract business either way, trading was again very inactive, and after dragging along throughout the day with practically no business, values sagged off a little at the close under very moderate selling, final quotations being net unchanged to 6 points lower, with total sales for the day amounting to 2,250 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c and Santos 4s at 10c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.24
January	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.26
February	..	..	6.29@6.30	6.33
March	..	..	6.38@6.39	6.41
April	..	..	6.47@6.48	6.50
May	..	..	6.56@6.58	6.59
June	6.50	6.50	6.48@6.48	6.49
July	7.36	7.36	7.36@7.38	7.37
August	..	..	7.42@7.43	7.43
September	7.40	7.47	7.46@7.50	7.49
October	..	..	7.56@7.57	7.56
November	..	..	7.62@7.63	7.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 37,783 packages; last week, 31,171 packages. Exports to Europe, 250 packages; imports, 15 packages. While the movement has not been at all free, there has been moderate steady buying and a gradual hardening of values for nearly all grades of fresh butter. Receipts have increased somewhat because of numerous shipments being turned here from other points. Besides this, there has arrived some 8 carloads of Canadian Summer and Fall made creamery. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½c; higher-scoring lots, 35@35¼c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds, 27@30c; thirds, 25@27c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher-scoring lots, 32¾@33c; firsts, 29@31¼c; seconds, 26@28½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 29@31c; common to fair, 24@28c; renovated, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24½@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@22c; packing stock, held, fine, 22@22½c; current make, No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 19@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 37,066 cases. The trade slackened considerably toward the end of last week, previous high prices having curtailed the demand and shifted more of the trade to storage eggs, and with a slight increase in receipts, stock began to accumulate in receivers' hands. Prices showed decided weakness on Friday, and on Saturday there was a drop of about 8c per dozen on the leading grades, followed by a further decline of equal extent since the opening of the present week. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 30@34c; thirds and poorer, 24@29c; Fall refrigerator, poor to good, 19@26c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25½@26c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 22½@24c; undergrades, 16@22c; checks, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; defective, 40@45c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@47c; hennery browns, 41@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@40c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUYER,

capable young man, with splendid record in two of New York's oldest and best known ready-to-wear establishments, is desirous of associating himself with the buying branch of a responsible concern, either local or out of town, under desirable conditions. Box X 271 Times Annex.

JOBBERS.—We are showing the snappiest styles in $9 and $18 silk and cotton waists for your Spring trade; prompt deliveries at height of season assured; samples shown on request. H 28 Times Annex.

OLD-ESTABLISHED IMPORTING HOUSE open to make connection with domestic silk mills; good banking facilities. S 80 Times.

Reliable skirt contractor, large factory, desires connection with suit and skirt concerns. Low Prices, B 123 Times Downtown.

LOOKING at latest Spring novelties in coats and suits. 24 West 25th, fourth floor.

500 ladies' and misses' fancy coats, this season's styles, to close out at very low prices. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 32d St.

LOOKING AT SPRING SUITS AND COATS, 115 WEST 30TH ST., FIFTH FLOOR.

JOBBERS looking at cloth and silk dress for Spring. Epstein & Co., seventh floor, 137 West 25th St.

READY TO BUY silk and serge dresses. Call, with samples, 1st floor, 22-24 West 26th St.

JOBBER looking at Spring coats; must be snappy styles. 3 East 11th St., first floor.

INNOVATION trunk and sample cases for sale; reasonable. Frankel, 147 W. 25th St.

Will Look at Samples of Spring suits the whole week. Libowitz Bros., 55 E. 11th St.

GOOD jobs in skirts to close out at bargain prices. I. Hillman, 113 Greene St.

300 Skirts to close out at a very low price. Brill & Aronson, 27 E. 10th St.

Jobber Looking Popular Price Spring Coats, all week. 36 E. 12th, 5th floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring coats all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at Spring coats. 12 East 33d St., 9th floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

HOSIERY.—Salesman covering South 12 years with line women's knit underwear wants manufacturer's line hosiery in conjunction; only first-class proposition considered. S 173 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday ...4½@5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

One Effect of British Embargo.

The men's wear market will see some large advances made at the opening of heavy-weight goods unless the British embargo on wools is lifted in the meantime. Fabrics in which merino is used will sell, it is said, for what domestic half-blood woolens are now bringing. Three-eighths and quarter blood stocks are so scarce that it is rather difficult at the present time to predict what prices will be quoted. One thing is certain, however, and that is low and medium grade materials will verge closely in price on what was formerly paid for much finer fabrics.

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Raw Cocoa Prices Rise.

Despite the fact that this is a between seasons period, the price of raw cocoa in this market is advancing under the stimulus afforded by the export demand that has been created since the outbreak of the war. A great deal of the cocoa that was formerly bought in Hamburg is now being purchased here, though some of this business is being done direct between the buying and producing countries. The Scandinavian countries and Denmark are reported to be buying well, and it is said to be possible that some of the cocoa being taken by importers there is being sent into Germany by them. No cocoa business is being done with Germany direct from this market. Stocks are limited here now, and prices range from 13¾@14 cents a pound for the Haiti product to 20@21 cents for raw cocoa from Maracaibo.

***

Copying Evil Rampant.

With the need experienced by many stores to increase their margins of profit to make up for a loss in volume of sales, the copying evil is being practiced more freely than ever. Many instances are narrated by manufacturers where a small order has been placed with them, and the merchandise secured has been given out to another manufacturer for copying purposes. This has, of course, fallen more heavily on the makers of higher priced goods than on others. They are under expenses that the smaller man does not have to pay out and, consequently, they cannot get below a certain figure in calculating costs. The retailer's customers, on the other hand, do not reap any benefit from the store's ability to get its goods cheaper. They pay the same price as if the merchandise came from the originator and not the copyist.

***

Hard Coal Trade in Better Shape.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today: "Last week's cold spell toned up the anthracite market moderately, but it was too short-lived to have any very pronounced effect on the wholesale situation. Retail dealers did a brisk business, since the sudden change in temperature caught many consumers unprepared. Stocks were reduced, and more or less replenishing was necessary, though the comparatively slight revival in demand indicates that the retailers are willing to see their supplies still further depleted before buying on a heavy scale. In bituminous circles other developments of the week have been overshadowed by the rate decision, which many regard as something that is sure to have a beneficial effect on business in general and so help the coal trade sooner or later."

***

Selling Gray Goods Far Ahead.

According to one of the best-known commission merchants in the local dry goods field, the commission houses which sell gray goods make a serious error when they book orders that require delivery at a period later than sixty days from the date of the order. The commission houses have taken varying losses for this reason since the war began, he contends, and they will continue to take them as unforeseen circumstances arise if they insist on booking long-delivery contracts. Such contracts, he says, are all in favor of the buyers. If prices should decline in the interval between the placing of the order and the delivery of the goods, he says that the buyer will try to repudiate the contract, while if they advance he will surely insist on delivery by the mill. With the commission houses guaranteeing the accounts they sell, he maintains that the burden of loss can only fall on them.

***

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Trading was not overactive in the gray goods market yesterday, but prices were firmer in tone under the bullish influence of the upturn in cotton. There were some sales of 38½-inch 64-56s at 3 9-16 cents for delivery in the early Spring months, and some small sales of 64-60s in that width were reported at 3⅝ cents for January delivery. For the most part, however, the latter goods were firmly held by the mills at 3 11-16 cents for spot shipment. The upturn in prices has put a temporary check on trading, the buyers being unwilling yet to concede the lasting qualities of the rise and being apparently determined to "wait it out." The following are the prices generally quoted:

	Spot.	Spring.	Future.
39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	5¾c	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5	5⅛	5⅛
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾	3⅞	3¾
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
38½-inch, 60-52s	3½	3¾	3⅝
38½-inch, 60-48s	3½	3¾	3⅝
37

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Prime Equipment Notes, with large cash equity, to yield 6%.

We solicit personal interviews and correspondence.

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1857

Standard Oil

Many investors prefer to buy good stocks rather than bonds. To this class some of the Standard Oil stocks should appeal.

For information on any of these issues call or write to our Department of Service.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

1857

FARSON BONDS
MUNICIPAL
To Net **4¾%**
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CALIFORNIA 5s
Send for full particulars.
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Municipal Bonds
Our list of high grade Municipal Bonds yielding from
4% to 4.92%
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Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

Approved by New York Public Service Commission, Second District

We are offering on a 7% basis, the cumulative first preferred stock of the Elmira (N. Y.) Water, Light & Railroad Co., the issue of which was approved by the New York Public Service Commission, Second District.

This first preferred stock is followed by $1,000,000 second preferred and $1,000,000 common stock, both of which are earning and paying dividends.

BODELL & CO.
Providence
Boston Springfield

Ask for our Pamphlet No. 1468, "Accumulating Your Competency"
Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY—BOSTON—CHICAGO.

E. F. Hutton & Co
Bond Department
Woolworth Building
New York

Redmond & Co.
Investment Securities
33 Pine Street
New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Corporation Wage Decision an Encouraging Development —Irregular Dividend News.

It is highly significant that notwithstanding the conditions which have prevailed in the steel trade, largely as a result of the war in Europe, the United States Steel Corporation decided yesterday not to make any general reduction in wages at this time. The opinion in the trade is that conditions of the last few weeks fully warrant a cut, but the Steel Corporation has always moved reluctantly in any wage reduction and it is influenced at this time in keeping up its general scale of pay by the hope that the improvement which has actually appeared on a small scale lately will grow in the near future and thus do away with the necessity of further consideration of a general wage reduction. Certain wage scales of the Steel Corporation are to be revised, but changes will be made only in respect to part of the skilled labor employed. The change will affect less than 10 per cent. of the number of men on the corporation's payroll.

The recent increase in rates granted to the railroads was a factor of some consequence in the Steel Corporation's decision not to reduce wages at this time. It is believed that as a result of the rate increase and of the decided betterment in the financial situation, railroads will order for next Spring more freely than they did a year ago. A substantial increase in the orders from that quarter will put a very different aspect on the steel trade's outlook. The action taken by the Steel Corporation yesterday does not mean that the question of a wage reduction is dismissed for good, but it does mean that the experienced Directors of the corporation see sufficient signs of a change for the better to warrant a postponement of action in this matter in the hope that a general reduction can be avoided altogether. Such decisions are not reached lightly and yesterday's announcement was therefore rightfully regarded as cheering news.

Early in the day the market had been strengthened by the decision in the Lehigh Valley case dismissing the Government's suit against that road and its affiliated coal company. Some of the stocks which had been adversely affected by the previous day's coal rate reduction in Pennsylvania rose on this Lehigh Valley news, but a good deal of the ground gained was lost later in the day. The announcement from the Steel Corporation came too late to exert its influence upon the market.

The dividend news of the day was conflicting. In keeping with recent reports, the Central Leather Company increased its common stock dividend to 3 per cent., but on the other side of the account was the action of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company in deferring its preferred stock payment. This is another aftermath of the cotton situation in the South, which had previously found reflection in the dividend reductions of the Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line roads. The existing situation is one which is likely to present such contrasts as appeared in these dividend announcements yesterday.

Call money went yesterday to 2½ per cent., which carried it back to the figure prevailing at the beginning of the week in which the war in Europe broke out. The tendency toward easier money has been very decided and the further decline in call money was no surprise to bankers.

Outward evidence of the present abundance of cash was seen yesterday in the decision of the Clearing House to discontinue the practice in force since the outbreak of the war of accepting national bank notes in settlement of Clearing House balances. The national banks of New York have now reduced their Aldrich-Vreeland currency to about $20,000,000. There has thus been retired by the New York banks a total of about $110,000,000 of this currency.

Foreign exchange rates were a trifle firmer yesterday, but presented no essential change in conditions. The present low rates are being profited by to cover obligations on the other side which might be continued at the option of American bankers, who are finding it, however, advantageous to cover these obligations at existing rates of exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.
Boston	5	5½	6
New York	5	5½	6
Philadelphia	5	5½	6
Cleveland	5	5½	6
Richmond	5	5½	6
Atlanta	5	5½	6
Chicago	5	5½	6
St. Louis	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	5	5½	6
Kansas City	5	6	6
Dallas	5	5½	6
San Francisco	5	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Four to six months.....3½@3⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 4@4½ per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent.

On time	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
	3¾@4	3¾@4	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Four to six months, best names.....4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.85⅝	$4.85½	$4.85¾
Cables	4.86⅜	4.85⅞	4.86¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.85¾	$4.86¼
Paris	5.16¾	5.16
Berlin	.88⅝	.88¾
Switzerland	5.23	5.22
Holland	.40 9-16	.40⅝
Italy	5.31	5.30½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $281,564,488; balance, $12,983,553; Subtreasury debit balance, $642,616.

The local banks have lost $2,824,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges at New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 30c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Minneapolis, 45c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $5 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, off ⅝d; in New York, 48⅛c, off 1¼c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Chase National Bank will pay the 6-year coupon notes of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. that mature on Jan. 1 upon presentation, with coupon attached, at the bank.

Stockholders of the Bankers Trust Company have been notified that the question of amending the by-laws so as to permit the reduction of the Directorate from 30 to 28 members will be voted upon at the annual meeting on Jan. 14.

Governors of the Stock Exchange who have been nominated for the Nominating Committee are L. W. Kendall, E. S. J. McVickar, Gustavus Sidenburg, John G. Bates and Allen L. Lindley. They will be voted upon by the membership on the second Monday in January. No opposition has arisen.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	121,775
Total year to date	368,895
Same period last year	47,293,394
Average price and change 50 stocks	81,325,643
Same day last year	60.81 — .06
	67.75 — .19

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24¾	25	1,350	Alaska Gold Mines	25	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
8¾	8⅞	100	Allis-Ch. Mfg	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	9,450	Amalg. Copper	53¼	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	+ ½
31⅞	32	2,400	Amer. Beet Sugar	31	32	31	32	+ ⅝
24¼	24⅝	400	American Can	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
39	40	700	Amer. Cotton Oil	39⅝	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
4⅞	5	200	Amer. Hide & L	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	...
20¼	21	1,900	Amer. Ice Secur	20¼	20¾	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
23	24	300	Amer. Locomotive	22½	22½	20	20⅝	-2⅜
...	31	100	Amer. Malt pf	23⅜	23⅜	21	23	- ½
57⅛	57⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
99	100	150	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	57½	57⅝	57½	57½	+ ½
105	107	100	Amer. Sugar Ref	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	- ⅛
117⅛	117½	1,100	Amer. Tel. & Tel	106	106	106	106	-1
103	104	100	Amer. Tob. pf., new	117⅜	118	117½	117¼	...
25	25¾	1,200	Anac. Copper	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅜
6	12	400	Assets Realization	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	- ⅛
92½	93	300	Atch., T. & S. Fe	5	5	5	5	-10
69¼	69½	1,666	Balt. & Ohio	92⅜	92¾	92⅜	92⅜	- ⅛
45¾	46	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	69½	70	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	6,510	Bethlehem Steel	69¾	69⅝	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	42½	43⅞	42½	43⅝	+ ⅜
155½	156	650	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	88	88½	88	88½	+3½
37	37⅛	2,200	Canadian Pacific	84¾	84¾	84¾	84⅞	+3½
42¼	43½	7,210	Central Leather	156	156½	155½	155¾	+ ¼
10¼	11	200	Ches. & Ohio	37⅛	37⅞	36⅞	37	+ ¼
87¾	87¾	100	Chic. Great West	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
32½	33¼	1,050	Chi., M. & St. P	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	...
29	...	900	Chino Copper	87¾	88⅞	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
114	115½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	33	33⅞	32¾	32¾	-1⅝
...	...	225	Consol. Gas	29	29	29	29	...
88	89	4,295	Cons. Gas rights	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
385	400	100	Cont. Can. pf	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	- 3-16
6	6½	57	Del., Lack. & West	85½	88½	88½	88½	-1¼
9¼	9½	500	Denver & Rio Gde	390	390	390	390	...
12	13	100	Denv. & R. Gde pf	5½	6	5¾	6	...
22½	22⅝	300	Distillers' Secur	9	9	9	9	...
3,800	35	3,800	Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	- ¼
167	170	800	Erie 1st pf	22¼	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
139	140	60	General Chemical	84½	85	84½	84¾	+ ¾
91½	92	147	General Electric	168	168	168	168	- ¾
24	24½	80	General Motors pf	92	92	92	92	...
113	113½	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
25¼	26	1,675	Great Northern pf	112	113¼	112	113¼	+ ¼
108½	111	300	Gt. N ctfs for ore p	26	28	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
16	16¼	100	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	-1
12⅛	12⅜	900	Inspiration Copper	16¼	16⅝	16	16	...
...	50	200	Int.-Bor. v. tr. ctfs	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	- ⅛
90	91	200	Int. Metropol. pf	50	50	50	50	- ½
...	3	100	Int. Harvest., N. J	90	90	90	90	- ½
57	58½	100	Int. Steam Pump	5	5	5	5	...
84	90	10	Kansas City So. pf	57	57	57	57	...
134	135	1,200	Laclede Gas	88	88	88	88	...
⅞	1⅛	200	Lehigh Valley	134	134½	134	134	+ ⅛
17⅞	18½	200	Mer. Marine	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	10¼	200	Miami Copper	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	- ⅛
120½	125	1,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	- ⅛
10	11	400	Missouri Pacific	122½	122⅝	122	122⅜	- ⅛
104	112	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	-2
11⅝	11⅞	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	10	10	10	10	-1¼
82⅜	83	1,900	Nat. Lead Co. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	- ¾
56	57	500	Nevada Con. Cop	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
20½	20⅝	1,000	N. Y. Central	82⅞	83½	82⅞	83¼	+ ¼
100	101	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	57	58	57	57	...
99½	99⅝	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	- ¼
106⅞	107	1,210	Norfolk & Western	100	100	100	100	...
115½	116½	1,765	Northern Pacific	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	- ⅛
15½	16	100	Penn. R. R	107⅜	107⅜	106⅜	106⅞	- ⅛
35½	36½	100	People's Gas, Chi	116	116	116	116	- ⅛
...	101	100	Pittsburgh Coal	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	- ⅞
1¼	1⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	100	Pressed St. Car. pf	100	100	100	100	...
144	144¼	900	Quicksilver	...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
...	80	13,900	Ray Con. Copper	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	...
18¼	20	200	Reading	145	145⅞	144	144⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	1⅛	200	Reading 2d pf. x d	80	80	80	80	...
82	82¾	2,050	Rep. Iron & Steel	19	19	19	19	...
...	15	1,700	Rock Island Co	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	- ⅛
43	45	4,100	Rock Island Co. pf	2	2	1½	1½	- ¾
31¼	32	140	So. Railway ext	83	83¾	82¼	82¼	-1
85½	88	200	Standard Milling	15	15	15	15	-1
31	31¾	25	Studebaker Co	45	45	45	45	...
128	133	900	Studebaker Co. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
12½	13½	100	Tennessee Copper	86	86	86	86	...
35	35½	100	Texas & Pacific	31	31½	30¾	31½	...
13⅞	16⅜	100	Third Avenue	13	13	13	13	- ⅝
...	26	3,550	Union Pacific	35	35	35	35	+ ½
...	400	400	Union Pacific war	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
...	100	100	Union Pacific pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
...	200	200	United Cigar Mfrs	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
101¼	102¼	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	41¼	41¾	41¼	41½	- ¾
48¾	48⅞	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	99	99	99	99	-1⅛
104½	104¾	27,500	U. S. Steel	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
47½	47⅝	400	U. S. Steel pf	48⅞	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ¼
16½	17½	1,200	Utah Copper	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	400	Western Maryland	47½	48	47½	47⅝	- ⅛
67⅜	67⅞	700	Western Union Tel	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
89¾	90½	100	Westingh. Elec & M	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	- ½
		100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	67	67	67	67	...
				90¼	90½	90¼	90½	+ ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	..	..
2s, c, 1930	96	97	Pan 3s, r, 1961	95½	..
3s, r, 1918	100	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	..	..
3s, c, 1918	100	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	99	..
4s, r, 1925	108¼	..			
4s, c, 1925	109¼	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	95¾	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	..	88	C R R of N J	..	310
Allis-C pf	34½	37	C & S A	..	..
Am Ag Ch, ex div	..	48½	Chi & Alt	..	106
Do pf, ex div	90	92	C G W pf	27	29
Am B Sug pf	78	83½	C. M. St. P. Paul pf	126	129
Am P S & Fdy	97	98¾	C & N W	122	124
Am C pf	89	89¾	C St. P. M. & Om	..	132
A C & F	43	46	Do pf	..	160
Do pf	113	115½	C. C. C & St L	..	21
Am C Fr	82	83	Do pf	..	40
Do pf	104	105	Cluett-P	..	67
Am Cot O	91	97½	Do pf	96	100
Am Exp	97	..	Col F & I	23½	25
A H & L pf	18½	19½	Col & So	20	..
Am Lin	7½	9	Do 1st pf	37	42
Do pf	27	30	Cont Can	42½	43½
A Loc pf	86½	..	Corn P R	8¼	8⅞
Am Malt	4	5	Do pf	63	66
A S pf	79½	..	Crex Carp	..	75
Am Smelt pf	155	..	Cub-Am S	..	48
Am St Fd	26	32	Do pf	..	90
A S R pf	113	115	Cuyamel	..	2
A T & C	..	58	Del & Hud	140	145
Am Tob	215½	221	Det & M	..	80
Am Wool	70¾	77	Det United	..	80
Am Wr Pa pf	..	11	Det U Ry	..	68½
Ann Arbor	..	30	D, S S & A	..	..
Do pf	..	70	Do pf	3	10
A T F & S pf	97½	99¾	Dom Coal	..	11
Atl C L	..	107	Do pf	..	28
Bald Loc	..	40	Dom I & S	..	35
Do pf	..	102¾	Do pf	..	105
Barco M	..	1	Dom Textile	92	94¾
Br Sh pf	..	8	Gugg Exp	45¼	46
B Un G	118	121	Hav E Ry, L & P	..	79
Bruns Ter	..	7½	Helme (G W) Co	..	152
B, R & P	..	90	Do pf	..	113
But'k Co	..	2	Homestake	..	115
Calif Pet	15⅝	16¾	Homestakes	..	117½
Do pf	..	52	Inger-R	..	105
Canada So	57½	..	Do pf	..	92
Case (J I) pf	..	82	Int Agric	..	12
Cent L pf	100¼	100¾	Do pf	..	10
Int H pf	..	117	Pitts C pf	80¼	81½
Int H Cor	..	82	Pitts S pf	..	90
Int Paper	7½	8¾	Pub S Cor	..	101
Do pf	32	33	P'man Co	150	151½
Int S P pf	5	..	Q'kell'r pf	1¾	2¼
Iowa Cent	4	8	Ry St Spr	23	28
Do pf	11	13	Do pf	88	90
Kan C So	21	22	Rlg 1st pf	..	86½
Do pf	57	58½	Rep I & S	..	..
Kayser (J) & Co	..	84	Rumely (M) Co	4½	4¾
Do 1st pf	104	106	Do pf	..	21
K & D M	3	10	St L & S F	..	..
L-W Fdy	26	..	Fran	2	2¼
Kresge (SS) Co	93¼	96½	Do 1st pf	10	14
Do pf	98	..	Do 2d pf	3	8
Lack Steel	25½	36	St L S W	..	20
L E & W	5	..	Do pf	..	38
Ligg & M	..	215	Seab A L	13	16
Do pf	..	111	Do pf	..	43
Lorill Co	..	100	Sears-R	179	182
Do 1st pf	100	105	Do pf	120½	121
Do 2d pf	..	94¾	S-S S & I	22	24
Louis & N	..	170	So P R S	..	..
M'kay Cos	60½	..	So Ry pf	..	100
Do pf	..	111	Std M pf	67½	68½
Man Elev	..	68	T P L Tr	98	..
M Dep Sts	..	120½	Do pf	3	5
Do pf	..	98¼	T C I	96	97
Mer M pf	2	8	U Cr Type	..	70
Mex Pet	52½	54½	Do pf	..	102
M & St L	..	11	U B & P	..	5¼
Do pf	..	27	Do pf	20	22
M, St P & S S M	105	108	Un Dry G	..	..
Do pf	..	127	Do pf	35	60
Do 1st	73	82	U Rys Inv	7½	8
M, K & T	..	14	Do pf	23	24
Do pf	..	26½	U S Ind Pf	7	9
Mon Pow	..	81	U S Exp	..	14
Do pf	..	100	U S Ind A	..	17
M P 1st pf	99	..	Do pf	..	75
Mor & Es	156	167	U S Sm P	..	51
N C & St L	..	135	U S Rub	52½	53½
Do pf	..	88	Va-Car C	..	20
Nat En pf	78	..	Do pf	..	92
Nat Lead	43	46	Va R & P	..	26
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	26	Do pf	..	96¾
N Y, L & W	..	120	Wabash	¾	1
West	..	120	Do pf	1¾	2¼
Nor So	..	89	W F Exp	..	80
N & W pf	83	89	W Md pf	29¾	..
North Am	66½	68¾	W E & M 1st pf	..	116
Ont Min	2	3	Weym-B	..	280
Pabst B pf	90	115	W & L E	2	3
Pac Mail	19½	21½	Do pf	9	15
P T & T	25	27	Do 2d pf	3	4
Do pf	87	89¾	Wis Cent	31	37
Pett-Mull	12	27	W'ngh (F) pf	..	115
Do 1st pf	80	90			
P C, C & St L	..	68			
Do pf	..	89			

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five Industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	69.11	68.58	68.76	— .10
Industrials	53.07	52.66	52.87	— .02

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 15	63.21	61.60	61.73	— .66
Dec. 16	61.98	61.40	61.84	— .09
Dec. 17	61.78	61.40	61.52	— .32
Dec. 18	61.87	60.87	61.54	+ .02
Dec. 21	61.68	61.33	61.45	— .09
Dec. 22	61.09	60.62	60.81	— .64

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10 Dec. 15	68.06
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23 Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06 Dec. 8	77.60
Year to date	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.81
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	86.52	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf	93	98	93	98
Am. Mach. & F'dry	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	17¾	17½	18	
Conley Foil Co	275	300	280	300
Johnston T. F. & M	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	125	135	125	135
MacAndrews & F	160	180	160	180
P. R.-Am Tobacco	230	240	230	240
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	120	125	118	123
R. J. Reynolds Tob	275	290	275	290
Riker & Heg., old	138	143	138	143
Riker & Hegeman pf	92	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	3⅜	3¾	3½	4
Tobacco Prod. Corp	85	87	85½	88
United Cigar Stores	91	94	90	93
United Cigar St. pf	108	114	108	115
United Profit Shar	17	17¼	17½	17¾

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TODAY.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend today:

American Coal Products common.
Beech Creek Railroad.
New York State Railways com. and pf.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Tuesday. Asked.	Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Bid.
6s ...Sept., 1915	101¼	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
6s ...Sept., 1916	102¾	103	102¾	103
4½s...March, 1957	104½	104¼	104½	104¼
4½s...March, 1963	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s...May, 1957	104	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s...Nov., 1957	104	104¼	103⅞	104
4½s...May, 1917	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s...Nov., 1917	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s...March, 1964	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s...March, 1962	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s...Sept., 1960	98	98¼	97¾	98¼
4½s...March, 1930-60	98	98¼	97¾	98¼
4s ...May, 1959	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾
4s ...Nov., 1958	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
4s ...Nov., 1957	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
4s ...Nov., 1956	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼
4s ...Nov., 1955	94	95½	93¾	95½
4s ...Nov., 1936	95	95½	93¾	95½
4s ...1918-1919	98½	96	95	96
3½s...Nov., 1954-5	84½	85	84½	85
3½s...May, 1954	84½	84½	84½	84¾
3½s...1950-1954	83¾	84½	83¾	84¼

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4¼	4.95 4.75
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.95 4.80
Baltimore & P'dry	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.95 4.80
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		5.05 4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½		5.05 4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.20 4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.90 4.70
Del. & Hudson	1915-'24	5		5.00 5.15
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½		4.85 4.62
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.30 5.10
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.20 4.80
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.00 5.00
Mo., Kan. & T	1914-'23	5		4.95 4.75
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.30 5.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.30 6.20
Norfolk & West	1915-'24	4½	@5	5.30 5.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'24	4½		4.88 4.62
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.65 5.30
St. L. I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5		4.75 4.80
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5		5.88 5.25
Southern Railway	1914-'24	5		5.80 5.10
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.25 4.90
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5		5.00 4.95

UNITED PROFIT SHARING
TO INCREASE CAPITAL
TO $2,000,000
Stockholders to be given right to subscribe for four new shares at par ($1.00) for each share owned.
On present capitalization of $350,000 this company is earning at the rate of $1,505,000 net annually and has contracts closed for next year assuring net profits of $1,920,000.
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Direct private wires to all markets.

SAFETY FIRST
A Preferred 7% Investment
Reinforced by capital paid in for the Common Stock and again reinforced and guaranteed by Insurance Policy in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. No stock is issued for good will, services, or organization expense. Every dollar paid into Company available in good, sound assets. Offer one or more $100.00 shares.
SAFETY ASSURED
Write CLAREMONT E. SMITH,
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DEBENTURE 6%
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Bought, Sold and Quoted
Our books are audited by Messrs. Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
STOCKS—BONDS
—WHEAT—
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Wanted
Tacoma Gas Light....5s
Consolidated Railways....4s
Providence Securities Deb....4s
Utah Gas & Coke....5s
Central States Elec....5% Notes
Consolidation Coal....6s
Offer
Consumers Power, 1929....5s
Kansas City Ry. & Light....5s
New England Power....5s
Mobile Gas....5s
Twin City Rapid Transit....5s
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84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
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United Electric Co., N. J., 4s
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Ingersoll Rand Company, Common
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Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg, Com.
Havana Tobacco 5s
Manhattan Railway
Manhattan Shirt, Pfd.
Maxwell Motors
Westinghouse-Bruton Scrip
SLATTERY & CO
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Phone 4361 Broad. Est. 1908.

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Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N. E. L. I. City, N. Y.

Should Business Men Buy Stocks?
As many disagree on this question, you will be interested to see what
ROGER W. BABSON
has to say in his reply.
It's done up in an attractive little booklet that you can keep.
Send for it; there is no charge.
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Employers please apply to
Wall Street Employees Relief Committee
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Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources over $200 000 000

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"Save while you may,
No morning sun lasts
The whole day."
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING and SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.
Established 1888.

INVESTMENTS.
The Annalist, every Monday, deals with the world's finances, authoritatively and independently. By mail 10 cents; $4 a year. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LAKE SHORE VOTES TO JOIN CENTRAL

Stockholders Ratify the Merger Into a New $300,000,000 Corporation.

GREAT FILING FEES PAID

Indiana Receives $300,000 and Illinois $319,000—General Offices to be Removed from Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—The consolidation of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company was effected here today at a meeting of Lake Shore stockholders, when they ratified action taken by the New York Central stockholders on July 20 last. The capital stock is $300,000,000. The consolidated companies are to be known as the New York Central Railroad Company.

It is said that the merger will result in the removal of the general offices of the Lake Shore from Cleveland either to New York or Chicago. There are 1,200 employes in the offices here, and it is said that many of these probably will be transferred to the new headquarters.

The first of the general offices to be moved probably will be the Auditing Department. The transfer of all the offices will take several months.

While no official statement was made, pending action of the Board of Directors, it is generally believed here that A. H. Smith, now President of both the Lake Shore and New York Central Companies, will be elected President of the newly formed system. Officials of the road assert that as a result of the merger the New York Central is the largest railroad system in the world.

Practically all of the stockholders voted by proxy. Clarence H. Venner, holder of five shares of Lake Shore stock, opposed the consolidation on behalf of himself and "several other stockholders." It was announced that a meeting of the Directors would be held within thirty days after the "usual legal notice" of the merger had been given.

Under the merger, every share of Lake Shore stock will be traded for five shares of stock in the new corporation.

The Lake Shore was incorporated on Aug. 14, 1869, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. It was a consolidation of the Buffalo & Erie, Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Companies. It comprises 1,572 miles of track, extending from Buffalo to Chicago, with branches to Detroit, Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne, Oil City, and other cities.

The Lake Shore late yesterday filed a deed of record here to the Central Trust Company and G. F. Littleton, trustee, of New York, securing an issue of $100,000,000 twenty-five-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, covering all equipment, real estate, &c. It is dated July 1, 1914.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—Articles of consolidation of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Companies were filed with the Secretary of State here this afternoon. A fee of $300,000 was paid to the State when the articles were filed. This is the largest incorporation fee, it is said, ever paid to the State of Indiana.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 22.—A fee of $319,590.48, establishing a new record, was paid to the State of Illinois today in connection with the consolidation of the Lake Shore and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Companies with the New York Central.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The agreement of April 27, 1914, consolidating the New York Central, the Lake Shore, and several other subsidiary railroad companies into the New York Central Railroad Company was filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon upon receipt of the news from Cleveland that the Lake Shore stockholders had indorsed the plan. As the capital stock of the consolidated corporation is no greater than the combined capitalization of the several roads merged, no corporation tax was paid.

PELL & CO.'S NEW OFFER.

Suggest Trustee for Assets of Failed Brokerage Firm.

S. H. P. Pell & Co., the stock and cotton brokerage firm that failed on July 31, made a new offer of composition to creditors yesterday at a meeting before Referee Peter B. Olney at the New York County Lawyers' Association. The offer provides that all the firm's assets be transferred to John W. Jay, as trustees, who will issue certificates of participation in the assets and liquidate them for the benefit of creditors. The proposal was made as a compromise plan for eliminating the differences that have existed between Stock Exchange and Cotton Exchange creditors.

A committee of creditors has been formed, consisting of A. B Gwathmey, Jr.; Nathaniel L. Carpenter, R. M. Stuart Worthley, W. H. Hubbard, Walter L. Emerson, W. C. Fraser, and John G. Lonsdale, to consider the composition plan. David H. Miller, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said an examination of assets indicated that about 40 per cent. of the claims could be paid.

To Help Holly Co. Fill Orders.

Judge Mayer yesterday, in the Federal District Court, authorized C. Philip Coleman and Grayson M. P. Murphy, as receivers for the International Steam Pump Company, to manufacture at its Snow plant machinery on account of the Holly Manufacturing Company. This concern is a subsidiary of the International, and has no plant of its own to fulfill its orders, which amount to $356,035.72.

New Minimum for Three Stocks.

The Committee on Minimum Prices of the Stock Exchange has lowered the basis price of International Harvester Corporation from 82 to 78, Julius Kayser Company common from 86 to 80, and Underwood Typewriter preferred from 102 to 100. The change goes into effect today.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of December show these aggregating changes in gross earnings, those reporting increases and those reporting decreases being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,137,461	+ 184,730
Twenty-two roads	10,132,083	—2,622,354
Total (25 roads)	11,269,546	—2,437,624

BALTIMORE & OHIO for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$6 879,270	$8 073,888	$9,040,351
Net	1 574,067	1,327,730	2,721,429
5 mos. gross	40,464,360	45,007,873	44,146,241
Net	11,205,555	12,242,171	13,099,750

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Receipts and expenditures for Dec. 21:

	Dec. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$372,690	$10,618,845	$103,460,797
Ordinary	1,191 626	23,170 102	155,352 575
Cor. & inc. tax	10,372	252,231	5,987,579
Miscellaneous	28,500	2,822,765	34,743,549
Total	1,603,089	36,863,995	302,524,792
Expenditures	1,628,106	40,613,794	363,444,814
Deficit	25,019	3,746,799	60,920,022

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1914.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $8,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18, 1915.
Money deposited before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1, 1915.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1915, Interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of January, 1915, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited before January 10th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st.
ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PANFIELD Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.
Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street
New York, December 7th, 1914.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20th.
Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.
ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1914, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 18th, 1915.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th will draw interest from Jan 1st, 1915.
H. B. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (111th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum.
Credited January 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, January 21st, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 11th, draws interest from January 1, 1915.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT A INTEREST be paid to depositors, entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1914.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1915.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HOLSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, December 10th, 1914.
—NOTICE—
Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or October 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, December 11th, 1914.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.
New York, December 11, 1914.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westchester Racing Association will be held at 43 Exchange Place, New York, on Thursday, January 7, 1915, at 3 P. M.
H. I. PELZ, Secretary.

5% Rate Case

The Problem of the Railroads and Railroad Securities of the United States is the People's Problem

It is the broad principle involved, not technicalities, that must be solved

We have prepared a pamphlet (No. 104) giving a visual and practical illustration of this subject, and will be pleased to mail it, with our compliments, upon request.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago Boston
Philadelphia Buffalo Baltimore
A. B. Leach & Co., Ltd.
London
Address: Statistical Dept.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.
5% Convertible Debenture Bonds
Due February 1, 1924
Net current assets $29,000,000, or nearly twice entire funded debt.
Net earnings more than 4 times interest charges.
Price to yield nearly 6%.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000
The valuable facilities of a conservative and stable financial institution are at the service of the customers of the Harriman National Bank, which fully recognizes its obligation toward those who entrust to it the custody of their business credit and financial capital, whether for reciprocal favor or for safekeeping.
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Company of New York
MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY
Fifth Avenue Branch, 423 Fifth Ave., cor. 38th St.
Plaza Branch, 786 Fifth Ave., cor. 60th St.
Modern Safe Deposit Vaults at Both Branches
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus (earned) $5,300,000
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations.

WON'T PAY DEBTS TO ENEMIES

Austria's Announcement Concerning Notes Due Jan. 1.

A statement was issued from the Austro-Hungarian Consulate yesterday, in which it was announced that Austrian 4½ per cent. notes, which are due Jan. 1 next will be redeemable only when accompanied by an affidavit that they are not the property of a person with whose country Austria is at war. Unless accompanied by such an affidavit the redemption of the notes will be temporarily suspended.

"The British and French Governments," the statement in part read, "having, after the outbreak of the war with Austria-Hungary discriminated against Austrian and Hungarian citizens with respect to their rights of property, and the other countries at war with the dual monarchy having adopted similar measures, the Austrian Government is reluctantly compelled to retaliate. An order in council dated Oct. 23, 1914, gave it authority to use reprisals with regard to the property of alien enemies, consequently the Austrian Government has resolved that the Austrian Government 4½ per cent. notes, due Jan. 1, 1915, will on maturity be redeemable only if accompanied by an affidavit stating that they are not the property of a citizen of a country at war with Austria-Hungary, nor that they were acquired on or after Dec. the 22 of December, 1914, from such a citizen, and that no citizen of a country at war with Austria-Hungary has any beneficiary interest therein."

The form of affidavit prescribed by the Government of Austria-Hungary can be obtained upon application to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General, 24 State Street, on or after Dec. 26 next.

Bankers here estimate that about $8,000,000 of notes are held by banks in this country, and no difficulty in obtaining payment is expected, provided the proper affidavits are made.

It is evident from the statement that English and French owners of the notes are especially referred to in the way of reprisals to be made by the Austrian Government. As far as is known, few of the notes found lodgment in France and the total English holdings are estimated at not more than $500,000.

LONDON, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Austrian pres is using every device to conceal from the public any knowledge of the disaster to the armies that invaded Servia. One of the immediate results is to rob Austria-Hungary of all benefits of her loan of $25,000,000 contracted with the United States two years ago.

The Austrian Government still has on its hands $12,500,000 worth of this paper she has never been able to place.

CLEARING HOUSE KILLS RULE

Banknotes In Settlement of Balances No Longer Required.

The Clearing House discontinued yesterday receiving national banknotes in payment of balances. This action was simply a reversion to the usual rule, and furnished another indication of the improvement in the banking situation.

The resolution to permit the use of banknotes in the settlement of balances was adopted by the Clearing House Committee on Aug. 3, when various extraordinary measures were being taken, including the issue of loan certificates and of emergency currency. The last of the loan certificates were retired several weeks ago, and the emergency notes taken out by the banks in this city have been reduced to about $20,000,000 out of a total issued to them of about $130,000,000.

The Clearing House Committee, at its meeting on Monday, decided that there was no further necessity for the use of banknotes in settlement of balances, and the resolution of Aug. 3 was rescinded.

CENTRAL LEATHER DIVIDEND

Company Pays 3 Per Cent. Out of Earnings Increased by the War.

Directors of the Central Leather Company yesterday declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to shareholders of record on Jan. 11. A year ago a dividend of 2 per cent. was paid.

It is understood that the company has benefited in point of earnings from the buying of equipment in this country for the armies of Europe. The demand for shoes has stimulated the leather market. In the September quarter the company reported net income of $414,833 available for the junior shares, the equivalent of more than 1 per cent. on the stock.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 70f. 50c. for cash. Exchange on London, 25f. 18c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	88	†91
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	45	55
American Power & Light pf	82	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	64	†68
American Water Work & Electric	5	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	20
Am W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	61
Cities Service	46	50
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Colorado Power Co.	13½	15
Colorado Power Co. pf.	85	90
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	54	56
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	78	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	86	92
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	40	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s	..	71
Empire District Electric pf.	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	52
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	18	23
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	11	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	53	57
Northern States Power	20	22
Northern States Power pf.	80	82
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	85	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	71
Southern California Edison	77	80
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17½	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	9
Tennessee Ry., Licht & Power pf.	35	42
United Light & Rys.	43	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	71
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13	15
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Andes	.01	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.27
Caledonia	.39	Occidental Con	.85
Confidence	.15	Ophir	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Overman	.12
Crown Point	.35	Savage	.04
Gould & Curry	.01	Seg. Belcher	.05
Hale & Norcross	.03	Sierra Nevada	.05
		Union Con	.06

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Diamondf. Daisy	.09
Jim Butler	.76	Diamondf. B. B.	.06
McNamara	.01	Florence	.90
Midway	.08	Goldfield Con. M.	1.56
Mizpah Ext.	.30	Goldfield Merger	.86
Montana	.35	Jumbo Ext.	2.60
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.13
Rescue Eula	.06	Silver Pick	.13
Tonopah Ext.	2.70	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.36	Nevada Hills	.30
West End	.59	Round Mountain	.45

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.45	Manhattan Con	.02
Booth	.17	Manhattan Big F.	.09
C. O. D.	.08		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8½	9¼	Jackpot	6¼	8
Elkton	49½	50	McKinney	41	42¼
El Paso	170	189	Old Gold	.000	2
Findlay	2	2¼	Portland	113¼	115
Gold Dollar	5	5½	Vindicator	120	125
Isabella	13½	14	Rav. B. H.	3¼	3⅝

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Dec. 12 to 19, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Dec. 12	$57,608,977.41	$48,537,350.13	$7,525,425.00
Net increase	500,000.00	*412.03	
Outstanding Dec. 19	$58,108,977.41	$48,536,947.10	$7,525,425.00
Cash balance Dec. 19	18 596,896.21		
Net obligation	$39,512,081.20		

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL.
The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under Mortgage dated July 2, 1900, made by The Berkshire Ice Company, hereby gives notice pursuant thereto, that proposals to sell The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at prices not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, may be made to said Trustee for account of the Sinking Fund, due January 2, 1915. All such proposals must be in writing, addressed to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, and must be delivered before 3 P. M. on March 1, 1915.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, December 2, 1914.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.
Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated November 2, 1914, the City of Ponce, P. R., will redeem at par, on and after January 2, 1915, at the office of Muller Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 154 to 178, inclusive. Interest on said Bonds will cease on January 1, 1915.
S. MORET, Mayor of Ponce, P. R.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.
Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated October 2d, 1914, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after January 2d, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000.00) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 469 to 493, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1915. R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY,
No. 24 Broad Street,
New York City, December 8th, 1914.
The Board of Directors of THE SECURITIES COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the capital stock of the company, payable January 15th, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1914.
EDWIN G. WOODLING, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., January 2, 1915, and then opened, for recasting sixty buoy bells, approximate weight 225 pounds each; ten buoy bells, approximate weight 1,000 pounds each. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1914.—Sealed proposals for constructing concrete storehouse there will be received until 10 A. M., Jan 21, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application to Constructing Quartermaster.

Electric Properties Corporation
37 Wall Street, New York.
A. LUDLOW KRAMER, President
PUBLIC UTILITY and INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FINANCED
DIRECTORS

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Pres., American Sugar Ref. Co.	HOMER LORING, Loring & Co., Bankers, Boston.
F. Q. BROWN, Redmond & Co., New York.	J. R. McGINLEY, Capitalist, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PAUL D. CRAVATH, Cravath & Henderson, Attorneys.	JOHN SEAGER, Secretary & Treasurer.
ERNEST B. FLIPPEN, Attorney, Richmond, Va.	E. G. TILLOTSON, Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleveland.
J. H. GRASSMAN, Asst. Secretary & Treasurer.	GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.
HENRY R. HAYES, Stone & Webster.	W. D. UPTEGRAFF, Union Switch & Signal Co.
JAMES IMBRIE, Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co., New York	JOHN F. WALLACE, Chairman & President, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
A. LUDLOW KRAMER, President.	H. H. WESTINGHOUSE, Pres., Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Pres., The Equitable Trust Co. of New York.	ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Pres., Chase National Bank.

Westinghouse Church Kerr & Co.
JOHN F. WALLACE, Chairman and President
Engineers - Constructors
Investigations Reports Appraisals

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
60 Broadway Fifth Av. & 34th St.
Lenox Av. & 125th St. Third Av. & 148th St.
A reference card showing at a glance the new War Stamp Taxes will be furnished on request.

Atwood Violett & Co.
20 Broad St., New York
MEMBERS
New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges
ESTABLISHED
W. A. Violett & Co. 1842
Violett, Black & Co. 1869
Atwood Violett & Co. 1890
Contracts of the New York Cotton Exchange are now practically guaranteed by Congressional Enactment, as to grade and staple, and became immediately operative upon reopening of that Exchange on November 16th last. They have therefore, intrinsic value as an investment, never possessed before. Full particulars or request.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first meeting of the incorporators and subscribers to the capital stock of the D'ANGIO MACHER & CO., INC., will be held at the office of the company at 23 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1915, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of making by-laws and for the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.
New York, December 22nd, 1914.
CARLO D'ANGIO,
ALEXANDER D'ANGIO,
Directors and Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first meeting of the directors of D'ANGIO MACHER & CO., INC., will be held at the office of the company at 23 East 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1915, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for all any any lawful business that may be deemed advisable by the directors present thereat.
New York, December 22nd, 1914.
CARLO D'ANGIO,
ALEXANDER D'ANGIO.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, December 1, 1914.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 238 Broadway, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 9th, 1915, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 13th, 1915.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, January 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, December 29th, 1914, and remain closed until 10 A. M., January 17th, 1915.
C. P. DONNELLY, JR., Secretary.
New York, Dec. 5th, 1914.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
To the stockholders of Bowman & Roeder Company, Inc.:
Notice is hereby given that the election of directors for the Bowman & Roeder Company, Inc., not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing directors thereof, and also for the purpose of electing inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 6 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated New York, December 15, 1914.
G. B. ROEDER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 10, 1914.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 22, 1914.
AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the Company on the fifth day of Jan. next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Wilfred J. Worcester, Sec.

The American Exchange National Bank, New York.
New York, Dec. 11, 1914.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, No. 128 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1:00 P. M. ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 12, 1914.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

DAVIS BROWN, INC.—A meeting of the Directors will be held at 306 East 40th St. on Dec. 31, 1914, 5 P. M., by order of the President. (Signed) J. DUKLAUER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 12, 1915. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.
B. L. HASKINS, Cashier,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

A. BRONSON.—A meeting of the Directors will be held at 306 East 40th St. on Dec. 31, 1914, 5 P. M. By order of the President. (Signed) J. DUKLAUER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
FOUNDED 1803
223rd Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
42 Wall Street,
December 17th, 1914.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1914.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 22, 1914.
The Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company has declared a Christmas Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) and a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the capital stock of the Company; the former payable on December 23, 1914, and the latter on January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record as of the close of business December 22, 1914.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., December 22, 1914, and reopen at 10 A. M., January 2, 1915.
Checks for the respective dividends will be mailed on December 23 and December 31, 1914.
ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.

The Market and Fulton National Bank
New York, Dec. 22, 1914.
A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 1st, 1915. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 15, 1914, a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island

15 Minutes from Herald Square, via Pennsylvania R. R. Station.

FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Billiard Room. Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.
Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
"New York's Suburban Hotel de Luxe."
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Specially Low Winter Rates.

NEW JERSEY.

Elmwood HOTEL
43-45 South Walnut St.
East Orange, N. J.
One of the largest family hotels in the Oranges. Over 50 suites, all with private bath; reception rooms, palm room, billiard room; dancing. Special rates to families and long-term guests; 35 minutes from Broadway and Cortlandt St., 5 minutes from Lackawanna East Orange Station.
EAST ORANGE HOTEL CO.,
M. A. Martin, Mgr.

HOTEL ALVORD
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Four minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. The most popular and desirable commuters' home out of New York.
A modern, homelike hotel, with enviable reputation for its cleanliness and exceptionally good table. All outside sunny rooms, with private baths. Telephone in every room. Afternoon teas. Dancing. Reasonable terms.
F. S. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r. WM. M. GRIGSON, Manager.

The Marlborough
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, together with table service unexcelled anywhere for twice the money, all for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive, homelike and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one minute from station.
W. T. READE, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months.
Bookings now being made for the Christmas Holidays.

HOTEL DENNIS
IN WINTER
Provides a charm of comfort and ease admirably characteristic of a hotel that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; tennis.
RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LENOX HOTEL
Again Under the Management of
S. WEISSKOPF.
Phone Lakewood 328.

Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Modern and Homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

The Bethel Inn
Bethel, Maine.
An Inn of Comfort.
Every Convenience. Hot-water heat and open fires. Good roads for sleighing. Toboggan slide and ponds for skating.
Trains from New York at 9:40 P. M. to Portland, Me., and thence to Bethel viz. Grand Trunk.
Booklet on request.
A. W. WEEKS, Manager.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FAMOUS RESORT
The Kirkwood
CAMDEN, S. C.
Long Leaf Pine Belt
OPEN JAN. 1.
18 Hole Golf, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Music
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.
If going farther South break the trip at Camden.

GEORGIA.

HAMPTON TERRACE WINTER HOTEL RESORT
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.
18-Hole Golf Course—Automobile Roads.
OPENS JANUARY 10.
For reservations and booklet address HOTEL WARRINGTON.
161 Madison Av., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Sleighing. Skating. Coasting. Tobogganing. Every indoor comfort. W. A. & H. M. Leech.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED J. O'DONOVAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 881 5th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine stock of laces, embroideries, silks, piece goods, dress-makers' trimmings, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
JESSE WATSON, Receiver.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 B'way, New York.
Above sale adjourned to Wednesday, December 30th, 1914, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LONG ISLAND BUTTER & EGG CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 4th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 549 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c.
Inspection Dec. 31st and Jan. 2d between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
EUSTACE D. MANCHEE, Trustee.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK HENRY RUNEKE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 250 Pearl St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of sponges, chamois, machinery, office fixtures, safe, &c.
CHARLES P. SANFORD, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of HIGGINS & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 12 East 33d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hats, trimmings, machines, fixtures, etc.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver, 1 Broadway, N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ROTH, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 656 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, shapes, fixtures, &c.
ABRAHAM WIELAR, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 261 B'way, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM SALOMON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William Salomon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 10th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS SHULBERG, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Shulberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 10th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—DUNCAN C. McKINLAY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Duncan C. McKinlay, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 25th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York. No. 20268 In Bankruptcy. OSCAR EISEN and JULIUS G. FEIT, individually and trading as EISEN & FEIT, Bankrupts.
Oscar Eisen and Julius G. Feit were duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 11th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on January 5th 1915 at 12 o'clock. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York. No. 20148 In Bankruptcy THE CONCRETE FINISHING CO. (a corporation) Bankrupt.
The Concrete Finishing Co. was duly adjudicated a bankrupt on December 7th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on January 6th 1915 at 12 o'clock. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, December 21st, 1914.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y. No. 20576, in Bankruptcy. LOUIS SLOAT and WILLIAM SLOAT, individually and as co-partners trading as LOUIS SLOAT & BROTHER, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said above-named bankrupts are hereby given notice that on November 23, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20436.—In Bankruptcy.—STANDARD DAMP PROOFING AND ROOFING CO. INC. Bankrupt.
Creditors of the said above named bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 15, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 3:45 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20604.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL GREENMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Samuel Greenman are hereby given notice that on November 27, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20773.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS ONASCH, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Louis Onasch are hereby given notice that on December 2, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 3:20 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20380.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN FINKELSTEIN INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Herman Finkelstein Inc. are hereby given notice that on October 22, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Pressure remained low over the St. Lawrence Valley and New England and over Southern California, and it is high elsewhere. This distribution has resulted in generally fair weather except in the Great Lake region, where there were local snows, and in the Gulf States, Arkansas, and along the Mexican border, where there were local rains.

Temperatures remain below the seasonal average in practically all districts except Florida and California, with the lowest readings along the northern border from upper Michigan westward to North Dakota, where they are below zero.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without decided temperature changes Wednesday and Thursday in practically all parts of the country.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong west, diminishing Wednesday and Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	42	30	4 P. M. 42	30
6 A. M.	42	27	6 P. M. 38	28
9 A. M.	40	27	9 P. M. 37	25
12 M.	42	30	11 P. M. 35	24

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26, at 8 P. M. it was 27. Maximum temperature 34 degrees at 12:01 A. M., minimum 24 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:45—1,328 5 Av.; J. Shank	Slight
7:30—137 W. 28 St.; Philip Hallberg	Slight
10:30—231-233 E. 118 St.; Saml. Hallpes	Slight
11:04—2,043 Tiffany St.; J. Grobonsk	$1,000
P. M.	
1:10—138 St. & Mott Haven Canal; O. J. Stephens	Slight
2:10—19 Pommel St.; Saml. Cohen	Slight
2:15—405 E. 8 St.; Saml. Franklin	$20
3:40—1,301 Washn. Av.; M. Preskin	Slight
4:20—1 Gold St.; Read, Holliday & Sons	$250
4:35—352 7 Av.; Alex. Heller	$25
5:10—3,681 B'way; Anna Bates	Slight
5:13—126 Cherry St.; Chas. Grace	$10
5:40—1,178 Park Av.; Wm. Rinckenhoff	$5
5:50—1,306 5 Av.; Abe Lowestein	Slight
9:10—673-689 Eagle Av.; August McDevett and others	Not given
11:00—3-7 W. 35 St.; I. Schlivek & Son	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The name of Helen L. Mulvihill, with a rating of 73.5, has been placed upon the eligible list for teacher of music in elementary schools.

Rose K. Pickens, who is now serving in the De Witt Clinton High School as an assistant in the office of stenography, has received a temporary license as assistant teacher of elocution in high schools.

Action on the report of the committee, which favors the reduction of the present large Board of Education to a smaller body, will be taken at today's meeting. The matter was postponed at the previous meeting, owing to the absence of Abraham Flexner, Chairman of the committee.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that instruction in the training schools one day a week during February in physical training and drawing be given to twenty teachers who show aptitude in those studies. It is hoped to have these teachers take the place of supervisory teachers.

A successor to Dr. C. Ward Crampton as director of physical training will probably be elected today.

The Board of Superintendents has asked permission to withdraw the nomination of Elizabeth M. Teas as assistant Inspector of ungraded classes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —SIMEON M. BARBER, Plaintiff, against LLOYD D. WADDELL, Anna M. Lovejoy, Saxbury Waddell, and Grace Waddell, his wife; William Stebbins, Julia M. Sexton, wife of Augustus W. Sexton, Jr.; Edith L. Otis, The Fulton Trust Company of New York, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of JULIA A. STEBBINS, deceased; Julia M. S. Sexton, Mildred Lovejoy, Andrew J. Dam and Isabella Dam, his wife; Lawrence A. Wadsworth and Mary Y. Dodsworth, his wife; Blanche D. Van Ness, William B. Brownell, Mary Kinsella, James B. Butler, as Referee; Oliver E. Davis, as Trustee for John M. Cantell and others, Defendants.—By virtue of a certain mortgage recorded in New York County Register's Office on March 27, 1893, in Liber 8, Section 11 of Mortgages, Page 355; Ellen K. Shurrue, Frances A. Nellson, John T. Fenlon and Elizabeth M. J. Fenlon, his wife; Seymour E. Heymann and Amelia Heymann, his wife; Anna R. Crossin, the City of New York, the People of the State of New York, Anna B. Ryle, Union Bank of Brooklyn, George C. Van Tuyl, as Superintendent of Banks; Mauro Marzocco, Andrew Cigree, Francesco Cervasio, Archibald Rogers, Anne C. Rogers, his wife; J. Romaine Brown and Annie E. Brown, his wife; George Vix, Bridget Bolger, Thomas Bolger, John Bolger and "May" Bolger, his wife; said name "May" being fictitious, said defendant's true first name being unknown to the plaintiff; said defendant, "George" Bolger, being an only brother of the defendant, John Bolger, 2d; Teresa Cole, Angela Cole, Edward Cole, Joseph Cole and "Anna" Cole, his wife; said name "Anna" being fictitious, said defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff, Defendants.—Amended summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated May 5, 1914.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Bridget Bolger, Thomas Bolger, John Bolger and "May" Bolger, his wife; said name "May" being fictitious, said defendant's true first name being unknown to the plaintiff; John Bolger, 2d, "George" Bolger, "Nellie" Bolger, his wife; said names "George" and "Nellie" being fictitious, said defendants' true names being unknown to the plaintiff; said defendant, George Bolger, being the only brother of the defendant, John Bolger, 2d; Anna B. Ryle.

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourteenth day of December, 1914, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated December 15, 1914.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20758.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE PFEUFFER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said George Pfeuffer are hereby given notice that on the 1st day of December, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 2:45 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20760.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB GOMPRECHT, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Jacob Gomprecht are hereby given notice that on December 4, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 2:20 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20806.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES SCHMIDT, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Charles Schmidt are hereby given notice that on December 7, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6, 1915, at 2:10 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20829.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH BARTEK, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Joseph Bartek are hereby given notice that on December 10, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, January 6th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, December 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR
WALDRON P. BELKNAP
10 EAST 33rd ST.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1100

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

FOR GOOD MORTGAGES SEE S. A. ISRAEL 35 NASSAU ST.
Will cash any amount of good SECOND MTGS. from $5,000 & up. If part of your FIRST MTGS. are being called, can replace the whole or part called

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Butterfield Home on Fifth Avenue Sold for $90,000 Above Assessed Valuation at Public Auction—Contractor Buys Important Bronx Corner for Office Building Site.

Scenes suggestive of old-time activity were witnessed in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday at the partition sale of the Butterfield estate property. Chief interest was centred in the old residence, formerly the home of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, now altered for business at 400 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the new commercial building recently erected by Robert W. Goelet, on the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street. The property is under rental at $17,500 a year. Its frontage is 27.7 and its assessment is $365,000.

Spirited bidding marked the offering of the property from the moment it was put up by Joseph P. Day, and on the sixty-fifth bid it was secured for $455,000 by the United States Realty and Improvement Company. The buyers held an interest in the property. Selling at $90,000 over the assessment, it gave an illustration of the high value at which Fifth Avenue plots in the choicest retail section are held, and the inference may be drawn that the recent increase in city assessments in that locality was not overdone.

This choice plot, however, was the only one of the seven parcels comprising the Butterfield estate offerings which went for more than the taxaole value, and to how great an extent some of the others went below the assessment may be seen from the fact that the total sum realized for the seven parcels was $655,700, while the assessment aggregates $702,000, being $36,300 less than the city's valuation.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company, which was represented in the bidding by George Mortimer, also bought the three tenements at 128 to 132 West Thirtieth Street for $105,000. Samuel H. Stone bought three parcels in Twelfth Street, among them being the dwelling at 39 West Twelfth Street for $17,100. It is assessed at $30,000. The dwelling at 47 West Twelfth Street was bought by Rachel Frank for $10,400. The assessment is $18,000.

$50,000 for a Small Bronx Corner.

An important corner in the Melrose section of the Borough of the Bronx directly opposite the recently completed $1,000,000 Court House at 161st Street and Third Avenue, was sold yesterday by Harry T. F. Johnson for $50,000 to Attilo Pasquini, a contractor and builder now engaged in Brooklyn subway work.

The plot, which is located on the northeast corner of Third and Brook Avenues, has a frontage of 59 feet on Third Avenue, 88.9 on Brook Avenue, with a rear line of about 89 feet.

It will be improved by the buyer with a modern office building, plans for which are now under consideration. Alfred D. Sanna was the broker in the transaction, which was for all cash.

Since the opening of the new Court House for sessions of both the Supreme and County Courts, there has been a good demand for office room in this vicinity. Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., has just completed alterations to a large building at the northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 161st Street, converting it into an office building.

Bronx Theatre Leased.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for the Tiffany Theatre Corporation for a long term of years its theatre and roof garden at the corner of Westchester Avenue and Tiffany Street to a client.

Brooklyn Sale.

Charles E. Rickerson sold 236 Berkeley Place, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a three and a half story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 60 by 100, for Mrs. L. L. Bergen to Henry Grube of the Horton Ice Cream Company, who will occupy the house in the late Spring after extensive alterations.

New Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for a six-story apartment house, to be erected on a plot 50 by 100 feet, to be located on the south side of South Second Street, 130 feet east of Berry Street, for the Gover Realty Company, as owners, to cost $48,000.

Long Island.

Builders have purchased through the Seidel Realty Company a plot, 40 by 100, on Seventh Avenue, just north of Broadway, in Norwood section of Long Island City. The property will be improved with an apartment house in the near future.

Westchester County.

George D. McNally of Manhattan has bought Lot 176, near the plot he purchased last week, in the new subdivision of Greenacres, Scarsdale Estates. The new owner intends to begin the construction of a tapestry brick and English stucco dwelling.

The Westchester Land Exchange announces the sale of the J. W. Johnson residence at Greenacres to Samuel T. Dutton of New York City for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Realty Purchase Sale and Trading Company for a term of years the auditorium in the building at 361 and 363 West 125th Street to Harris & Hoffman.

The Cross & Brown Company has eased for Klein & Jackson to the Brady-Murray Corporation a store at 1,890 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 400, w s, 65.4 ft s of 37th St, 27.7x 120, three and five story loft and store building; J. F. H. Rieper against Mary Ottinger et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; to the United States Realty and Improvement Co. for $455,000.

30th St, 106 West, s s, 77 ft w of 6th Av, 25.8x90.8x26.3x85.5, two-story brick garage; B. R. Fox against Jacob Hirsh et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; to H. B. Oliver for $30,000.

30th St, 128 to 132 West, s s, 363.7 ft e of 7th Av, 82.7x98, three three-story tenements and stores; H. O. Zurish against Jacob Hirsh et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; to the U. S. Realty and Improvement Co. for $105,000.

12th St, 44 to 48 West, s s, 454.7 ft w of 5th Av, 41.5x103.3, two four-story tenements; Sadie Roth against Jacob Hirsh et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; to Samuel Stone for $33,825.

12th St, 39 West, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 20x103.3, four-story tenement; Susan Van Pragg against Jacob Hirsh et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; to Samuel H. Stone for $17,100.

12th St, 41 and 43 West, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 26.6x54.8x irregular, two four-story tenements; D. S. Warsawer against Jacob Hirsh et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; to Samuel Stone for $14,375.

12th St, 47 West, n s, 402 ft e of 6th Av, 21.7x49.8x—x92, four-story tenement; F. S. Keller against Jacob Hirsh et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; to Rachel Frank for $10,400.

85th St, 120 and 122 East, s s, 235.6 ft e of Park Av, 40.2x102.2, six-story flat; A. D. Bliss against Joseph Toch et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; Peter Gätens, referee; due, $56,030.19; taxes, &c., $2,150 to the plaintiff for $50,000.

35th St, 29 and 33 West, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 65x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; withdrawn.

94th St, 62 East, s s, 234.6 ft w of Park Av, 20.6x100.8, five-story tenement; D. C. Glover against Rachel Rosenblum et al.; Albert Handy, attorney; E. J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $21,264.05; taxes, &c., $1,166.25; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

113th St, 103 East, n s, 20 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. W. Burdsall against Michael Kelly et al.; Wilson, B. & W., attorneys; C. D. Donohue, referee; due, $5,633.79; taxes, &c., $281.25; to the plaintiff for $5,900.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Grand St, 64, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 25x 100, seven-story loft and store building; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Hyman Horwitz et al.; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; Roger Sherman, referee; due, $37,106.65; taxes, &c., $1,129.10; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Samuel Marx.

131st St, 157 West, n s, 174 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; Charles Salomon against L. & Lippmann et al.; Sigmund Wechsler, attorney; H. M. Levy, referee; due, $8,762.86; taxes, &c., $174.20; to the defendant for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, 591 to 597, w s, 100 ft n of 150th St, 75x95.2x75x94.11, two five-story flats; J. A. Murray against Tinton Avenue Construction Co. et al.; 2dw. Herrmann, attorney; G. F. Weller, referee; due, $5,250.85; taxes, &c., $6,223.28; subject to a mortgage of $55,000; to H. H Davis, a party in interest, for $50 over prior liens.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Willis Av, 130-36, s e cor. of 134th St., 100x49, six-story hotel; Atlantic Dock Co. against G. H. Pigueron et al.; Snedeker & S., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $52,709.20; taxes, &c., $1,350.68; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Belmont Av, e s, 100.7 ft s of 181st St, 40.6x 68.4x140.2 to 181st St x45.5x irregular; vacant; Jacob Bernstein against Crownhill Construction Co. et al.; Irving S. Edelman, attorney; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $2,-536.52; taxes, &c., $106.20; subject to a first mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Wallace Av, 1,932, e s, 1,170 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Nellie Brennan against Giovanni Malpieli et al.; Burns & F., attorneys; W. Reynolds, referee; due, $2,-154.57; taxes, &c., $200; subject to a prior mortgage of $3,250; to the plaintiff for $5,650.

By J. H. Mayers.

Morris Av, 2,028, e s, 281.3 ft n of 179th St, 18.9x100, two-story brick dwelling; A. C. Stephens against Maria Balschum et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $7,290.23; taxes, &c., $594.21; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

10th St, 27 East, n s, 164 ft e of University Place, 24.10x94.9, seven-story loft and store building; Greenwich Savings Bank against M. M. Maze, administrator, et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; C. Arnold, referee; due, $58,790.08; taxes, &c., $2,653.25.

131st St, 53 West, n s, 260 ft n of Lenox Av, 25x98.11, five-story tenement; M. A. Gonzales et al., executors, against L. E. Reed et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; J. M. Hynes, referee; due, $21,178.69; taxes, &c., $419.40.

18th St, 509 and 511 East, n s, 121 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; New York Trust Co. against Giovanni Parisi et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; Alfred Steckler, Jr., referee; due, $42,008.91; taxes, &c., $1,078.03.

2d Av, 2,270, e s, 75.5 ft s of 117th St, 25.6x 84.10, four-story tenement and stores; Theresa Winkemper against Louis Lese et al.; H. C. Bottle, attorney; S. C. Waegaff, referee; due, $13,703.87; taxes, &c., $142.40; subject to a transfer tax lien amounting to $1,856.59.

By James J. Donovan.

148th St, 540 West, s s, 324.11 ft e of Broadway, 17.1x99.11, three-story dwelling; Emeline Roffe against Jacob Ehrlich et al.; Morris Jacobs, attorney; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $17,405.35; taxes, &c., $322.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

142d St, 452 West, s s, 100 ft w of Convent Av, 18x99.11, four-story dwelling; F. B. Hopkins, as executor, et al., executors, against L. Weaver et al.; Foley & F., attorneys; W. F. Unger, referee; due, $14,022.21; taxes, &c., $598.45.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Belmont Av, 2,100, e s, 78.7 ft s of 180th St, 32.6x102.6x23.2x106.6, vacant; Grant Squires against Giouse Galieni et al.; J. M. Rider, attorney; J. J. O'Brien, referee; due, $2,-482.94; taxes, &c., $112.46.

By Joseph P. Day.

Edgewater Road, 1,503, w s, 672.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Bertha Beringer against Annie Nock et al.; Lee & F., attorneys; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $5,302.03; taxes, &c., $253.89.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hermany Av, s s, 316.56 ft, w of Zerega Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x55; William O. Malley, 1,213 Hoe Av, owner; Robert Glenn, 597 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 50 ft s of Freeman St, for a one-story brick store, 25x50; John F. Condon, 1,403 Washington Av, owner; M. A. Buckley, 1,513 Hone Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 42 ft s of 17th St, 20x 68; Morris Lusk

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 633, Post Office Building.

Simplex Litho(Ren-frew. Col Metal Box(Halver CNY Q N Bank. Cuneo Imp(SS Iaues. Smith(SS Littie.
Continental Sec(I R T (2 acts). Church Co(Hilliard Hotel. Pile(Cunard SS.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Spielman(NY N H & H RR. Fountain Pl Fl Box(Yale & T. Peterson(Rei Paint. Weckworth(NY N H & H RR. Barita(same.
Weckworth(same, US(I Jeweled Ring. Howard(Barton. Binns(G N Y Fim Rental. Jackson(Jacobson. Heller(Fraser. Ranquish(Smith. Wittenberg(Scudder. Bros(Schwartz. Re J S Marcus & Sons. Moyna(Lamar. Re Jacoby. Selamut(NY Rys. Cohen(Cohen. Re Beekman. Re Saul, (Kaplan.) Emigrant I S Bk(Wal-dron, (4 acts.) Re L Campbell. Morrison(CNY. Bernstein(Bernstein. Seaman Sptg(Simon. NY Dairy Dem(Fair-field Dairy. Wagner(Wahl. Hirsch(Mars. Dalton(Miller. Weaver(A McMullen. Levi(Llumenthal. Re Amenna. (Pauld-ing.)
Re same. (E 227 St.)

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Zuria & Tile(New-mark & Davis. Laird(Laird. Mecca Rtv Co(Mecca Hotel. Mott(Martin (2.) Preferred cause: Forbes(Edelson.
Schwarz(Danziger. Hurd(Woodlawn Ceme Assn. Solomon(Marks. Lichenberg(Herman. Makepeace(Cukor. Kalt Lumber(Braun. Lefko(Lefko. Horwitz & Margareten (Horwitz Co. Qudebrod(Skinner. Sandko(Times Sq Imp Seaman Co(Breitbart. Ravetz(Ravetz. Hebron(Ginto. Ristad(Ristad. Reilly(Reilly. Silverberg Imp(Cohen.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Guy, J.—Adjourned to Dec. 28.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—No day calendar.
PART VII.—Pendlet J.—Nov. Term con-tinued at 10:30 A. Part V. room. C. held in Trial Term, on. Cohen(Goldle.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Margonthaler Lino(Esser. 5c Leaf Tob Co(Cognetta. Hunter(CNY. Royal Eart Elec Sup(Wheelock.
Kornahrens(Kornah-rens. Keller(Keller. Spieler(CNY. Weissberg(Emanu-El. Sioux Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Emil Silver(Howard. Re Gallagher. Dempsey(Dempsey. Deiches(McBride. Weil(CNY. Wood(Barnard. Fosgate Engr(& H. CNY(Litchfield. Warfield(Press Pub. De Martini(Zuine. Powers(Bruch. Sanders, Jr(Barnaby. Duff(Ruff. Asinovsky(Rosenberg. Simpson(Met Trust. Re Howard Un Lodge, 1317. Levy(Wolfe. Batterson(Raymond. Re McCorken. Bk for Savg(Herbert. Ide & Monroe. Serowzicki(Serowzicki Vista Holding(Estates Mtg Sec. L Horstmeier(Bway & 7 Av. Bascon(Bascon. Godfrey(Sherwin. Geary(A McMullen. Milliken(Frisbie, C & Co. Connolly Auc(Pipitone Troubetzkoy(Glen-Coats. Makepeace(Cukor. Gilette(Margolies. Del Co N Bk(Stratton. McGillivray(McGilli-vray. R A Schoenberg & Co (Hall. Re Zerega Av. Williams(St C Club. Sussman(Sussman. Helm(Clock. Schnadow Imp Alliance Peerless Hold—Rinsch-er. Same—Newman. Yme(Gordon. Frooks(Bradbury. Spro(Spro(Spro(

CARRANZA DEPARTS AS ZAPATA NEARS

Enemies Send a Wild Locomotive Into First Chief's Train 30 Miles from Vera Cruz.

GOING TO SOUTH MEXICO

His Partisans Deny That He Intends to Flee to a Central American Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The trip of Gen. Carranza from Vera Cruz to the Isthmus of Tehauntepec was interrupted by Zapata forces, who captured Soledad and from there sent a wild locomotive into his approaching train. Neither Carranza nor any of his party was injured.

These facts were reported tonight in a private dispatch from a point on the railroad on which Carranza was traveling. Officials of the Washington Government placed full credence in the report, but declined to comment on it beyond saying that they had Consular advices telling of Carranza's departure for the Isthmus.

Gen. Carranza, according to the private dispatch, returned to Vera Cruz after the incident at Soledad, and has now gone to Cordoba to inspect his troops. From Cordoba some of his officers say he will continue his journey to the Isthmus, after which he will go to Merida, in the State of Yucatan.

Carranza officials here deny emphatically suggestions which have been current in Mexico City that Carranza intended to flee to a Central American country. They say the First Chief planned his trip to the isthmus shortly after the railway to that part of Mexico was taken over by the Carranza faction.

Soledad is only thirty miles from Vera Cruz and the incident reported there would show that after the capture of Puebla the Zapatistas had pressed close to the Carranza capital. Cordoba is further inland on the same line of railway to Mexico City, but it can be reached in a roundabout way to the south.

NEUTRAL ZONE FOR NACO.

Gen. Scott Now Conferring with Mexicans to Obtain It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, of the Army, who was sent to the Mexican border on a semi-diplomatic mission in the hope that his personal influence with the warring factions might avert the threatened crisis at Naco, is now in the midst of the conferences upon which the Administration is counting for the solution of the situation.

Gen. Scott's first report to Secretary Garrison since the former's arrival at Naco, was received today and was as follows:

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 21.

To Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Heavy three day's storm. Whole country under water. Travel most difficult. Maytorena unable to get to conference arranged for 10 o'clock this morning Osborne. Had conference with Carranza agent tonight. Full conference with Hill arranged for 10 o'clock tomorrow. Maytorena has telegraphed for another appointment.

SCOTT.

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 22.—An agreement to create a neutral strip along the Mexican side of the border, to save Naco, Ariz., from further damage from Mexican shot and shell, will be sought tomorrow by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Gen. Scott has been here several days receiving suggestions from both Sonora factions as to the best way of stopping firing across the border in the siege of Naco, Sonora, which has resulted in the killing of five persons and the wounding of forty-seven on the American side of the line. Gen. Hill declared today that he would not evacuate Naco.

Torrential rains have created a river 100 feet wide and 5 feet deep between the United States Army camp and Naco, and have hindered conferences with the Mexican leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Dec. 22.—Gen. Villa is said to have sent forty-five of his best Generals to Sonora. They are under command of Gen. Rasco and are traveling as private citizens en route from this point to Naco. They will reorganize the forces of Maytorena, and, while not displacing him, they will relegate him to state affairs and relieve him of his military command.

Villa has left Guadalajara for Mexico City, messages to the border say. He will undertake to reconvene the convention at Aguascalientes and select a successor to Gutierrez.

American friends of Alberto Gonzales, the American citizen in jail in Juarez, appealed to Secretary Bryan in vain, they say. They heard today that Gonzales had been executed as a spy in Juarez in spite of orders to the American Consul to stop the execution.

THREE CAPITALS NEUTRAL.

San Luis Potosi, Monterey, and Saltillo Agree Not to Join War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — Secretary Bryan today announced that advices from San Luis Potosi stated that the military authorities of the three capitals of San Luis Potosi, Monterey, and Saltillo had agreed to remain neutral in the struggle between the Constitutionalists, led by Carranza, and the Conventionists, led by Gutierrez and Villa. These cities are, respectively, the capitals of the States of San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila. They dominate the route from the Mexican capital to Laredo, Texas, in the strip between the country dominated by the Villa forces through Central Mexico, from El Paso southward to the capital, and the eastern seacoast, which the Carranza forces control, from Vera Cruz and Tampico inward toward the table land.

"A dispatch just received from San Luis Potosi," said the State Department announcement, "states that the Governor of San Luis Potosi has announced that an agreement has been reached with the military authorities of Saltillo and Monterey by which these capitals would remain neutral and suspend all movements of troops, also all passenger trains from the City of Mexico to Laredo. It is reported that this action would appear to indicate that there is not much disposition to carry on hostilities in the territory in question, and that there is not much bitter feeling."

A dispatch from Vera Cruz to the State Department today said that the tramway service was resumed on Sunday night with increased tariff and wages.

The Mexican Bureau of Information, in the Whitehall Building, gave out the text of a cablegram, last night, which gave the Carranza Government's version of the progress of the revolution. The cablegram was from Modesto C. Rolland, Minister of Communications in Carranza's Cabinet, at Vera Cruz, and said:

"Gen. Pesqueira, Secretary of War, has confirmed the report of the revolt of the Villa troops in San Luis Potosi. The report first came from Gov. Acuna of Saltillo, and was later confirmed by the Secretary of War. It is also announced that wireless communication between Saltillo and Vera Cruz has been established, and that telegraph communication between Torreon and Chihuahua has been cut by the Constitutionalist forces, thus preventing the Villa forces from communicating with each other. Torreon business men have requested Carranza authorities that they be permitted to send their messages by way of Nuevo Laredo. The request was granted. Serious fighting is reported in the section of Laguna."

Gen. Huerta's Daughter Weds.

BARCELONA, VIA PARIS, Dec. 22.—A daughter of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, ex-president of Mexico, was married yesterday to Gen. Quiroz, Gen. Huerta's aide. After the ceremony at the Bons Nueva church, 125 persons attended the wedding breakfast.

SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry Are Hosts at a Dinner Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry entertained at a dinner dance this evening at their Massachusetts Avenue home. Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano and the Minister from Denmark, with a number of younger diplomats from neutral nations, were among the guests.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Carl S. Vrooman entertained at dinner this evening for Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston.

Ex-Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Sternberg entertained at dinner this evening in compliment to Representative and Mrs. Clarence R. Miller of Minnesota.

Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff entertained at a tea dance this afternoon at her home on Twentieth and Q Streets for her nieces, Miss Helena Elliott and Miss Jean Hinckle of Cincinnati. The former is passing the Winter with Mrs. Gaff, while Miss Hinckle is with her mother, who has leased a house near Du Pont Circle for the Winter.

Mrs. Marion Butler, wife of the former Senator from North Carolina, entertained at a reception this afternoon to present her daughter, Miss Pocahontas Butler, to society. Miss Louise Clark, a school friend of Miss Butler, received with the latter and her mother, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. George Sutherland, and Mrs. George Porter presided in the tea room.

The marriage of Mrs. Lucile Lawson, daughter of William Lawson of Cincinnati, to James A. Atwell, Jr., of Norwich, Conn., took place at noon today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dwight Wilcox. Only a small family party witnessed the ceremony, at which the Rev. Charles Wood of the Church of the Covenant officiated.

DR. RAUB SENT TO JAIL.

Brooklyn Physician Held in Contempt for Debt Due on Estate.

Dr. Joseph M. Raub of 295 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, whose alleged mismanagement of the estate of Thomas Huzzey caused the heirs to bring contempt proceedings against him before Surrogate Ketcham several weeks ago, was committed to Raymond Street Jail yesterday on an order adjudging him in contempt and signed by the Surrogate.

Huzzey was a cobbler from Birmingham, Ala. He died in Manhattan in August, 1897, while on a visit to his relatives in this city. Dr. Raub attended him, and was later made executor of his estate, which amounted to $86,000. A review of the physician's management of the estate was heard before Surrogate Ketcham several months ago, and it was disclosed then the physician owed the estate $45,000. He agreed to pay $20,000 in cash, and gave notes for the balance, to be paid in installments of $5,000 cash. Dr. Raub turned over to the heirs all the money except $10,000 due on two notes.

Surrogate Ketcham ordered the physician to jail, where he will remain until his indebtedness to the Huzzey estate is paid.

A ROMANCE OF JOURNALISM.

"Verily Worth", "Wrote Up" Surrogate Beggs and Married Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—The final chapter of a romance of Paterson public life and journalism took place this afternoon when Passaic County Surrogate Frederic Beggs of Paterson and Miss Alice Wadsworth, a newspaper writer of Chicago, writing under the name of Verily Worth, were married at the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.

The couple met in Paterson last June when the bride was writing special stories for a local newspaper. Part of her work was to interview public men, and she met Surrogate Beggs while filling an assignment. She was here only ten weeks, but during that time the present bridegroom found opportunity for interesting himself in newspaper work. When she left for home Miss Wadsworth wore a new ring on her finger, and Mr. Beggs had promised to follow her very soon.

After a trip South they will live in Paterson.

HOLD UP DELIVERY WAGON

But Thieves Flee Without Loot After Wounding Driver's Helper.

Three men with revolvers sprang from the shadow of a freight train in the yards of the Jersey Central at Communipaw last night as John J. Harris, 22 years old, a driver for a New York department store, was driving a heavily loaded delivery wagon through the yards, and ordered him to climb off the wagon. John Storinger, 58 years old, of Jersey City, who had been riding in the back, heard the command, jumped off, and began to fun. One of the men saw him and fired a shot, which struck Storinger in the head. He fell to the ground unconscious, and the hold-up men fled, apparently thinking he had been killed.

Storinger was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where it was found that only a flesh wound had been inflicted. Harris gave the police a description of the men who had attempted the hold-up.

HOUSEMAIDS GO TO SCHOOL

Montclair Will Have Courses in Domestic Science.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 22.—When the Montclair schools reopen after the Christmas holidays, the authorities will inaugurate a course in domestic science instruction that is said to be without precedent anywhere in this country. It is designed to instruct household maids and will be worked out through the cooperation of employers and employes.

The first course will consist of twelve lessons in the elementary principles of cooking, and, if this instruction is successful, it will be followed by more advanced courses. A charge of $2.50 will be made for the course, which is at the rate of about twenty cents per lesson. Many women have made arrangements for their household servants to attend the classes, which will meet once a week.

RUTHERFORD ESTATE IS ONLY $1,896,067

Stocks and Bonds Are Appraised at $1,927,350—No New York Real Estate.

HAD $80,000 YACHT BUILDING

Liberal Gifts to Blood Relatives Besides $200,000 to Rockefeller Institute.

Henry Rutherford, who from time to time made his home at several New York hotels, and bequeathed $200,000 to the Rockefeller Institute, left a net estate of only $1,896,067, according to the appraisal filed with the State Controller yesterday.

It had been estimated that the estate was about $7,000,000.

After Mr. Rutherford died, on Feb. 25, 1913, and his will had been filed, the question arose whether he was a resident of Green Isle, Vt., or this city. Surrogate Fowler decided last week that Mr. Rutherford was a resident of New York at the time of his death, and that his estate is therefore taxable here.

There were stocks and bonds appraised at $1,927,350, bank deposits totaling $44,076, and jewelry, furniture, and other personal effects appraised at $34,738. There was an item of $34,000 received from the estate of John H. or James Rutherford. The appraisal is not clear on this point. The sum of $75,000, on deposit with State officials of Pennsylvania pending decision whether the estate may be taxed for Pennsylvania real estate inherited by Mr. Rutherford from his sister, Janet R. Marshall, is not put among the taxable assets here. Mr. Rutherford had no realty in this State.

Among the debts is $64,000, balance due on a contract with the Gas Engine and Power Company and C. L. Seabury for a yacht under construction by order of the testator, to cost $80,000. There is a masseur bill of $132.50, and one for $205.25 due to the Hotel Astor.

Under the head of administration expenses is an item of $50,000 due to Charles Fox as fees.

There are bequests of $50,000 each to Lydia Pearsall Steel and Elizabeth Clark Pearsall, blood relatives, of 256 West Seventy-ninth Street; $100,000 to Thomas W. Shipard of 43 Hawthorn Street, Brooklyn, and an annuity of $1,200 for Mary O. Nicholson of Philadelphia. Thirty-two other relatives share the residue.

Among the stock holdings are the following: One thousand shares Lackawanna, appraised at $194,900; 1,000 shares Brooklyn Union Gas, $128,000; 1,000 shares Consolidated Gas, $128,000; 500 shares Delaware & Hudson, $79,375; 600 shares American Telephone and Telegraph, $79,050; 1,500 shares Reading, $82,500, and 1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $59,000.

There are bonds of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. appraised at $84,600; bonds of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, $45,400; bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, $36,400; bonds of the Central of New Jersey Railroad, $38,000, and Western Union Telegraph bonds, $35,300.

32 JUGGLERS STRANDED.

Municipal Lodging House Will Shelter Troupe of Abyssinians.

The Municipal Lodging House had a call last night from thirty-two men in turbans and flowing robes, who said they were Abyssinian jugglers out of a job and out of cash. The chief of the group, who said he was a dervish, said they had been with Barnum & Bailey's Circus and were stranded without money to get back to their own country.

A representative of the French Consulate said the French Consul was arranging transportation for the group back to Abyssinia. He took them away, saying that quarters had been arranged for the night. But he would be very glad, he said, if the Municipal Lodging House would take them in Wednesday night and keep them until their departure could be arranged for. The jugglers were informed that beds would be waiting for them to-night, and they said they would be back to accept them.

A. H. LEWIS FAILS TO IMPROVE

Physician Remains at Bedside of Stricken Writer.

The condition of Alfred Henry Lewis, the novelist, short-story, and newspaper writer, who is critically ill of a complication of diseases at his home, 457 West 148th Street, was not improved late last night, according to information obtained from a member of the family. Dr. W. E. Cuff considered it wise to stay near the bedside of his patient all night, as Mr. Lewis was in a state of coma and very low.

Mr. Lewis contracted a slight case of bronchitis about three months ago. Previous to that he had never been ill, although now in his fifty-seventh year. Asthma was developed, but he partially overcame this attack by a trip to Lakewood. A little more than a week ago he returned to New York and had a relapse. It was found that Mr. Lewis had developed serious abdominal and intestinal trouble, and Dr. Max Einhorn, a specialist, was called in for consultation.

Whisky Barrels Brought to Court.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 22.—The County courtroom this evening resembled a miniature distillery when two large barrels of whisky, and about fifty bottles of whisky and wines were placed along the jury and Judge Vunk as mute evidence of a raid on a "grocery store" at Huntington, last July by the District Attorney Ralph C. Green. The jury considered the evidence sufficient to convict the man on trial, Frank Fennezer

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Music by Dvorak, Brahms, and Schubert—Harold Bauer Assists.

At the second concert of the Kneisel Quartet, given last evening in Aeolian Hall, Mr. Hans Letz, the second violin of the organization, appeared for the first time before the regular audience of the quartet since his return from the service of the Government in Germany on account of the war. There was an extra round of applause for the players when they appeared upon the platform, some of which, it may be supposed, was specially intended as a greeting for Mr. Letz.

There was nothing new on the programme of the concert and nothing that caused any travail of the spirit. There was a composition that was perhaps unfamiliar to many of the audience. Dvorak's quartet in D minor, Op. 34, an early work of his most cheerfully naïve style, flowing with facile and graceful melody, in which the second movement is cast in the rhythmic and tuneful character of a polka. The music is unmistakably Dvorak, but it can hardly be considered among his more important works, or Dvorak at his best, though its charm is insinuating and it is ingeniously and transparently written for the four instruments. It is pleasing music and fulfilled its function.

Mr. Willeke, cellist of the quartet, and Mr. Harold Bauer, pianist, played together Brahms's Sonata for violoncello and piano with delightful finish and a full insight into the quality of a truly beautiful and poetical composition. Mr. Willeke's playing had a rich gusto and glowing enthusiasm, joined to a polish of style, that were shared by Mr. Bauer's part in the performance. So complete an understanding of the functions of a chamber music pianist is not often brought to such a performance; and it was again true of his part in Schubert's "Forellen" quintet, which was the last number of the programme. It is always an occasion of unusual pleasure when the time comes for the reappearance of this quintet; its freshness and prodigality of inspiration are undimmed by passing years and changing fashions. Its uncommon instrumentation, enlisting viola, 'cello, double bass and piano, produces effects that are still of striking beauty. These were all brought to a full realization by the performance last evening, in which Mr. Ludwig Manoly played the double bass.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WINS.

Illinois Court Reverses a Judgment of $23,025.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Illinois Appellate Court today reversed a judgment of $23,025.90 against The Associated Press, granted by the Circuit Court in favor of The News Publishing Company of Milwaukee. The reviewing court held that the trial court should have directed a verdict for the defendant.

The case was based on the action of The Associated Press in requiring the plaintiff on March 31, 1897, before becoming a member, to turn over to it for the benefit of the Milwaukee newspapers which were already members of The Associated Press, and consented to the admission of The News as a member, any claims which The News might hold against The United Press under alleged breach of contract made March 6, 1894, and $10,000 additional.

The opinion says that as the requirement was made at a meeting of the Board of Directors in New York the case should come under the New York law, and therefore no injury was done the plaintiff by the requirement.

TWO DOLLS BURGLAR'S LOOT

Meant for Christmas Gifts, but Boy Sleuth Foiled Him.

Ignatius Lombardi, 16 years old, of 227 East 107th Street, was arrested yesterday morning for solving his Christmas present problem by breaking into the store of Mrs. Marie Murano, at 300 East 107th Street, the night before and stealing two dolls valued at 50 cents each. When brought before Magistrate Herbert in Harlem Court later in the day the youth wept and said that he took the dolls because he had promised to give Christmas presents to his sister's two little daughters and had no money to buy them with. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial on a burglary charge.

Lombardi's arrest was the result of some amateur sleuthing on the part of Mrs. Murano's 11-year-old son Giuseppe. When his mother told him of having found the shelves of the store in disorder with nothing missing but the dolls, he set out to find the culprit without notifying the police and soon came upon three boys who were talking of Christmas presents. He said he heard Lombardi boast that he had procured dolls for his nieces during the night, and then Giuseppe summoned Detective Marino, who made the arrest.

KEPT WEDDING SECRET.

F. M. Jones, Yale Graduate, Married Miss Margaret Walls Nov. 25.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—Franklin Mott Jones, a young Yale graduate, and Miss Margaret Walls, the daughter of a prominent Portland, Ore., physician, met in New York City, where Miss Walls was visiting, and on Nov. 25 last they went to a clergyman in New York and were married. They withheld news of the marriage from their families until today, when the announcement was made.

Mr. Jones is the son of Mrs. Franklin Jones of Noroton, Conn., and the nephew of Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, wife of the President of the United States Leather Company. He is a mechanical engineer in Worcester, Mass., to which place he took his bride.

Exporter Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Adele Olga Marie Beckerle sued Frederick L. Beckerle, an exporter, of 80 Wall Street, in the Supreme Court yesterday for divorce. They were married at Richmond Hill March 31, 1903, and have a son 10 years old. Mrs. Beckerle names a woman whom she called "Margaret." She said her husband lived with this woman between November, 1913, and August, 1914, at 360 West Fifty-fifth Street, and at 260 West Twelfth Street.

An Evening Dress Suit for the Holidays Special at $35

HART Schaffner & Marx made them.

That means correct style, perfect fit, Superior Quality and wonderful value.

Every detail is just what it should be, and that is the all important consideration in an Evening Suit.

Special price, Complete Suit, $35
" " Coat and Trousers, $29
" " Coat alone, $23
Tuxedo (Dinner Coat) to match, $22

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

$35 to $25 Materials, $20

Many domestic and some foreign fabrics—exclusive patterns—suitable for medium- and heavy-weight Suits and Overcoats. Made to measure.

The original prices were extremely low. At the mark-down price, they are unapproachable. Style, fit and satisfaction in every particular are strictly guaranteed.

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

Young's Hats

No. 126 New York 19
MESSRS. YOUNG BROS.
Your Hats DELIVER to BEARER
MR.
AND CHARGE TO

Give him an order on Young—the practical present, because it permits him to select for himself a Hat, Cane, Gloves or Umbrella.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

THE WAR ILLUSTRATED.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is unexcelled for illustrations of the war in progress. Beautifully printed by Rotogravure Process. 10c a copy by mail.—Advt.

RECTORS
BROADWAY AT 48th STREET
The Night of the Season
TONIGHT, (WEDNESDAY NIGHT,)
CELEBRATION OF
RECTOR'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
Including BONNIE GLASS, in an entirely New Dance, and a Cake Walk by Six of America's Greatest Professional Cake Walkers—In the Ball Room.
OPEN ALL NIGHT
Novel Features by Other Famous Stage Favorites
Reservations now being made for New Year's Eve—Main Dining Room, Pompeian Lounge, and the Ball Room. Phone Bryant 3200

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats, $1
Last 4 Weeks OF WARS OF THE WORLD
In Preparation—A Big Surprise.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Beginning Tomorrow Night at 8:00 Sharp
No one seated after rise of curtain.
LONDON GAIETY CO. OF 80 in "TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
First Mat. Xmas Day. Best Seats $1.50.

CASINO B'way & 39th SEATS NOW.
XMAS NIGHT
Lady Luxury
with INA CLAIRE

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Xmas, Sat., N. Yr's
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45 Mts. Today, Xmas, Sat., N. Yr's, 2:30
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats, $2.00.

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Xmas, Sat., New Year's.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat. 2:20. Under Cover
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY (XMAS).

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
A GREAT BIG HUMAN PLAY
DRIVEN Best Acted Play in New York.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. This Week Saturday only 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST Mats. Next Week Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. ON XMAS DAY.
HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 —In— VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney
AFTER THE SHOW VISIT ZIEGFELD'S DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop this theatre.
Tea Dansants—Free Wed. & Sat. after Matinees.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Fri. (Xmas) & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT

FULTON 46th Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Fri. (Xmas), Sat. 2:20
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS OPENING XMAS EVE. DEC. 24 Seats Now.
Illington in THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
FIRST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Xmas Day & Sat.
Mats. Next Week, Tues., Thurs., Fri. and Sat'y.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Xmas & Sat.
FIRST MAT. TODAY (POP. PRICE.)
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK,
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY
"KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St., 8th Av. Eve. 25c to $1.00 Xmas & Sat. Mats. 25-50-75c. Tomorrow, Friday & Sat. Eves., "SARI."

GLOBE Broadway, at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Fri. & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Xmas Night Beginning Mat. Sat.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
"HELLO BROADWAY"
WITH Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier
All Star Cast and 100 other Americans.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.), Fri. & Sat. 2:20.
"ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS.

LONGACRE Theatre, W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
LAST WEEK "SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH"
Next Mon.—"Secret Strings," with Lou-Tellegen.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Tomorrow Night.
Fri. Mat. & Night, Sat. Mat. & Night, The Miracle Man

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30.
SIDNEY DREW (Himself) Every Evening. Twice Dly, "How Class Made Good."—Sp'l Pict'a.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. Nxt Wk, Mary Pickford, "Cinderella." | WILLIAM FARNUM, "The Sign of the Cross." Strand Orch. & Soloists.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. | MAT. Today. BURLESQUE. The Mischief Makers.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. THE $1,000,000 DOLLS.

By J. M. Barrie
A WAR PLAY
"Der Tag" or The Tragic Man
Ready in book form Dec. 30
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8.
Mats. Tomorrow, Xmas, Sat., Tues., New Year's. Special Matinee Christmas. Best Seats $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 125, Inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Beg'g Tonight At 8:30.
In a New Comedy. "JUST HERSELF" First Mat. Saturday.
YVETTE LOPOKOVA

COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Sat. & New Year's.
MARIE TEMPEST in "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY"
Preceded by "THE DUMB & THE BLIND."

39th St. Theatre, Begin's Mon. Ev., Dec. 28 Seats Now.
MARIE DRESSLER in the New Farce, "A MIX-UP."

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Sat. 2:30.
Popular Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Xmas, Sat., N. Yr's.
THE LILAC DOMINO

48th St. THEA., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w, Xmas, Sat., N. Yr's
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:30
LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL PLAYS IN ITS HISTORY!
Pop. Price Mats. Today & Christmas 2:30.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mts. Today, Xmas, Sat. N. Yr's
FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT

39TH STREET THEATRE. 25c., 50c.
Belgian Battlefield MOTION PICTURES.
Daily at 2—3:30—7—8:30—10 P. M.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
MAY IRWIN "WIDOW BY PROXY"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi, Mondi, Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Manon. Farrar, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss, Cond., Toscanini.
Fri., Xmas Day Matinee, 2:30. Prices 50c to $2.50. Haensel u. Gretel. Schumann, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; full'd by Ballet Divertissements.
Fri. at 8. Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mat. at 1. Euryanthe. Hempel, Ober; Sembach, Well, Middleton. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Delaunois; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. AT 1, PARSIFAL.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Dec. 26, at 8. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OPERA SEATS CARUSO in MANON & CARMEN
SEATS Phone 8790 Bryant. FOR Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way, 39th. Opposite Opera House, 1418 B'way.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
SECOND SERIES OF
EIGHT SUNDAY AFT. CONCERTS
Beginning Sun. Aft., Jan. 3.
Mr. Kreisler, Mr. Hofmann
Mr. Busoni, Mr. Bonstin
Miss Gerhardt, Mr. Barrere
Mr. Borwick, Miss Leginska
Mr. De Gogorza, And Others
SUBSCRIPTIONS $25 to $10.
Room 1,202, AEOLIAN HALL.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3.
SONG RECITAL—MARCELLA
SEMBRICH
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN-POLISH RELIEF FUND
FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin).
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., Dec. 27, at 3.
Piano Recital by HAROLD BAUER
Program of Popular Piano Classics.
Mngt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL
WED. AFT., Dec. 30, AT 2:30.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum.) Central Park W., 62d St. Phone 8800 Columbus. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c. to $2.50.
Tonight GALA DE POESIE ET DE MUSIQUES MODERNES
FRANCAIS. Bal. of Week, "LE CHEMINEAU."
Xmas Day Matinee, "LE VOYAGE de M. PERRICHON." Wk. Dec. 28, Sardou's "DIVORCONS." Jan. 4, "LE DAME AUX CAMELIAS." Seats now on sale. Mail orders filled in order of receipt.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Phone 9590 Col. Nights 8:20. Mats. Today, Xmas & Sat. 2:20.
POLYGAMY
"THRILLING" ..... Telegram
"ABSORBING" ..... Mail
"EXQUISITE" ..... Eve. Sun
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